ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Tuesday, July 15, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for ten and ten years' autocratic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BEVIS.—On July 13, 1930, at 326, Princes-gardens, Hanger Hill, W.5, to NANCY (*née* Shutt), wife of FRANK E. BEVIS—a daughter.

BOLTON.—On July 14, 1930, to MAISIE (*née* Bell) and FRANCIS R. H. BOLTON—a daughter.

BROWNE.—On July 13, 1930, at Blue Close Cottage, Loudbottom, near Beaconsfield, to NANCY (*née* Cartwright), wife of MAJOR J. H. LINDSAY BROWNE—a daughter.

CAMPBELL.—On July 14, 1930, at 235, Knightsbridge, to DOROTHY, wife of ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL—a son.

CUNDELL.—On July 13, 1930, at Chilton, Didcot, to DORA (*née* Holloway), wife of L. A. CUNDELL—a daughter.

DOUGLAS.—On July 11, 1930, at Eagle House, Weedford, to Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM DOUGLAS, of Loughton, Essex—a daughter.

ELWES.—On July 13, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W., the wife of ROBERT H. A. ELWES, of Congham House, King's Lynn, of a son.

GAUNT.—On July 13, 1930, at 16, Warwick-street, Rugby, to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. A. GAUNT (BELLE, *née* Rose)—a son.

GUNN.—On July 12, 1930, at Heathcot, Claremont-road, Surbiton, Kent, the wife of ERIC G. GUNN, of a son (Colonial papers, please copy.)

HARE.—On July 3, 1930, at Quetta, to CAPTAIN H. J. HARE, D.S.O. (Hazara Pioneers), and MRS. HARE—a daughter.

HIBBERT.—On July 11, 1930, at Thornbury House, Ivybrid, to EILEEN, wife of MAJOR AUBREY HIBBERT, R. Berks Regiment—a son.

JACKSON-FEILDEN.—On July 13, 1930, at "Old Trees," St. Albans, to NAOMI, wife of H. J. JACKSON-FEILDEN—a daughter.

JAMES.—On July 13, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. C. K. JAMES, Ashford, Bushey Heath—a daughter.

KLEEMANN.—On July 13, 1930, at 5, Langland-gardens, N.W.3, to LOTTIE, wife of MAX KLEEMANN—a daughter.

MILROY.—On July 13, 1930, at 28, Lingfield-road, Wimbledon, to CLARITA, wife of A. L. MILROY, M.C., Nigerian Civil Service—a daughter.

POTTINGER.—On July 13, 1930, at West Hill, Teignmouth, to MURIEL, wife of LIEUT.-COLONEL R. S. POTTINGER—a daughter.

ROOKE.—On July 5, 1930, at Negritos, to Mr. and Mrs. GEOFFREY E. ROOKE—a daughter.

STEWART.—On July 12, 1930, at Cultra, Camberley, to RITA, wife of CAPTAIN K. L. STEWART, N.Z. Staff Corps—a son.

TANNER.—On July 13, 1930, at Duffield House, Stoke Poges, Bucks, to GWENDOLINE MARY, wife of F. W. TANNER, M.C.—a daughter (JACQUELINE).

WHITELEY.—On July 12, 1930, at The Grange, Bletchley, Bucks, to BEATRICE, wife of CAPTAIN J. P. WHITELEY—a son.

WIGNEY.—On Sunday, July 13, 1930, at 2, Alderley House, Addison-road, London, to Mr. and Mrs. P. S. WIGNEY (*née* Gregg)—a daughter (JEAN ANNETTE).

WINTERBOTHAM.—On June 20, 1930, at Berkeley, California, to CAROLIN, wife of LINDSEY WINTERBOTHAM, son of George Winterbotham, formerly of Stroud, Glos —a son (LINDSEY ERNEST).

YELF.—On Sunday, July 13, 1930, at 87, Dittoncad, Surbiton, to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. YELF—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BEECH : BREWER.—On July 11, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, CHARLES HAROLD, son of Mr. and Mrs. JAMES HENRY BEECH, of Tufnell Park, to BETTY WOTTON, daughter of the late MAURICE and MILDRED BREWER and stepdaughter of Mrs. Ruth Brewer, of Golders Green.

CHIESMAN : RENNIE.—On July 12, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, by the Rev. Prebendary A. W. Gough, assisted by the Rev. P. Morgan Watkins, vicar of Sway, WALTER ERIC CHIESMAN, M.A., M.R., M.R.C.P., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Chiesman, Oaklands, Croydon, to FLORENCE RENNIE, younger daughter of the late Frank Rennie, M.D., of Sway, Hampshire, and Mrs. Rennie, 20, Princes-gardens, S.W.7.

CORB : SMITH.—On July 10, 1930, at Penang, DR. CHARLES ERIC CORB to SYBIL JOYCE SMITH, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald Smith, of Muswell Hill, London.

EARDLEY-WILMOT : VINCENT.—On July 14, 1930, at Dunmow, FLIGHT-LIEUT. LAMBERT EARDLEY-WILMOT, Royal Air Force, younger son of Major and Mrs. H. Eardley-Wilmot, of Ampton Hall, Suffolk, to CLARE GERTRUDE, second daughter of the late COLONEL and Mrs. A. H. VINCENT, of Summerhill House, Castle Connell, Co. Limerick.

FEATHER : TIBBETTS.—On Saturday, July 12, 1930, at St. John's Church, Rammoor, by Canon H. M. Lee Nicholls, assisted by the Rev. T. W. Mackay, KENNETH DARWIN FEATHER, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Feather, Banner Cross Hall, to MAJORY AIDÉLE TIBBETTS, daughter of Mrs. W. W. Wood, Sandygate Lodge.

HELMORE : GREEN.—On July 12, 1930, in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, by the father of the bride, JAMES REGINALD CARROLL, son of R. M. and Mrs. HELMORE, of 72, Talgarth Mansions, Barons Court, to MARGARET ELEANOR, elder daughter of PREBENDARY and MRS. GREEN, Cathedral Choir House, Oxford.

HOLMES : OPPENHEIMER.—On July 12, 1930, at Toft Parish Church, by the father of the bridegroom, JOSEPH GEORGE GREAME HOLMES, B.Sc., third son of the Rev. Canon G. E. W. and Mrs. Holmes, of All Saints' Parsonage, Edinburgh, to ELSIE MARTLAND, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ALBERT OPPENHEIMER, of Newbiggin, Knutsford.

KEIGHTLEY : DESOUTTER.—On July 12, 1930, at St. George's, Hanover-square, WALTER KEIGHTLEY, of Belleview, Illinois, to JEANNE, only daughter of the late LOUIS DESOUTTER and Mme. Desoutter, of 4, Hanover-street, W.1.

LEWIS : DAWSON.—On July 12, 1930, at the Parish Church, Malpas, Cheshire, by the Rev. L. Armistead, WILLIAM JOSEPH TREVOR, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. LEWIS, Knoll Cottage, St. Albans, to NORA, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. DAWSON, The Rake, Malpas.

MAIDMENT : CAFFYN.—On July 12, 1930, at St. George's Parish Church, Hornsey, WILLIAM TOM OWEN MAIDMENT, Dept. of Agriculture, Gold Coast Colony, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Maidment, of Twyford Manor, Winchester, to GERTRUDE MAY CLARICE, only child of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. B. CAFFYN, of Silverwood, London, N.8.

MELLANBY : WILKINS.—On July 12, 1930, at St. Anne's-on-the-Green, Kew, Surrey, YORK, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS MELLANBY, J.P., Hartburn, Stockton-on-Tees, to (MARGARET) MABEL, youngest daughter of the late ARTHUR JAMES and MRS. WILKINS, Glendesford Court, Kew, Surrey.

MILNES : CHESTER.—On July 12, 1930 at St. Peter and St. John's Church, Wivelsfield, by the Vicar, the Rev. G. Henniker-Gotley, EDWARD LONGSTAFF, youngest son of the late P. W. and MRS. MILNES, of Unthank, Eltham, to CONSTANCE MARGARET, younger daughter of the late Rev. T. L. Chester and Mrs. Chester, of Hill Brow, Burgess Hill, and Blackheath.

NELL : RUSSELL.—On July 10, 1930, at Paris, WILLIAM NELL to RACHEL, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. CHAMPION RUSSELL, of Stubbers, Essex.

STEPHENS : CLARKE.—On July 14, 1930, at the Parish Church, Brockham, Surrey, by the Vicar, the Rev. F. G. Ward, M.A., M.C., ARTHUR NAISBY STEPHENS, of Haddon House, Bridport Harbour, Dorset, to MARGARET, only daughter of SIR ARTHUR W. CLARKE, K.B.E., and Lady Clarke, of Brockham Green, Betchworth, Surrey.

WALTERS : BEAUMONT.—On July 12, 1930, at Bromley, Kent, Congregational Church, KENNETH CHARLES, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES E. WALTERS, of 7, KING'S-AVENUE, Bromley, to EILEEN, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN BEAUMONT, of Ashurst, Quernmore-road, Bromley.

DEATHS

ARMYTAGE.—On July 12, 1930, at a nursing home in London, AILEEN DOROTHY ARMYTAGE, of Bassett, Braxholme, Victoria, Australia, while on a visit to England, aged 38. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), 11.30 a.m. Hampstead Cemetery.

BARKER.—On July 13, 1930, at 2, Burtley-road, Southbourne, EDITH MARY, daughter of the late Rev. L. C. BARKER, aged 66.

BREWSTER.—On July 14, 1930, at 5, Queenswood-road, Forest Hill, S.E., Mrs. MARY ANN JANE PREETMAN BREWSTER (BRUNEE), widow, aged 83.

BROOKS.—On July 12, 1930, at Winterbourne, Tongham, FRANCES BROOKS, widow of Robert Alexander Brooks, eldest daughter of the late Edward John and Frances Mercy Gairdner, of Thorn Hill, 84, Marychurch, aged 69.

BROWN.—On July 13, 1930, ROBERT WALTER BROWN, of 2, The Grange, Wimbledon Common, and Ryde, Isle of Wight, also of 12, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, aged 67. Funeral at Brookwood on Thursday, July 17, at 11.30. Train leaves Waterloo at 10.4. No flowers, by request.

BULL.—On Friday, July 11, 1930, at a nursing home in London, after a short illness, LT.-COL. GEORGE HENRY BULL, M.D., late of the Indian Medical Service, of Monte Carlo, and of the Badminton Club, beloved husband of Annie Bull, aged 77. Funeral at Hendon Park Cemetery, Mill Hill, N.W.7, at 12 noon to-morrow (Wednesday). (*Indian papers, please copy.*)

BULLEN SMITH.—On July 10, 1930, of appendicitis, at Yellow Woods, Highlands, Cape, S. Africa, PATRICK LAYTON, husband of IRENE BULLEN SMITH and beloved younger son of the late Charles and Mrs. Bullen Smith, aged 27.

CAMPBELL.—On July 13, 1930, at a nursing home in Dartford, Kent, suddenly, after an operation, MAUDE (*née* Hetherington), beloved wife of HARTLEY CAMPBELL, aged 56.

CARRINGTON.—On July 13, 1930, at Bath, MARGARET CONSTANCE CARRINGTON, wife of the Very Rev. Charles Walter Carrington (formerly Dean of Christchurch, New Zealand). Funeral Swainswick to-day (Tuesday).

CHAFY.—On July 12, 1930, at Bournemouth, ANNETTE MARSHA DIANA, daughter of the late WILLIAM WORTHINGTON CHAFY, aged 84. Funeral at 2 p.m., to-morrow (Wednesday), at Bournemouth.

COLES.—On Sunday, July 13, 1930, at Wolverton, Buckinghamshire, ANNIE PHYLLIS COLES.

CUSACK.—On July 13, 1930, at Westhill, Harrow, JAMES CUSACK, LL.D., educational author and founder of Cusack's College, London, husband of Veronica Cusack, R.I.P. Funeral, Kensal Green at 11, Thursday, July 17. Breathe, "Masses," 16, Lowlands-road, Harrow.

DAVY.—On July 8, 1930, at Trefoyric, Heamoor S.O. Cornwall, ELLEN MAUD DAVY, daughter of the late Humphrey Davy, M.D., of Penzance.

DUIGAN.—On July 13, 1930, at Oxford, JEAN HEATH DUIGAN, the dear wife of Dr. William Duigan, and youngest daughter of the late General Sir Horace Anderson, K.C.B. Funeral at St. Andrew's Church tomorrow (Wednesday), at 3 p.m.

GROUNDWATER.—On July 11, 1930, at 7, Kew Gardens-road, Kew, SARAH GROUNDWATER, widow of Watson Groundwater, in her 88th year. Interment at Richmond Cemetery 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday). Service at Kew Church 2 p.m.

HAY.—On July 5, 1930, at Sydney, JOHN HOPE, son of the late JAMES SMITH HAY, aged 43.

HERVEY.—On July 13, 1930, ISABEL MATLEY HERVEY, of Heathmere, Petersfield, eldest daughter of the late Robert Hervey, of Prestbury, Cheshire, aged 96. No flowers, by request.

HOGG.—At his residence, Strafford, Rathgar, Dublin, the RIGHT HON. JONATHAN HOGG, aged 82. Funeral private. No flowers, by request.

JACOBS.—On July 13, 1930, at 3,252, Calle Echeverria, Buenos Aires, EDWARD WANKLYN JACOBS, aged 72 years.

KETTLE.—On July 12, 1930, at Garden Court, Esher, Surrey, ROWENA MAY, daughter of GEORGE WILLIAM and IDA MAY KETTLE. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11.30, Claygate Parish Church, Claygate, Surrey.

LEIGHTON.—On July 11, 1930, at 35, Oxford-road, Birkdale, Lancs, MARY SEATON, widow of THOMAS NICOLL LEIGHTON, late of Montevideo, South America, aged 76 years.

MAXWELL.—On July 11, 1930, at Hayes, Middlesex, after many years' illness, ADA CHARLOTTE, widow of GEORGE MAXWELL, of Glenlee, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

MILNE.—On July 10, 1930, suddenly, at West Kirby, Cheshire, EDWARD MILNE, of Bournemouth, the beloved husband of Elizabeth A. Milne, formerly of Rochdale and Spalding, in his 60th year.

MORRIS.—On July 13, 1930, after a long illness, at Netherton, near Andover, EDWARD HARRY MORRIS, late Colonial Service, Fiji and West Africa, aged 49. Funeral at 2.30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday), at Brightwalton Church, near Newbury.

OSBORNE.—On July 10, 1930, suddenly, in Paris, FRANCES C. OSBORNE, widow of William McKinley Osborne, U.S.A. Consul-General in London. Funeral (private) was held in Paris, July 12. (American papers, please copy.)

PEARSON.—On July 12, 1930, at The Den, Tarraway-road, Paignton, S. Devon, RICHARD PEARSON, M.D., B.S. (Durh.), &c., aged 67.

PEDLEY.—On July 13, 1930, at Lachmore, Woodhall Spa, ANGELA, eldest daughter of the late HENRY and ANGELA PEDLEY, aged 82. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30.

PILLANS.—On July 12, 1930, at Buckclose, Longparish, Hants, JAMES MOWBRAY, dearly loved husband of EDITH M. PILLANS. Interment to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m., the Parish Church.

RANDALL.—On July 12, 1930, ALICE RANDALL, for 51 years devoted helper and friend in the family of the late Rev. J. B. Whiting, of Ferriby Lodge, Ramsgate, aged 66.

REYNOLDS.—On July 12, 1930, at 67, Iverna-court, W.8, MARIA (MAY), widow of GEORGE REYNOLDS, in her 92nd year. Service at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12 o'clock. Interment at Kensal Green Cemetery.

RIVETT-CARNAC.—On June 7, 1930, at St. Margaret's Hospital, Launceston, Tasmania, CHARLES WALTER, late 40th Battalion, A.I.F., beloved husband of FREDA, and beloved only son of H. M. and E. RIVETT-CARNAC, aged 36 years. At rest.

ROSS.—On Sunday, July 13, 1930, at 11, Beechwood-avenue, N.3, of heart disease, GEORGE ALEXANDER ROSS, LL.B., aged 49.

SMILEY.—On July 14, 1930, at her residence, Forest House, Bournemouth, ELIZABETH ANN, widow of 518 HUGH HOUSTON SMILEY, M.D., late of Lisburne, Larne, Co. Antrim, and of Gallowhill, Paisley, Scotland.

SMITH.—On July 13, 1930, after a long illness, at LYNCROFT, Otford, Kent, LT.-COL. SYDNEY BROWNING SMITH, C.M.G., I.M.S. No mourning, no flowers. Cremation at Norwood to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock.

SMYLY.—On July 14, 1930, at Swetbay Court, Trull, Taunton, MAJOR RICHARD J. SMYLY, O.B.E., late The Loyal Regiment, eldest son of Mathew John Smyly, and dearly loved husband of Sybil Douisse Smyly, in his 54th year. Funeral, Trull, Thursday, 2.30.

STUDHOLME.—On July 12, 1930, in Hyde Park Mansions, CECIL HENRY STUDHOLME, of Christchurch, New Zealand, aged 64. Cremation Golders Green, to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30 p.m.

TIMÆUS.—At 90, High-street, Bedford, CHARLES EDWARD TIMÆUS, J.P., aged 77 years. Funeral service St. Peter's Church, Bedford, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12.15 p.m.

WALSH.—On July 13, 1930, suddenly, at Myinhurst, Ecclesall, Sheffield, ELLEN AGNES (NELLIE), dearly loved wife of WALTER J. WALSH.

WATSON.—On July 12, 1930, at a nursing home in London, after an operation, SIR WILLIAM GEORGE WATSON, Bt., of Sulhamstead House, Reading, aged 68 years. Funeral at St. Michael's Church, Sulhamstead, to-day (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m. The 1.18 p.m. train from Paddington will be met at Reading.

WEDEKIND.—On July 14, 1930, at 145, Auckland-road, Upper Norwood, GEORGE HERMANN WEDEKIND, aged 85 years. Service in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Upper Norwood, on Saturday next, at 10.30. Interment at Brookwood.

WILSON-MAC QUEEN.—On July 13, 1930, at Wadenhoe House, Oundle, Northants, CHARLES WILSON-MACQUEEN, late Captain, King's Royal Rifles.

WILSON.—On July 13, 1930, OSCAR WILSON, artist, of 47, Blenheim-crescent, W.11, aged 67 years. Cremation at Golders Green to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11.30 a.m. No agents. Phone Victoria 4492, or write Box K.1317, The Times, E.C.4.

WOON.—On June 30, 1930, at Santa Monica, California, GUY DILLON, beloved son of BASIL DILLON and MARIE ROSE CABRIERES WOON, of Paris, France, at the age of seven years and six months. Un bon petit soldat.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

CARMICHAEL.—In loving memory of my only son, CHALMERS CARMICHAEL (CHAL), killed in Delville Wood, with 2nd South African Rest., July 15, 1916, aged 28. "In proud and loving memory of WILLIAM FREDERICK DRUMMOND, killed in action near Pozières, July 15, 1916.

ROSS.—In proud and loving memory of ALAN HAMILTON ROSS, killed in action near Pozières, July 15, 1916; and of his friend GERARD KNOCKAERT WESTON, who died of wounds, Feb. 2, 1917, 10th Royal Fusiliers.

BUDWORTH.—In proud and loving memory of MAJOR-GENERAL C. E. D. BUDWORTH, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., who died at Simla, July 15, 1921.—R. D. B. D. P. D. B.

DUKE.—In loving memory of REGINALD FRANKLYN HARE DUKE, C.B.E., who passed away July 14, 1929, aged 41 years.—MABEL.

MACDONALD.—In ever-loving memory of HILDA MACDONALD ("MAC"), who died on St. Swithin's Day, 1927.

NEAL.—In loving memory of our UNCLE GEORGE, who passed away on July 15, 1923.—ALBERT, ERNEST, VICTOR, and SYDNEY.

PICKFORD.—To the ever-lored memory of HUMPHREY FRANCIS MORELL PICKFORD, aged 20, Flight-Cadet, R.A.F., July 15, 1926.

"For his soul pleased the Lord, therefore hasted He to take him."

SAVILE.—In ever-loving memory of our darling daughter DOREEN, who died July 15, 1926.

Most dearly loved.

SAVILE.—In ever-loving and unfading memory of my darling sister DOREEN, who died July 15, 1926.

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

MARINE SOCIETY (Instituted 1756).—Training Ship "WARSPITE," Gravs, Essex.—A QUARTERLY COURT of Governors of the Marine Society will be held at the Offices, Clark's-place, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, on Monday, 21st July, 1930, at 3.30 p.m. precisely. Over 60,400 poor boys have been trained, clothed, and sent to sea. Contributions earnestly solicited.

By Order,
C. G. A. LENNY, Secretary.

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PERSONAL

IF S. J. B. returns immediately everything all right. New Cross will explain.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

ADVERTISER REQUIRES airy, SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLAT (Furnished or Unfurnished) in the West End of London; five to six rooms.—Write full particulars to Box N.1608, The Times, E.C.4.

REWARD.—LOST from "Amballa," Manor Park-crescent, Edgware, presumably between the 24th of June and 1st July, a Female SIAMESE CAT; very nervous; short brown and white coat; blue eyes; owner distressed at loss.—Nicholson, Livermead Close, Torquay, S. Devon.

£100 REWARD.—Lost on 11th-12th inst., between Conduit-street and Piccadilly (possibly in taxi), EMERALD AND DIAMOND PENDANT, consisting of large Square Emerald with Diamonds set round.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£10 REWARD.—LOST on 9th inst. in West End or probably at Lord's, DIAMOND CIRCLE BROOCH with EMERALD DROP.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£8 REWARD.—LOST 11th inst. in West End, PLATINUM and GOLD FLEXIBLE WATCH BRACELET.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£6 REWARD.—LOST on 8th inst. in West End, DIAMOND and PEARL EARRING.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£3 REWARD.—LOST on 3rd inst. in West End, PEARL GRENADE TIE PIN.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£2 REWARD.—LOST at Savoy Theatre, lady's SAPPHIRE and DIAMOND RING.—Sweet, 82, Belgrave-road, Victoria, S.W.

LOST, at a ball, GOLD PENCIL.—Anyone finding it kindly return to the address marked on the pencil.

STRAYED from 104, West-hill, Putney, large BLACK RETRIEVER, "PRINCE."—Name on collar: "Crozier, Farnham Royal." Finder rewarded.

REWARD.—LOST Saturday, the 12th July, between Charing Cross and Regent-street, SMALL ROUND BROOCH in brilliants, with blue enamel circle inside.—Write Box K.1537, The Times, E.C.4.

IF the LADY who by MISTAKE TOOK a HEAVY WHITE CHINESE SHAWL from Mrs. Christopher Hoare's dance on Thursday will RETURN it to 40, Great Cumberland-place, her own shawl will be given to her.

WILL MR. S. S. TITT, formerly at Queen's Hotel, Brighton, or anyone knowing his present address, PLEASE WRITE Box 80, Whiteley's, Queen's-road, W.2.

COMPETENT JOURNALIST, wide experience home and abroad (editor, foreign news editor, administration, advertising, &c.) on daily (morning and evening), weekly, monthly, trade papers, &c., now working London, requires, commercial, responsible POST, England or overseas; live, all-round man with ideas and initiative.—Write Box B.155, The Times, E.C.4.

MRS. ARTHUR MOORE wishes to LET her FURNISHED HOUSE for about six weeks from July 30th; three bed rooms, two sitting rooms; bath rooms; constant hot water; parquet floor; Persian rugs; excellent maid; £5 5s. weekly.—11, Oakley-crescent, Chelsea. Telephone, Flaxman 1968.

WHO WILL SEND A SLUM CHILD from the sweltering streets of Stepney into the Country for a day? 5s. will send three.—Please send a gift to JOHN POUNDS MISSION, Wellesley-street, Stepney.

NEW FOREST.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED in delightful mansion, adjoining Lyndhurst, recently occupied by M.F.H.; charming grounds; stable, garages; every modern comfort; tennis, golf, hunting. Terms from 3gns. inclusive.—Write, R. C. Holmfield, Lyndhurst.

WANTED, self-contained STUDIO FLAT, September quarter. Rent about £100. W.2., N.W.1.—Write Box 05160, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY (N.F.U. Higher Certificate) will take entire CHARGE, upbringing, and education one or two YOUNG CHILDREN; modern country house near London; diet carefully studied.—Write Box A.1538, The Times, E.C.4.

GERMAN colloquially and fundagmentally taught; wonderful results.—Write Box S.1061, The Times, E.C.

CHILTERNS.—Old COTTAGE; lovely garden; 30s. Gun licence.—Let-or-sell.—31, Campden-hill-square. Park 0117.

ENGLISH LESSONS.—Correct PRONUNCIATION and ELOCUTION taught privately by experienced tutor.—Write Box N.1582, The Times, E.C.4.

ANTIQUE SILVER.—Private collector will pay high prices for Caudle Cups and Covers, Steeple Cups, Tazzas, &c., dating from 1550 to 1650, or other rare pieces of later date.—Box B.931, The Times, E.C.4.

SUSSEX, 1½ mile station.—Old ELIZABETHAN HOUSE, modernized, easy to run; central heating; everything; three reception, seven or more bed rooms, four baths; chauffeur's flat and cottage. £5,750 or near offer.—Craig, Cromwell Hall, East Grinstead.

MRS. WM. LEACH (Lily), Chapel Hill, near Margate, RECEIVES a limited number of CHILDREN; entire charge if parents abroad; six acres grounds; tennis, bathing, picnics, riding; interview London.

DAIMLER LANDAULETTE 35 h.p. 1925; complete engine overhaul and renovation 1930; small mileage; excellent condition; owner deceased. £300.—Write Car, care of 8, Serle-street, W.C.2.

TO AMERICANS and OTHERS.—Beautifully FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT to be LET, August till October. Bed room, two beds if desired, two sitting rooms, bath room, cooking stove; rent £10 10s. weekly; telephones; very quiet. Inclusive rent and plate and linen, 7 guineas a week. No agents.—Phone Victoria 4492, or write Box K.1317, The Times, E.C.4.

ATTRACTIVE GROUND FLOOR FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, Park-lane; any period; excellent cuisine and service; 10gns. per week.—Tele., Central 9041.

HUNTING and RIDING.—GUESTS RECEIVED in HUNTING HOUSE on Dartmoor. GOOD ECONOMICAL HUNTING QUARTERS; hounds four days a week. Dartmoor and South Devon Foxhounds and Halden Harriers; reliable HUNTERS and HACKS; sheltered position; bracing climate; modern sanitation; electric light; noted for comfort and liberal catering. Terms from 3½ guineas per week.—Pinchaford Farm, Haytor, South Devon.

RIVER.—Lady and son with House on River would like GENTLEMAN to SHARE.—Write Box 04196, The Times. 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SHERATON Inlaid Oval Tip-up Pedestal TABLE; guaranteed genuine antique; 5ft. x 4ft. View London. £20.—Write Box 9256, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

HOLIDAYS.—Professional GENTLEMAN, whose holiday arrangements have been upset, desires to JOIN SMALL CONGENIAL PARTY in this country or abroad. Sportsman, musician, humorous. Owns own Rolls car. Suggestions invited in strict confidence.—Write Box 04194, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

NO SALARY.—London or travel.—Lady, widow (40), educated, capable, offers companionship, morning services, to lady; expenses only.—Write Box J.619, The Times, E.C.4.

A GEM at reduced rent.—FURNISHED, WARGRAVE; close river; five bed rooms; garage; 'phone. —D., 80, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5. Frobisher 0016.

WILL some kind Gentleman ASSIST young man, 23, desiring to obtain HONOURS in any kind, home or abroad?—Write Box N.1573, The Times, E.C.

SURPLUS EASY CHAIRS, SOFAS, DIVANS.—Gifts of the above for the Nurses' new sitting room would be greatly appreciated by the Matron, Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Maida Vale, W.9.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED HOTEL, away from noise, overlooking sea; golf, &c.; tennis court in grounds; Dawlish, Devon.—Write Box 6400, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED PRIVATE TUTOR, with references, EXTENDING over some years, is FREE NOW.—Write Box 0188, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

AUSTIN 1930 16 h.p. Saloon, sliding roof; country 6d. a mile.—Bayliss, 33, Leinster-square, W.2. Bay. 6209.

ARE YOU TOO STOUT?—Wonderful method of reduction; no drugs, massage, dieting, or appliance. Hours, 10-5.—Mrs. Squire, 87, Victoria-street, London. Victoria 4048.

6D. MILE.—1930 AUSTIN and BUICK Saloons.—Yell, 27, Sussex-place, S.W.7. Frob. 3326.

STAMPS.—breaking up old collection; scarce Great Britain, Africans, West Indies, Americans, &c.; no dealers.—Write Box N.1599, The Times, E.C.4.

MODERN, educated, travelled, smart WOMAN, 23, requires, leisure, position; must earn £100 in six months.—Write Box K.1561, The Times, E.C.4.

MAYFAIR.—Owner going abroad will LET unique FLAT in BROOK-STREET; bed room, sitting room, bath, and kitchenette; service optional; 6 gns. or near offer.—Mayfair 8022 (Extension 5).

JOLLY HOUSE PARTY all summer, a few ROOMS still available, in very beautiful house; 10 acres gardens.—Write Box K.1231, The Times, E.C.4.

AMERICAN strongly RECOMMENDS ideal COUNTRY HOTEL, 20 minutes London.—Write Box K.1553, The Times, E.C.4.

A FEW ROOMS still open July; sea bathing, boating, fishing, tennis, golf (easy motoring distance), ponies.—The Nare (P.T.), Veryan, Roseland County, S. Cornwall.

GROUSE SHOOTING.—TWO GUNS can be RECEIVED from 12th or later; £75 each; walking, some driving.—Write Box Z.519, The Times, E.C.4.

OWNER large sea-going MOTOR YACHT accommodating 12 requires PARTIES JOIN him cruise one week to Ostend, August, September; £8 8s. absolutely inclusive.—Write Box Z.311, The Times, E.C.4.

THIS is a PLEA, and a VERY EARNEST PLEA, for those who CANNOT AFFORD a HOLIDAY, for those who are condemned to SPEND THEIR LIVES in the SLUMS and OVERCROWDED TENEMENTS of East London.—Dear friends, WILL YOU PLEASE SEND a GENEROUS GIFT to help us to give tired mothers and needy children holidays at the seaside or in the country? —Kindly post your contributions to Miss Wilkes, Secretary, FIELD LANE INSTITUTION (Founded 1841), Vine-street, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.1. Annual Report gladly sent on application.

CANNES.—Delightfully FURNISHED little FLAT; two bed rooms, kitchen, kitchenette, bath; to let for six months or longer; five minutes from sea and casino. Rent £4 per week.—Write Box Z.302, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG French Schoolmaster (22), good sports, offers LESSONS in TUTOR, August, September, good English family.—Write Box S.127, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR the Backgammon revival.—Backgammon boards from 27s. 6d. to 84s., delivered free.—The Sports Department, Fortnum

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.
MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies.
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.
GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, TANGIER: Weekly departures on Fridays from Tilbury.
For illustrated Handbooks, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. Passenger Offices as below.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Mantua	11,000	Hignett ..	—	July 18
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton ..	July 18	July 25
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright ..	July 25	Aug. 1
†Rampura	16,600	Furlong ..	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa	11,000	Britten ..	Aug. 15	Aug. 15
†Rajputana ..	16,600	Brooks ..	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera	16,000	Harrison ..	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson ..	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea	11,000	Holland ..	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam ..	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda	16,500	Parker ..	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana ..	16,600	Cadle ..	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Rasmak	11,000	Thornton ..	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Rampura	16,600	Furlong ..	Oct. 10	Oct. 17

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

*Bendigo	13,000	Wyatt ..	—	July 17
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright ..	July 25	Aug. 1
‡‖Moldavia ..	16,500	Allin ..	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera	16,000	Harrison ..	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†‖Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhodes ..	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda	16,500	Parker ..	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
‖Nathay	15,000	Niven ..	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
‖Oldfield	21,000	Townshend ..	Oct. 17	Oct. 24

‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd Cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
"One Class" Service at Special Fares, Calling Southampton.

Burdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	July 18	—
Behar (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Aug. 1	—
†Novara	7,000	Smith ..	Aug. 15	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Mantua	11,000	Hignett ..	—	July 18
Berrima	11,000	—	July 18	—
Kashgar	9,000	Sodell ..	July 24	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten ..	Aug. 7	Aug. 15
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell ..	Aug. 21	—
Morea	11,000	Holland ..	Sept. 5	Sept. 12

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
¶*BURDWAN ..	6,000	—	—	July 18
‡*TREWYN ..	5,241	July 26	July 28	Aug. 2
‡*MUNDRA ..	7,275	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
‡*WARFIELD ..	6,060	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13

* Cargo steamer. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.
¶ Transhipping Karachi cargo at Bombay.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
†MANELA ..	8,303	—	July 19	July 26
†MERKARA ..	8,294	July 23	Aug. 2	Aug. 9
†MARGHA ..	8,278	Aug. 6	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
MANORA ..	7,929	Aug. 20	Aug. 30	Sept. 6

† Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
†MODASA	9,070	—	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
†MADURA	9,077	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6	Sept. 13
MATIANA	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
MALDA ..	9,066	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1

† Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham	LONDON
	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager: F. H. Grosvenor.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Branch Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bd. des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT AND GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; R.T.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middleboro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26
†ROTORUA	12,500	Oct. 17

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva.
‡ 1st and 3rd Class Passengers.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. A. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tels., Avenue 3220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool
†BARADINE ..	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	—
†BARROSA ..	13,000	—	—	Sept. 20
†BALRANALD ..	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—

¶ Carrying His Majesty's Mails and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
R.M.S. BENDIGO	13,000	—	July 17
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA
BY THE
ORIENT LINE
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON, CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
OTRANTO ..	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Aug. 31
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
OXFORD	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL
FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
sCity of Valencia ..	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Calcutta ..	7,679	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of London ..	8,956	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
aCity of Nagpur ..	10,138	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Exeter ..	8,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of Simla ..	9,468	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
aCity of Paris ..	10,902	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
dCity of Venice ..	8,308	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Marseilles ..	8,287	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles, (b) Port Sudan, (c) Madras, (d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.
LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Poona ..	7,485	Sept. 27
City of Cape ..	7,129	Oct. 27
City of Baroda ..	7,129	Oct. 27

Cape Town, Algoa Bay, East London, Durban.
MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application, sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-5, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Town Bridge, Water-st. " Cent. 9020
GLASGOW: 75, Renfield-street. " Cent. 9022

ELLERMAN'S
WESTCOTT & LAURANCE LINE, LTD.
LEITH, TYNE, ANTWERP, and LONDON, to MEDITERRANEAN, BLACK SEA, LEVANT & RED SEA

For	Steamer, Closing London.
Gibraltar, Piræus, Salonika, Izmir (Smyrna), Istanbul (Constantinople) and Constantza	Assyrian .. July 16
Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria	Flaminian .. July 23

Loading Berth—West India Dock (A Shed).
Taking goods by trans-shipment to Tunis, Tripoli (Barbary), via Malta, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta (Cyprus), Syrian Coast Ports via Alexandria, Beyrout, Jaffa, Odessa, and Constantza via Constantinople, all Greek Ports via Piræus.
For freight or passage apply to—
WESTCOTT & LAURANCE LINE, 5, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
WESTCOTT & Co., 21, Canal des Brasseurs, Antwerp.

ANCHOR LINE.
LIVERPOOL to
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING at GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*CILICIA	Aug. 7	BRITANNIA ..	Sept. 24
*ELYSIA	Sept. 12	*CASTALIA ..	Oct. 10

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
‡ Calls Port Sudan. † Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
First Class and Third Cabin Passengers only.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, will leave LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27.
All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CALEDONIA ..	July 16	CALEDONIA ..	Aug. 2
CAMERONIA ..	July 19	TRANSYLVANIA ..	Aug. 6
ANCHOR LINE, 113, BUCHANAN-STREET, G.C.3, and at 29 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.			

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST. S.W.1.
WHITE STAR LINE.
CABIN CRUISES.
ACCOMMODATION STILL AVAILABLE AT MINIMUM RATES BUT EARLY BOOKING IS ESSENTIAL.

S.S. "ADRIATIC," 24,679 Tons.
(World's Largest Cabin Steamer.)
18 days .. .. .. from £35, to
ATLANTIC AND BALEARIC ISLES.
AUGUST 1 from LIVERPOOL.

S.S. "CALGARIC," 16,000 Tons.
CRUISE No. 1 .. 2 WEEKS .. .. from £21
NORWEGIAN FIORDS.
AUGUST 2 from SOUTHAMPTON.
AUGUST 3 " IMMINGHAM.
AUGUST 4 " LEITH.

CRUISE No. 2 .. 2 WEEKS .. .. from £21
OSLO, STOCKHOLM, COPENHAGEN, and attractive BALTIC Resorts.
AUGUST 20 from IMMINGHAM.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.
(4) Pennland .. .. July 19
(5) Lapland .. .. July 26

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., July 19
(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., Aug. 2
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. .. July 19 | Aug. 15
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. .. Aug. 2 | Aug. 30
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. .. Aug. 9 | Sept. 6
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
AQUITANIA - - - JULY 19
*CARONIA .. July 19 BERENGARIA .. July 26
* Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
*FRANCONIA - - JULY 19
†SCYTHIA .. July 26 *SAMARIA .. Aug. 2
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
† Calls Galway and Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ALAUNIA - - - JULY 19
*AUSONIA .. July 26 AURANIA .. Aug. 2
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ANTONIA - - - - JULY 18
† LETITIA .. July 26 ANDANIA .. Aug. 1
† From Glasgow previous day.
MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton, To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), Aug. 1st, 16 days, from 35 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop route
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.
EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS
CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.
FAST "CABIN" LINERS
CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

Vessel.	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"FRANCE" (c) ..	July 16	July 22
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	July 23	July 29
"ROCHAMBEAU" (c) ..	July 28	Aug. 5
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	July 30	Aug. 7
"PARIS" (c) ..	Aug. 6	Aug. 12
"LAFAYETTE" (c) ..	Aug. 9	Aug. 17

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
HAVRE to NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class Only.)
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "MACORIS" .. .. .. Aug. 11
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. Sept. 8
Also SERVICES TO
CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

NEW YORK.
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.
FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

July 25 from	GENOA	"CONTE GRANDE"	
" 26 "	NAPLES		
" 28 "	GIBRALTAR		

LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.
Other Sailings: Aug. 15, Aug. 29, Sept. 19, Oct. 3, Oct. 24.

July 30 from	TRIESTE	"SATURNIA"	
Aug. 4 "	NAPLES		
" 4 "	GIBRALTAR	COSULICH LINE, LTD.	

Other Sailings: Aug. 19, Sept. 2, Sept. 23, Oct. 7, Oct. 27.

Aug. 8 from	GENOA	"AUGUSTUS"	
" 9 "	NAPLES		
" 11 "	GIBRALTAR	N.G.I. LINE.	

Other Sailings: Aug. 22, Sept. 12, Sept. 26, Oct. 17, Oct. 31.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or:—
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE, 32, Haymarket, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5082.)
COSULICH LINE. N.G.I. LINE.
16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Gerrard 8116.) 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Regent 7972.)

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†‖LLANDAFF CASTLE ..	July 17	July 18
‖WINDSOR CASTLE ..	—	—
†‖LANSTEPHAN CASTLE ..	July 24	—
*BALMORAL CASTLE ..	—	July 25

* Via Madeira. † Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. ‖ Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HAKONE MARU	10,500	July 18	July 25	July 27
SUWA MARU ..	10,700	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 10
†FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 24

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Gen. Monthly Sailings: July 31 and Aug. 31 ... ANDERLEBON
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
B. de ST. PIERRE...July 25 and Aug. 8 ... GENERAL VOYBON
PIRÉE, LIVT, PIRÉE, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.
July 29 and Aug. 12 ... LAMA BEY
EGYPT, PALESTINE, AND PORT SAID.
ANGKOR .. July 22 and July 29 .. CHAMPOLLION
For particulars and all particulars apply to—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Oxfordshire	12,500	July 11	July 19
Staffordshire	15,000	July 25	Aug. 2
Gloucestershire ..	12,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
Cheshire	15,000	Aug. 22	Aug. 30

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 29, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8088, 8087.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.
LARGEST & LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

	Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN ..	July 26
M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS ..	Aug. 9

Full details on request to—
Head Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.
West End Agency: 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

HOLIDAYS AT SEA.
Special reduced summer rates to
MEDITERRANEAN, ATLANTIC ISLES, S. AFRICA, and WEST INDIES. HOLIDAYS FROM £11.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,622	July 18	—
†DESEADO	11,477	—	July 19
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Aug. 1	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	Aug. 2
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Aug. 16
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Aug. 29	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Sept. 13

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORBITA	15,495	July 31
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,227	Aug. 14
ORCOMA	11,580	Aug. 28
ORDUNA	13,507	Oct. 2

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND, & EGYPT,
by
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
From SOUTHAMPTON, October 10.
26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec only) ..	July 19
MONTCALM	July 25
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only) ..	July 26
MONTROSE (Via Cobh)	July 31

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	July 18
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.) ..	July 25
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.) ..	Aug. 1
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.) ..	Aug. 8

(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
MELITA July 18 DUCHESS OF YORK .. July 26

JAPAN AND CHINA.
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) .. Aug. 7
Latest connective Steamer from Liverpool .. July 25
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .. .. Aug. 21
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton .. Aug. 9

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. Aug. 20 AORANGI .. Sept. 17
When travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

ROUND THE WORLD CRUISE
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA
The Dreamship of Cruises; Oil-burner, 22,000 tons. From Southampton Nov. 14, and Monaco Dec. 16.
From £440, including Shore Trips.
4½ or 5½ months' Ideal Weather.
APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 20 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	July 23
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Aug. 6
Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Sept. 3

Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

†IONIC ..	12,351 tons from Southampton	18 July
†MATAROA ..	12,366 tons from Southampton	15 Aug.
†TAINUI ..	11,020 tons from Southampton	12 Sept.
†TAMAROA ..	12,500 tons from Southampton	10 Oct.
†CORINTHIC ..	12,367 tons from Southampton	7 Nov.

*Oil burner. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt.
Special Summer Return Rates:—Marseilles £22, Port Said £33. Next Sailings:—

PATROCLUS ..	19 July	ANCHISES ..	27 Sept.
ANTENOR ..	16 Aug.	AENEAS ..	11 Oct.
HECTOR ..	13 Sept.	AGAMEMNON ..	8 Nov.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or Principal Travel Agents.

UNITED STATES LINES.
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES.
TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.	A.M.L.
From Southampton Weekly.	From London Weekly.
Famous Cuisine. From £38 Return (Tourist)	One class only. £20 10s. With bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., free from your Agents or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820).

America ..	July 17	Pres. Harding .. July 24
LEVIATHAN ..	July 24	Pres. Roosevelt .. July 29

SOUTH AMERICA
SOUTH AFRICA
AUSTRALASIA & FAR EAST.
BY ALL ROUTES.
Full particulars of all Sailings, Fares, &c., gratis. Official Agents, ALL LINES. No Booking Fees.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1 (Regent 7607), and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3 (Avenue 9870).

WEST COAST OF AFRICA, BRAZIL, RIVER PLATE, CEYLON, INDO-CHINA, &c.,
By Regular steamers of the
CHARGEURS REUNIS.
For sailing particulars and rates of passage money apply U.K. Agents, GELLATLY, HANKEY and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tels., Regent 4084.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.
HARRISON LINE.
BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.

	Sailing	
IRANDA	July 18	LONDON
INGOMA	Sailing Aug. 15	LONDON

Six weeks' Round Voyage £67 inclusive.
Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd.—11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1. THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3 Monument 4231.

DUNDEE (The Gateway to the Scottish Highlands). Steamers from London Wednesday and Saturday.—The DUNDEE, PERTH, and LONDON SHIPPING Co., Ltd., 61, Mark-lane, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

BLUE STAR CRUISES
By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,
"ARANDORA STAR,"
Britain's Dream Ship.
TO NORWEGIAN FJORDS AND NORTHERN CAPITALS
19 July, 20 days.—NORWEGIAN FJORDS, NORTH CAPE and SPITZBERGEN.
9 Aug., 13 days.—NORWEGIAN FJORDS.
23 Aug., 23 days.—NORWAY and NORTHERN CAPITALS (LENINGRAD for MOSCOW).

MEDITERRANEAN.
19 Sept., 24 days } To MOROCCO, SPAIN, DALMATIA,
14 Oct., 24 days } ITALY, SICILY, &c.
8 Nov., 18 days MOROCCO, FRANCE, ITALY, ALGERIA.
19 Dec., 19 days Second Annual Christmas Cruise to MOROCCO, SICILY, ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN, and PORTUGAL.

WEST INDIES, 1931.
Special Winter Cruise de Luxe of 46 days to the West Indies from Southampton, Jan. 24, 1931, calling at Las Palmas, Porto Rico, Barbados, Trinidad, Panama Canal, Jamaica, Haiti, Cuba, Nassau, Bermuda, and Madeira.
For Arandora Star "1930 Cruise Programme and January Cruise to West Indies apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris: Wagons-Lits Co.; and Tourist Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA.
LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS. TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.
VIA VIGO and LISBON.
(By the Cap Arcona.)
HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
*S.S. ANTONIO DELFINO, from Boulogne .. Aug. 18
S.S. CAP ARCONA, from Boulogne .. .. Aug. 29
*S.S. CAP NORTE, from Boulogne .. .. Sept. 8
* Calling at Teneriffe.
Boat Train leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
Attractive pleasure cruises to SCANDINAVIA and the BALTIC.
For particulars apply: STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. Ph. Mon. 4361. Or principal passenger agents.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO

MOTOR-CARS (continued)

BARKER & CO.
(COACHBUILDERS), Ltd.

SECOND-HAND
ROLLS-ROYCE CARS

Owing to many of our clients having purchased "Phantom II." Chassis, and to our having taken their cars in part payment, we are in the position of being able to offer these cars at

VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

CONDITION—I.E., CHASSIS and BODY—GUARANTEED THROUGHOUT.

Some examples are as follows:—

1928 40/50 h.p. ROLLS-ROYCE Barker Torpedo; Triplex glass throughout; beautifully equipped; headlamp dippers, and many other accessories. Price £1,850

1928 40/50 h.p. ROLLS-ROYCE Barker Torpedo; Triplex glass windscreen and rear screen; two spare wheels and tyres; very attractive car; in splendid condition, with many accessories. Price .. £1,200

1927 40/50 h.p. ROLLS-ROYCE Barker Torpedo, fitted with closed deck to rear; Triplex glass to windscreen and special side-shields; many accessories. Price £1,300

1927 40/50 h.p. ROLLS-ROYCE Barker Cabriolet de Ville; dark grey and black; Triplex glass throughout; extra spare wheels; sliding head lights, &c.; very little used; condition almost as new. Price £1,450

1926 40/50 h.p. ROLLS-ROYCE Barker Pullman Limousine; specially built to suit owner-driver; comfortable front seat with "D" steering; division window to drop; Triplex glass throughout; fitted with many accessories. A most attractive car. Price £1,350

BARKER & CO.
(COACHBUILDERS), Ltd.

Coachbuilders to H.M. THE KING and H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established 1710. Telephone: Grosvenor 2420.

The ROLLS-ROYCE RETAILERS and BODY SPECIALISTS.

66-69, SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET, LONDON, W.1.

NOW
A MARMON
STRAIGHT EIGHT
FOR £395!

Telephone Mayfair 5140 for a demonstration.

SOLE CONCESSIONAIRES:

PASS and JOYCE, Ltd.,
24-27, Orchard-street, London, W.1.

ARTHUR MULLINER, LIMITED,
COACHBUILDERS.
Est. 1760.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

LATEST 1930 25 h.p. ROLLS-ROYCE Chassis ARTHUR MULLINER Special De Luxe four-door Saloon, finished Blue and Silver, leather upholstery throughout, adjustable front seats, Centre Arm Rest to rear, concealed Companions, Rope Pulls, Triplex Glass, Louvres to doors, Sun Visor, Luggage Trunk at rear. A very smart Car.

ARTHUR MULLINER, LIMITED,
34, BAKER-STREET, LONDON, W.1.
Telephone—Welbeck 5711.

LIONEL H. PUGH,
36, SOUTH MOLTON-STREET, W.1. MAYFAIR 4433.

1929 LA SALLE 8-cylinder Saloon; Safety glass; luxurious car; as new .. £475
1929 21 HISPANO-SUIZA 8-cylinder 29.2 Limousine; division; two spare wheels; brand new .. £775
EXCHANGES. DEFERRED TERMS.

"DRIVURSELF" HIRE SERVICE.—Unlimited mileage and no deposit. London's lowest rates.—12, Woodstock-street, Bond-street, W.1. Mayfair 1637-8.

FIVE-SEATER CROSSLEY Saloon Car, with fold-back roof, available in Great Britain, with services of experienced chauffeur, from August 12th to September 12th. Cost, including chauffeur's wages, £10 per week.—Write Box A.1642. The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

COUNTY BOROUGH of HUDDERSFIELD. EDUCATION AUTHORITY.
APPOINTMENT of FULL-TIME DENTAL SURGEON.
The Education Committee of the Huddersfield Corporation invite APPLICATIONS from members of either sex for the above APPOINTMENT at a salary of £450 per annum. The duties will be to examine the children in the schools, to afford the necessary treatment in a Clinic provided for the purpose, to act generally under the direction of the Chief School Medical Officer, on whose staff the successful candidate will be appointed.
Applications should be accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials, should contain a full statement of training and experience, and should be addressed to S. G. Moore, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., Chief School Medical Officer, Public Health Department, Huddersfield, so as to reach him not later than 29th July, 1930, endorsed "Dental Surgeon."

STORES OFFICERS in the ROYAL AIR FORCE.
APPLICATIONS are invited from well-educated young men, between 23 and 25 on 1st January, 1931, who have had five years' business experience in a firm of standing to sit at the examination to be held in October next for the grant of PERMANENT COMMISSIONS in the STORES BRANCH of the ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Apply Secretary (T.M.), Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C.2.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.
The Secretary of State for India in Council desires to APPOINT three SUB-LIEUTENANTS in the Executive Branch of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.
Candidates must be the sons of natural born or of naturalized British subjects, and must not be under 20 or over 23 years of age. Preference will be given to those who have served or are serving in the rank of Midshipman (Confirmed) or above in the Royal Naval Reserve, and to those who have been trained on the "Conway" or the "Worcester" or at the Pangbourne Nautical College. Candidates are required to possess a Board of Trade Certificate (Second Mate).
Full particulars and a form of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.1. The form should be returned as soon as possible before 15th August and selected candidates will be required to appear before a Board at the India Office soon after that date. All communications should be marked "R.I.M. Recruitment."

RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE of MALAYA.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of DIRECTOR of the RUBBER RESEARCH INSTITUTE of MALAYA which is now vacant. Qualifications—Candidates must have shown high administrative capacity and ability to conduct and direct scientific research and experiment; should possess an honours degree in Natural Science of a British University or equivalent; and should have agricultural experience, preferably rubber.
Duties to direct research, routine, and publications subject to the control of the Board, and to advise the Board. Agreement for three years in the first instance. Salary, $1,800 per mensem, rising by annual increments of $100 per mensem to $2,000 (£2,520-£140-£2,800 per annum). There are certain allowances attaching to the post. Free quarters with heavy furniture provided in Kuala Lumpur. Free passage for selected candidate and his wife. The selected candidate will be required to take up his appointment as soon as possible and will be expected to join the Provident Fund.
Applications should be forwarded to the Secretary, London Advisory Committee, Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, 2, 3, and 4, Idol-lane, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

SALOP COUNTY COUNCIL.
MEDICAL INSPECTION of SCHOOL CHILDREN and MATERNITY and CHILD WELFARE.
APPLICATIONS are invited from registered medical practitioners (male) for the POST of ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER to work under these Schemes. Salary £600 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to a maximum of £700, with travelling and out-of-pocket expenses on a fixed scale.
The salary will be subject to a deduction of 5 per cent. for superannuation under the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, and the candidate selected will be required to pass a medical examination.
The candidates must possess a Diploma in Public Health, and experience in Refraction Work will be considered an important additional qualification.
Applications should be received on or before Saturday, 26th July, 1930, by the Medical Officer of Health, College Hill House, Shrewsbury, from whom forms of application, conditions of appointment, list of duties, and any other information can be obtained.

STORES OFFICERS in the ROYAL AIR FORCE.
APPLICATIONS are invited from well-educated young men, between 23 and 25 on 1st January, 1931, who have had five years' business experience in a firm of standing to sit at the examination to be held in October next for the grant of PERMANENT COMMISSIONS in the STORES BRANCH of the ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Apply Secretary (T.M.), Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C.2.

UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN.
CHAIR of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
The CHAIR of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY in the Patronage of the University Court becomes vacant by the resignation of Professor G. P. Thomson, M.A., F.R.S., on the 30th September, 1930.
The University Court will proceed to consider an APPOINTMENT to the Chair on the 31st July, 1930.
The salary proposed is £1,175.
The conditions of appointment may be obtained from the undersigned.
R. H. BUTCHART, Secretary to the University.
The University, Aberdeen.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of HULL.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT LECTURER in the DEPARTMENT of HISTORY. The person appointed as well as teaching will have the special duty of acting as Organising Secretary to the Local History Committee, and must have particular qualifications for this work. Salary £300 and superannuation benefits. Applications (six copies) must reach the Registrar by August 2nd.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

A Big manufacturing company with branches throughout the world has openings in its London sales organisation for a few good men of high character who can quickly qualify for important executive sales positions; sales experience desirable but not essential as right men will be trained, but first-class references absolutely necessary; positions available depend entirely on character, ability, and evidence of application at interview see Mr. Bailey, Managing Director, 8, Fisher-street, Southampton-row, Holborn, promptly at 11 o'clock this morning. Positively no other time.

A First-Class Insurance Company requires a limited number of spare time Agents, particularly those who would be prepared to qualify for progressive salaried staff positions, nights or to-door canvassing or collecting.—Write fully, stating age, present occupation, time at disposal, and times at which available for interview.—Write Box N.1692, The Times, E.C.4.

AN Assistant is required for a factory laboratory in London.—Write, stating particulars of training, to Box J.640. The Times, E.C.4.

AN ex-Serviceman Clerk-Salesman required immediately for London for unique and attractive promotion of interest to every household. Unusual opportunity for advancement for a live man (able to pass Fidelity (Guarantee Society) having a personal connection with householders. Salary and commission.—Write Box K.1546. The Times, E.C.4.

A CLUB Secretary.—Applications, which will be regarded as strictly confidential, are invited for the post of Secretary to the Athenæum, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Starting salary £500 per annm. with board and quarters. Candidates must not be less than 30 nor more than 45 years of age. The prescribed form of application for which can be obtained from the Athenæum) must be accompanied by not more than three testimonials, and must reach the Chairman of the Executive Committee, The Athenæum, Pall Mall, S.W.1, on or before August 30th, 1930. Envelopes to be marked "Secretaryship."

A CONVEYANCING Clerk (admitted or unadmitted) required by well-known West End firm; good Conveyancing experience essential; salary by arrangement.—Write Box A.1632, The Times, E.C.4.

AN ENGINEER Assistant wanted for Behubor Tea Estate, Assam; must be a public school boy and a gentleman.—Apply, giving full particulars of engineering experience, with references, to Spencer Evans, Curridge House, near Newbury.

A FIRST-CLASS representatives, no others need apply, with motor cycle and private connection amongst leading London motor dealers and garages, for largely advertised accessories. Sole and exclusive representation. Commission basis only.—Write Box Z.310, The Times, E.C.4.

A GENERAL Manager required for leading London Ice Rink. Must be able to control staff, efficient organizer, and have knowledge of public entertainment business.—Write fullest details of experience, &c., Box A.1, care of Foster Turner, 7, Walbrook, E.C.4.

AN IMPORTANT Omnibus Company has vacancy for a man of education and appearance as deputy Traffic Superintendent (100 omnibuses). Essentials: Road knowledge and ability to handle men, duty schedules, and provincial road organization. Age not exceeding 30.—Write Box B.103, The Times, E.C.4.

A LAW.—Required by City firm, an experienced allround Solicitor (with knowledge of Company work), able to act without supervision.—Apply by letter, stating experience and terms, to "Russell," care of D. J. Keymer and Co., Ltd., 1-3, Whitefriars-street, E.C.4.

A PUBLIC School and University Graduate, young, and preferably with some shop's experience, required as Assistant Engineer to London firm of Mechanical Engineers.—Write full details, experience and education, Box B.11, The Times, E.C.4.

A REPRESENTATIVE required having connexion with builders and architects; good opportunity for rapid advancement.—Write Box J.642, The Times, E.C.4.

A REQUIRED, Solicitor's Unadmitted Clerk. Not over 40 years of age. Able to take charge of matters subject to partner's supervision. Thoroughly experienced in general practice and first-class draftsman essential.—Write Box A.1644, The Times, E.C.4.

A SALESMAN required by large firm of woollen manufacturers in Yorkshire to work in conjunction with agents and take charge of the sales department; remuneration by salary and commission. A specially good position is offered to a man capable of increasing sales.—Write "Z," care of Armitage and Norton, Chartered Accountants, Huddersfield.

A SALESMAN of exceptional ability required to represent leading Automatic Electrical Refrigerator in Bedfordshire and surrounding counties. First-class selling record essential; previous refrigeration experience an advantage; permanent position, worth around £500 per annum to willing worker.—Reply, enclosing references covering last five years, A. E. R., Ltd., 47, High-street, Bedford.

A SALES Organizer wanted. Must have had considerable experience of house-to-house selling; able to take complete control. Unit value £6, with excellent sales attractions. Liberal terms of salary and share of profits. Big proposition to good man of unimpeachable character. —Write in confidence full particulars, including age, experience, &c., to Box N.1589, The Times, E.C.4.

A SECRETARY wanted for Ski Club; must have great experience as organizer and passed gold English ski tests; must speak French or German.—Write Box J.648, The Times, E.C.4.

A SPECIALITY Salesmen wanted in London and Provinces by old-established engineering firm.—Write Box S.1812, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Mayfair 2804.

A SOLICITOR.—Large Company in London wants young man with conveyancing and general experience.—Write with full particulars, including age and salary required, to Box N.1594, The Times, E.C.4.

THE Woolwich Equitable Building Society has a vacancy for a Junior Surveyor with a knowledge of building construction and the value of properties in London and the Home Counties. Age not exceeding 30. —Applications, giving particulars of past experience and professional qualifications and stating salary expected, should be addressed to the General Manager, 119, Powis-street, Woolwich, S.E.18.

THREE Salesmen wanted for speciality sales work in the southern suburbs of London; must be resident in this district; age 25-35; exceptional opportunity for willing workers.—Apply in confidence, giving details of past experience, to Personnel Manager, Hoover, Ltd., 91, Hanover-street, W.1.

TOWN Planning.—Required, two temporary Assistants with experience in referencing.—Applications, stating age, experience, and salary, with copies of testimonials, to Box 1601, care of Brown, 39, Tothill-street, S.W.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

THERE is somewhere an Assistant Export Manager who lacks sufficient opportunity in his present position and who would welcome the chance to take full charge of an export department. An important tyre manufacturer has just this opportunity and wants to get in touch with a man, preferably one with tyre experience, who has the experience and ability to manage a department handling export correspondence and shipping. If this interests you, write, giving full details of your experience and qualifications, including age and salary, to Box A.1645, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED by omnibus company in Nice, English single gentleman, 26-34, as Sub-Manager. Must have fair knowledge French and thorough knowledge bookkeeping, typing, and also the laws and rules relating to limited liability companies. Salary 2,000frs. per month (which will go farther than £20 in London) plus small furnished room. Must be keen and energetic and not afraid of long hours.—Write Henderson, Les Myrtes, Avenue Mon Plaisir Prolongée, Nice.

WANTED, Secretary for Yorkshire County Cricket Club. Age not over 40 years, salary £500 per annum. —Application, with not more than three testimonials, must be received not later than July 31st, 1930, by the Chairman, Y.C.C.C. Old Bank Chambers, Leeds.

WANTED, 25 men with selling experience, and possessing motor-cycles and sidecars, for London and the provinces. Salary, expenses, and bonus, and excellent prospects.—Write Pinkhurst, 20, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

WANTED, a temporary Assistant Engineer with Civil Engineering experience as an Resident Engineer.—Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, and salary, with copies of testimonials, to be forwarded to Box 1602, care of Brown, 39, Tothill-street, S.W.1.

WOMAN of education and social standing with wide circle of friends wanted by famous firm; high remuneration; age 30-45.—Write Box 04605, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WOMAN Artist is open to the Pitman-trained student. Specialized home-study courses.—Write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career," Pitman's Correspondence College, 197 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

YOUNG Man, 25, excellent knowledge motor mechanics, clerical work and accounts, intelligent and adaptable, requires position offering opportunity for advancement to hard worker; remuneration accepted according to worth.—Please telephone Tottenham 3094 or write Box Z.333, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

EDITORIAL Assistant.—South African daily newspaper has vacancy for young journalist with such literary ability and newspaper experience as would qualify him to act as an Editorial Assistant; permanent position with good prospects.—Reply by letter, stating educational and other qualifications, to Argus South African Newspapers, Ltd., Chronicle House, Fleet-street, London.

VACANCY for a young French lady on the Editorial staff of a London newspaper. Must be able to write French and English with facility. Interest in dress and fashion essential. Good prospects. State age, qualifications, and salary required.—Write Box Z.303, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ARTICLED Pupil.—Opening occurs in office of Chartered Surveyor for educated youth; premium required, part returnable salary.—Write "E. C.," care of 6, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3 (Day and Residential). Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term. Syllabus from Principal.

CHARTERED Accountants (City).—Old-established City office have vacancy for two Articled Clerks; favourable opportunity for first-class training; progressive salary paid during articles; moderate premium.—Write Box B.104, The Times, E.C.4.

DISTRICT Council Surveyor requires at once Articled Pupil; good training sewerage, water, private streets, housing, &c. Premium £100, returnable as salary.—Write Box B.114, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD-ESTABLISHED firm of Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Surveyors and Valuers have vacancy for Articled Pupil; premium, part returnable as salary.—Write particulars to Box S.714, The Times, E.C.4.

SOLICITOR has vacancy for Articled Pupil; excellent prospects; premium.—Box 04146, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

EXPERIENCED Lady Shorthand-Typist wanted, also to take charge of Cardex records.—Write stating age and salary required, to Keystone Knitting Mills, Elstree, Herts.

SECRETARY (Lady) required for temporary appointment, France, in September.—Write, stating qualifications, age, &c., Box B.133, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-EDUCATED Lady, with office experience, who can take initiative in correspondence required in Publisher's office at Cambridge; knowledge of the examination requirements of educational bodies desirable; experience in cataloguing and proof-reading an advantage; age 25 to 30; own handwriting, giving full particulars and stating salary required, to Box 327, John Hart and Company, 6, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.2.

ARE you seeking a private secretarial post? Qualified shorthand-typists are trained by the Institute's postal course to fill secretarial posts. The Appointments Department introduces them to well-paid posts when qualified.—Send to-day for your free copy of "The Personal Secretary" (no obligation), Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

EQUIP yourself, in leisure time at home, for a well-paid post as Private Secretary. Practical postal training by experts. Send to-day for a free copy of "Private Secretaryship" to Metropolitan College, Dept. P.2, St. Albans.

CIVIL Service.—Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

SHORTHAND-TYPISTS.—You earn more and your position is more secure if you are a Private Secretary. The Institute of Women Secretaries trains you in your spare time, and when qualified the Appointments Department will introduce you to well-paid posts with prospects. Send to-day for your free copy of "The Personal Secretary," free, post free and without obligation, Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

LADY required manage shop in India run by officer's wife; must be good designer, experienced dressmaking business.—Write Box B.147, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum) ; Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ADVERTISER, thoroughly responsible and competent Speciality Sales Manager, wide experience home and overseas markets, desires to connect with principals of progressive firm.—Write Box J.622, The Times, E.C.4.

A Keen business man, 20 years' experience home and abroad; fluent French, Italian; bookkeeping, correspondence, &c., desires Position; has held important secretarial appointments.—Write Box N.1561, The Times, E.C.4.

AMBITIOUS Man, 23, Traveller or Inspector; Ulster preferred; excellent experience; anxious to improve. —Write Box A.1648, The Times, E.C.4.

A Young Nobleman with successful business record is available for immediate appointment, England or abroad. Previously Director Industrial Enterprise, firm under contract. Long Continental experience, also U.S.A.; fluent French, German, Spanish. World Travelled; University, Wellesley House, Manor-square, S.W.1. N.1600, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLISH business man (20 years resident in Canada) seeks connexion with British Manufacturer contemplating opening Canadian branch. Advertiser is an experienced manager and successful in sales development. Highest references as to integrity and ability. Prepared to visit England if necessary and desirable, to fully discuss details and policy.—Please address replies in first instance to Box Z.304, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-OFFICER (35), good address and personality, conscientious, experienced farming and potato trade, care of cattle and horses, requires position of trust.—Write Box K.1518, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPORT.—Man with wide and unique selling experience all Eastern Countries, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, seeks connexion with firm developing the business of firm or group of manufacturers.—Kemly interested in up-to-date and rationalized system of developing their overseas business. Free to negotiate immediately. Highest credentials.—Write Box A.1643, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED administrator, Colonial Civil Service (retired), public school, University, Reserve Officer, decorated, fluent French, fair German, practised speaker, writer, desires political, business, secretarial appointment. —Write Box B.116, The Times, E.C.4.

FIVE weeks' work wanted (tutorial, literary, clerical, manual) by undergraduate; 10 years' business experience.—S. Venables, 60, Brondesbury-road, N.W.6.

GENTLEMAN (27), intimate knowledge Malaya, seeks representation first-class firm abroad.—Write Box J.624, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN (30) seeks literary, secretarial work, demanding concentration, care, and method.—Write Box G.5140, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN with car, first-rate Salesman, requires one or two Agencies; travel South England on commission basis and share handling expenses; samples must not be bulky; age 45; A1 connexion gramophone trade; undoubted references.—Write Box 05147, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY, experienced organizer games, concerts, Girl Guides, &c., requires position social organizer in Lancashire or Yorkshire mill; £250.—Write Box Z.324, The Times, E.C.4.

MAN, young, requires situation of trust; last position assistant manager.—Write Box "N.R.," care of Davies and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

MASTER Mariner (40), good personality, education, requires command yacht; act as companion-secretary if necessary.—Write Box N.1521, The Times, E.C.4.

PRIVATE Secretaryship or similar post sought by Wykehamist, 26, Honours Oxford; Mathematics, Law, fluent French, German, some Italian; world-travelled; owner-driver.—Write Box 04180, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PUBLIC School man, aged 22, is anxious for position abroad with good prospects; four years' business experience; keen, ambitious, and hard-working; highest references.—Write "R. K.," care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

RETIRED Cavalry Officer, 33, seeks Employment, home or abroad; willing undertake any work.—Write Box K.1435, The Times, E.C.4.

RETIRED Indian Army Officer, 34, seeks employment at home or abroad; six years' commercial experience in India; capable, keen worker with good knowledge of office management, sales organization, administrative service, club secretaryship, &c.; excellent references.—Write Box J.654, The Times, E.C.4.

TO manufacturers or exporters.—Keen business man, organizer, salesman, many years' experience overseas, now holding executive position, desires appointment England; would only consider sound progressive position with organization requiring services of gentleman with intimate knowledge overseas markets and difficulties to be contended with to-day.—Write Box N.1586, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG retired Married Couple (no children), returned from the East, would undertake positions as Secretary and Manageress, good club or gentleman's household.—Write Box B.149, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

YOUNG Naval Officer, retired after 10 years at sea, is anxious to find position offering quick promotion in Canada, preferably British Columbia. Has taken accountancy course in American university and is at present employed in London chartered accountant's office. Very keen; only needing opportunity.—Write Lieutenant Atkinson, 11, Lucas House, Larkhall, S.W.8.

YOUNG Man, 25, excellent knowledge motor mechanics, clerical work and accounts, intelligent and adaptable, requires position offering opportunity for advancement to hard worker; remuneration accepted according to worth.—Please telephone Tottenham 3094 or write Box Z.333, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

ADVERTISING Manager available; first-class organizer and writer; keen print buyer.—Write Box A.1646, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

AN intelligent, adaptable Private Secretary (27), good education and address, 10 years' exceptional experience, seeks reengagement; expert stenographer.—BM/BSLX, London, W.C.1.

EXPERT Shorthand-Typist-Secretary requires post; commercial, political, and legal experience; initiative; efficient; fluent French.—Write Box 04618, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Shorthand-Typist; well educated, capable and adaptable; £4, or part time.—Write Box 04151, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEWOMAN (20) requires private post London, preferably with driving; good speeds; some bookkeeping; experienced; salary 50s.-55s.—Miss Ballance, 255, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

HERE is a Young Lady who offers you reliable co-operation. Have you a responsible secretarial or administrative position to offer her? London experience, commercial, international, literary work, property management. Will go anywhere if ability and interest in work is wanted.—Write Box N.1591, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY with fluent French, Spanish, fair Italian and Portuguese (acquired abroad) seeks re-engagement; expert shorthand-typist and all office duties; salary 80s.—No. 455, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

SECRETARY-RECEPTIONIST requires post dental surgeon or doctor in London; five years' experience in reception work, &c., also some hospital training.—Write Box Z.317, The Times, E.C.4.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, fully experienced, seeks position of trust; small office preferred; able take charge; French correspondence.—38, Hartismere-road, S.W.6.

URGENTLY required.—Efficient and intelligent young lady seeks secretarial post; eight years' experience.—Watts, 27, Nemoure-road, W.3.

A Private Secretary (or Senior Shorthand Typist) can be provided by the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 22, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.—(Temple Bar 9058). (Permanent and Temporary.)

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

FIRST-CLASS Visiting Dressmaker; highly recommended.—Write Box 04607, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

NURSERY Governess required Aug. 1st for two boys aged 6 and 4; must be fond of country life and experienced; willing to do children's washing; good references essential.—Reply the Hon. Mrs. Max Holman, Ilyes, Rudgwick, Sussex.

CAN lady recommend really competent young Nursery Governess; knowledge of children's health and kindergarten; must be bright and fond of country; two little girls 2½ and 5 years old?—Williams, Orchard Croft, Great Missenden, Bucks.

CAN you recommend experienced Governess for girl aged 10? Good music and French essential; Church of England; age 30-40; required September.—Mrs. Rushton, Barnacre Lodge, Garstang, Preston, Lancashire.

LADY living quiet country house, Devon, requires, September, thoroughly competent Governess for daughter aged 10, and possibly older girl; English, French, drawing, landscape drill. Nature study; must be good horsewoman; under 30 years; preference to applicants who would, with friend or relative, occupy small furnished cottage; good references essential; state salary required.—Write Box Z.313, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSERY Governess or Mother's Help, 20-30 years, for three girls, ages 10, 12, 14 years, school all day; no teaching; good cooking, needlework; good references essential.—Write Box 85, care of Coopers, King-street, Cheapside.

NURSERY Governess required about August 30; trustworthy; kindness to children; boy 5.—Apply letter only, Haywood, Mid-street South, Nutfield, Surrey.

WANTED, for Norfolk, Nursery-Governess; country; girl 6 years; lady; good teacher and needlewoman essential; age 25-30; must be really fond of children.—Write Box Z.316, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Nursery Governess or Mother's Help; girl 4 years; good wages; references essential.—After 6.30 p.m., West Ealing drive, opposite Golders Green Tube. Speedwell 7333.

A U Pair.—French, or one able speak French, end July six or eight weeks, look after two girls, 9 and 7, seaside.—Write Box Z.340, The Times, E.C.4.

REFINED, capable gentlewoman Useful Maid-Companion; needlewoman, knowledge nursing, light housework; two in family; three maids; comfortable quiet post.—Mrs. Druce, Redwood, Limpsfield, Surrey.

WILL anyone recommend Companion with knowledge of nursing for slightly backward and nervous young lady? C. of E.; country.—Write Box B.145, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED now till August 6th, a Companion-Help (gentlewoman); as family; country house near Reading; family two and three children; cook and nurse kept.—Write Box Z.343, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Companion-Chauffeuse for Rickmansworth; age 30 to 35; one lady's maid kept.—Apply "M.," Price, Stationer, Rickmansworth.

LADY Nurse, 23-35, wanted July 19th, for boy 26 months; some training, Truby King methods; knowledge child psychology; salary £80; not R.C.; interview essential.—Southside, Glebe-road, Cheam, Telephone, Sutton 3078.

LADY Nurse, experienced, wanted now; girls, 5 and 3 years, baby August; own nurseries; real country home.—Crockford, Axminster, Devon.

WANTED, immediately, hospital and baby welfare trained night Nurse; temporary or permanent; salary £60-£65.—Babies' Home, 83, Parkside, Wimbledon, London.

LADY Nurses required. Argentine, France, U.S.A. (visa essential), £120; India, Burma (first baby), Town (delicate boy), £100; Egypt, £95; Africa, £70.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

SALISBURY, near.—£60-£80, French or Swiss Nursery Governess, 25-35; extra charge given if all lessons in making; musical preferred. Ditto, London, children, 5-8. Others.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

WELL accredited Governesses and Good Nursery Governesses should apply to Hooper's Educational Agency, Ltd., Radnor House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. No charge for registration.

£100. Up to; Nursery Governess for Madeira; age 25-40; two children, 2½ and 5 years; interview in London.—Apply Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., Gentlewomen's Dept., 863, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No engagement, no fee.

HELPS AND NURSES

NURSE, or Under Nurse taking first place, one baby 5 months, do own nurseries, country, wanted end July; Staines district; £40.—Write Box 0514, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CAN you recommend a young Nannie or Under-Nurse taking first place, for baby from month? Do own nurseries; wanted Hertfordshire September 1st. Apply in London, interview to be arranged.—Box 101, Kennington Advertising Service, 4, Regent-street, London, S.W.1.

EXPERIENCED Nurse for boy 4½ and two girls at Kensington, Kensington and country; nurseries cleaned and waited on.—Write Box 45, Smith's, 62, Kensington High-street, W.8.

WANTED, early September, young, experienced children, 5, 3 years, and 5 months; nurserymaid kept.—Write Box N.1519, The Times, E.C.4.

NANNIES required, America (visa essential), £120; Town, Gloucester, China, India, France, £80; Ireland, Oxford, Africa, £70; ladies interview 11.30-1 daily.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

£65 (up to).—Experienced Nannie, 25-38, for 6 months, 1 year, in Surrey. Other comfortable posts in all parts.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street Marylebone, London, W.1. No engagement, no fee.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

CAN a lady recommend a good Sewing Maid not over 25 years? Dressmaker, fine needlewoman, wash lingerie, brush hair; country, Sussex, and London.—Lady M., 3, Wellesley House, Manor-square, S.W.1.

LADY'S Maid wanted (first week in August) for one lady and to valet a gentleman; must have experience and be a good needlewoman and ready to help in very little house; two in family; six indoor servants (maids) kept.—Mrs. B. Spring Rice, The Glebe House, Burwash, Sussex.

MAID (Useful) required; one lady; three kept; must be good needlewoman, knowledge of dressmaking; good references; good wage, weekly if desired.—Apply 156, Oakwood-court, Kensington, W.

YOUNG Maid to work under lady's maid; two girls, ages 13½ and 7; boy, age 12, in holidays; personal interview and reference essential.—Apply Mrs. Haviland, Delrow House, Aldenham, Watford.

UNDER Parlourmaid; Lady's Maids. Useful Maids, Francaises, Suisses, avec experience, et autres. Bons gages.—308, Regent-street. (Bureau).

PRIVATE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPERS

SECRETARY, not Companion, wanted, town and country; shorthand, typing, able to drive and clean car, and know West End; salary £3; no rooms in London. —Lady Windham, 25, Berkeley-square, W.1. Mayfair 3753.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, AND COOKS

A Gentlewoman for August to do the housework for a small family at Amersham; lady cook kept.—Write Box M161, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER for superior bed and breakfast house; age not over 35; four servants kept.—Write Box K.1566, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER required for one gentleman, Oxon., £80; also Cook and Kitchenmaid for West End flat, friends would suit, £75-£80; ditto for Surrey, £80. A few vacancies for first rate temporary Cooks with highest references.—Apply Marshall's School of Cookery, 32, Mortimer-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Cook-Housekeeper required for near Malmesbury, age under 50; C. of E.; two and three children in family (two boys at school); staff eight, governess; good wages.—Reply Mrs. Wilder, Easton Grey, Malmesbury.

HOUSEKEEPER; under 40; good plain cook; entire work modern suburban house; two business men; £1 weekly.—Write Box A.1639, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSEKEEPER or Help, September 1st, country house, four servants, willing cook occasionally; state experience, age, salary, and if golfer or able drive car; fluent French an advantage (own rooms).—Write Box J.610, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY working Housekeeper (young); also Chamber-maid-Waitress; for guests' house; cheerful home.—Mr. Grew, 63, Belsize-avenue, N.W.3. Primrose 2294.

ROEDEAN School, Brighton.—Wanted, in September, a Lady Housekeeper-Matron for girls' school; training and experience essential; age 25-35.—Apply Miss Ford, No. 1, Roedean School.

SUPERIOR Working Housekeeper required for house in country, 40 miles south of London; good plain cooking; two young maids kept for house and parlour work; good reference essential.—Write Box Z.328, The Times, E.C.4.

SW18 Cook-Housekeeper and Housemaid speaking English for Seaford, Sussex.—Apply in writing, giving references, Flat No. 4, 14, Fall Mall.

WORKING Housekeeper; must be good plain cook; also young House-Parlourmaid; wages £52 and £36; family two.—Apply in writing, stating ages and experience, Mrs. Buckley, 30, Shepherds-hill, Highgate, N.6.

WORKING Housekeeper, not as family; labour-saving house; small family.—Mrs. Jenkins, 25, High Oaks-road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

WANTED, September, experienced Cook-Housekeeper, for headmaster's house Repton; 90 boys in house; good holidays three times year, board wages; state wages required.—Apply Mrs. Fisher, Repton Hall, Derby.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

COOK, or Cook-Housekeeper, early September (kitchen and scullery maid kept) for school house; 43 boys.—Mrs. Irvine, Palestra, Charterhouse, Godalming.

COOK, thoroughly experienced and good manager, wanted August 12th; country only; one lady; six servants, including kitchenmaid; church and post office near; age 30 to 50; good wages; good references essential. —Reply to Mrs. Dickson, Knevil Manor, Trowbridge, Wiltshire.

EXPERIENCED Cook and Young Kitchenmaid required, beginning of August; two in dining room, five maids kept.—Mrs. John Goad, The Cottage

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three)

YOUNG lady requires post, Child's Nurse with family going to India; October or November; references.—For particulars apply Miss Gulder, 20, St. John's-road, Putney, S.W.15.

HIGHLY recommended Nannie; 35; seven years' reference; experienced all ages; good needlewoman; several nurses here 11.30-1 daily.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

MRS. Reeves Agency, Derby, can supply thoroughly Mk trustworthy Children's Nurses as Head and Single-handed, College-trained Nurses, excellent testimonials; Children's Maids, Schoolroom Maids, Under Nurses, Nurserymaids, Nurse Housemaids. Tele. 3141 Derby.

NURSE, disengaged; experienced; child lover, good needlewoman; highly recommended; £40.—Helen Boyd's Agency, 14, High-street, Lewes.

NURSE-HOUSEMAID or Mother's Help; well recommended, superior, country girl; nicely trained; two years' reference; neat sewer, fond of children; £32.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

EXCELLENT French Lady's Maid; good sewer, travel; good English speaking, ditto Italian.—Anglo-French Bureau, 309, Regent-street. Langham 3441.

HIGHLY recommended temporary Ladies' Maid; in Town; free July 22nd-September 15th; £27; 20s. weekly; go anywhere; good dressmaker.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

LADY'S Maids, Dressmakers, and Upholsteresses, permanent, temporary, or daily, supplied at the shortest notice.—Apply Regina Bureau (Dept. 15), 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can supply experienced Ladies' Maids, Maids, Lady Companion-Attendants, Maid Attendants, Sewing Maids, Children's Maids, School-room Maids, Maid-Housemaids. Tele., 3141 Derby.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPERS

AS Secretary-Housekeeper, lady, 42; shorthand-typing, 90 magazine staff, pay no object; personal references in Town (five years); £100.—No. 452, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

EDUCATED lady seeks part or whole time Secretarial duties with private family in or near London; shorthand, typing, and household accounts; would undertake management of staff; personal recommendation; free 1st September.—Write Box A.1584, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Housekeeper-Secretary; references three and five years; temporary or permanent; placed before.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge, Sloane 2191.

THE Secretary of the Twenty-Five Churches Fund (Diocese of Southwark) recommends most strongly a Lady to take the post of private secretary and companion or to act as appeal secretary. Eight years' reference; London resident.—Apply Z., S.P.C.K. House, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, AND COOKS

CAPABLE superior woman, with excellent references, wishes for post as Housekeeper, Town flat; good cook; or would caretake Town house; disengaged.—Address 15, 3, Portsmouth-street, W.C.2.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER; age 39, free now; last engagement 3½ years. All descriptions of high-class permanent and temporary domestic staff introduced (cook specialty).—Apply Marshall's School of Cookery, 32, Mortimer-street, W.1.

CAPABLE Working Cook-Housekeeper to business gentleman or lady; all duties, middle-aged, good references.—A Station-approach, Chalk Farm, N.W.

CARETAKING, Town or week-end cottage, housing, &c., wanted by capable widow, accustomed to same; highest reference; any district.—Housekeeper, 58, Denmark-street, Bedford.

EXPERIENCED educated worker, excellent Cook Housekeeper; reference, caterer; personally recommended; holiday post, August.—Write Box 05152, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Mother and daughter desire posts together bachelor's house, or any position of trust; suitable; references.—London two years.—Write Box B.132, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Cook (gentlewoman), first-class trained cook, visits to teach inexperienced cooks and ladies wishing to learn cookery; very smart housemaid; excellent references.—Miss E. Betts, Uplands, Hampstead Norris, near Newbury, Berks.

LADY personally wishes to highly recommend Housekeeper in lady or gentleman's service; capable cook; sole control small house; Eastbourne, Brighton, Bournemouth districts preferred.—Write Box 04174, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SWEDISH lady (English speaking) requires post in London from the middle of September; excellent cook, used to numbers and able to manage staff; best references from high-class hotels and restaurants.—Write Box 9260, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend to Institutions, Hospitals, Nursing Homes, experienced Cooks, Cook-Housekeepers, Lady Cooks, Lady and Working Matrons, Dining Hall Maids, Dormitory Maids, Sewing Maids, Children's Maids, School-room Maids, Maid-Housemaids. Tele., 3141 Derby.

THE Wilton Bureau, 124, Wilton-road, S.W.1, has excellent Domestics now disengaged; go anywhere; booking fee 2s. 6d., one guinea upon engagement.

TEMPORARY Parlour or House-Parlour Maid, experienced, disengaged.—Mrs. Lee, 19, Upper Queen's Gate, W.1.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID; 20; £45; two years' personal.—350, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, disengaged, superior, reliable, good plate cleaner and waitress; two years' service, highly recommended, £40.—Bruton's Agency, 14, St. George's-place, Canterbury.

A Lady wishing for House-Parlourmaid in school or private family; age 23; salary £45; good dressmaker (great in sewing); eight years' experience and references.—Palmeira Agency, Hove. Tele., 3621.

HOUSEMAID, under 30; strong, willing; 16; £26.—350, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

HOUSEMAID or Second Housemaid and Kitchenmaid, disengaged (22, 16); superior, hardworking, recommended girls, well trained, clean, quick, willing; two years' reference; £20, £36.—Paul's Agency, 140, Western-road, Brighton.

HOUSEMAID (at Bromley) for London; private service; five years' present place, housemaid to hospital, matron writes. Good maid, of nice appearance; "will suit"; 25; £40; free end July. No booking fee.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Phone, Welbeck 7777.

KITCHEN, Between and Under House Maids free.—Mrs. Johnson's Agency, 113, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

KITCHENMAID, disengaged, strong, healthy, nicely trained, early riser, excellent references, £30.—Bruton's Agency, 14, St. George's-place, Canterbury.

KITCHENMAID, disengaged, superior, nice country girl; thorough worker, clean, quick; cooks nicely.—Maxwell's Agency, 79, High-street, East Grinstead.

KITCHENMAID, well-recommended, nice country girl; clean willing worker, good cook, early riser; references required.—Miss Mackinnon's Scotch Agency, 2, Wellington-road, Croydon. (Tele. 2817)

KITCHENMAID; experienced; 21; £40; two years' personal.—350, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

LADY wishes to place Kitchenmaid, 18, 2½ good references, and girl, 15, as Under Housemaid. London or Stamp to Hon. Sec. B., Lees Hall, Barking-road, E.16.

GENERAL; lady recommends; trustworthy, clean; 35; £26.—350, Fulham-road, Stuart's Agency.

GENERAL, 18; can also wait at table.—Trinity Agency, Guildford. Tele. 594.

GENERAL or Cook-General, disengaged; superior country servant; good plain cook; reliable; good reference; £26.—Helen Boyd's Agency, Lewes.

GENERAL, middle-aged, capable, clean, honest, and a very experienced worker; £30.—Mrs. Davies, care of Mrs. Thacker, Wash Common, Newbury.

GENERAL (40); capable, clean, honest, and a very good cook; 2½ years' excellent reference; free now.—Miss Mackinnon's Scotch Registry, 174, Station-road, W. Croydon. (Tele. 2817)

YOUNG Kitchenmaids, Scullerymaids, and Between-maids (with little experience) can be supplied at the shortest notice; Town preferred; references held by Regina Bureau (Dept. II.), 56, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend Head and Single-handed Laundresses, also Cottage Laundresses, Mother and Daughter, &c., or Married Couples now free. Tele., 3141 and 3142 Derby.

GARDENERS

GARDENER, single-handed experienced; good reference; married, no family; cottage.—Write Box Z.381, The Times, E.C.4.

GARDENER; head; highest references from well-known gentlemen; life-long experience best estates; alterations undertaken.—Turner, Broadbridge-lane, Bursledon, Surrey.

BROTHERS, 23, 25; together; moderate wages; cottage required.—Canning, Apple Porch, Maidenhead.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple, Caretakers offices, flats, or any place of trust; 20 years' references; disengaged when suited.—Write Box A.1631, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED Couple, 33 and 28, Gardener-Handyman, experienced Cook; no children; unfurnished rooms or cottage preferred; good refs.—Firman, "Ridge House," Upper Warningham, Surrey.

MARRIED Couple, now in Lancashire, require posts as experienced Cook and House-Parlourman in gentleman's family; at liberty; excellent references; interview requested.—Write all particulars Box Z.326, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED Couple, Cook, House-Parlourman, desire to run bachelor's house, London suburbs, about August 20; excellent references.—Collins, Feil Court, Torquay.

MARRIED Couple, one boy, trustworthy, experienced Chauffeur and Motor Mechanic; wife experienced housekeeping, cooking, nursing; any position or trust.—Write Box J.657, The Times, E.C.4.

AUSTRALIA.—Butler and Cook-Housekeeper desire to return; fare repaid by instalments from wages; excellent English, Australian, and N.Z. references; wife experienced trained nurse.—Write Box 04194, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

COUPLE, middle-aged, capable, energetic, as Cook and House-Parlourman, girl 11 not objected; good references.—Hughes, Icknield, Tring, Herts.

YOUNG married couple as Cook-General and Chauffeur-Gardener; good references; willing.—Write Mr. Steve Laws, Ford House, Buckden, Hunts.

AN innovation.—To Employers of Married Couples, A1 cook-generals, house-parlourmaids, &c.—Please take exclusive agents in Reading for nothing fees. Why? Because we aim to give satisfactory results. Good selection of servants now available.—Write National Employment Bureau, 180, North End-road, West Kensington, W.14. Fulham 0222.

COOK-GENERAL and Chauffeur-Handyman, with excellent references, 5-; and three years', desire situation in country; would be willing to go separate; wages £120.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. Sloane 5564.

MARRIED Couple; both 40; Scotch; £100; known personally to us and have excellent personal reference; experienced Cook-General and House-Parlourman-Valet; no family; any part. No booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

MARRIED Couple, no children; first-class well-trained servants, abstainers; no family; ages 40; excellent cooking, carving, valeting, silver cleaning; four years' reference.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can supply trustworthy Married Couples, Married and Single Butlers, Parlourmen, Indoor Men Servants, Housemen, Single-handed Boys, Chauffeurs, Gardeners, Stable Helpers, Hotel Men Servants. Tele., 3141 Derby.

BOY Scouts' Employment Scheme.—Young men between the ages of 17 and 21 who have been trained in a Boy Scouts' Employment Camp may require places as chauffeur-handymen, chauffeur-gardeners, or stable-hands, footmen, house boys, and garden hands.—Please apply to Miss Malcolmson, District Commissioner, Hollingham Castle, Essex.

BUTLER, married, no family, wishes situation as Caretaker, Messenger, or any place of trust; highly recommended.—46, Draton-gardens, West Ealing.

BUTLER, experienced, single; height 5ft. 10-in.; free.—Hughes, Icknield, Tring, Herts.

BUTLER (working) seeks situation with footman or parlourmaid; highly recommended; life experience and abstainer; 12 months', eight years' reference; age 40; 5ft. 8in.; wife married, daughter 11, son 13; country preferred, cottage.—A. Ditcham, 26, Cadogan-place, S.W.

BUTLER-VALET; married; life experience; five years' reference; age 45, height 5ft. 9in.; one child; cottage.—G. Arthwood, Lucombe Castle, Dawlish, Devon.

CHEF de Cuisine (Swiss) requires situation, business or private; good references.—Chef, 5, Arneway-street, Westminster.

EXCELLENT Male Cook; temporary or otherwise; free.—Write Box 6422, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street.

GENERAL Manageress, experienced, good reference, middle aged.—Write Box N.1603, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN wishes to highly recommend young Butler-Valet for country situation with cottage; free early August.—Write Box 7100, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

MALE Nurse Attendant, not certificated, abstainer, non-smoker, catheter, excellent references.—Nurse, 24, Victoria-road, Hitchin, Herts.

MAN-SERVANT, Chauffeur-Valet, 39; good cook; must travel; fluent German; long references.—M., "Brockwell," Northolt-gardens, Greenford, N.W.

VALET-ATTENDANT, single, seeks post to elderly or invalid gentleman; 21; excellent references; free now.—C. B., 21, Red Lion-street, Holborn, W.C.

VALET-COMPANION; would learn to drive car; educated young man, good appearance, desires situation; will travel; personal references.—V. P., 31, Cedars-road, Clapham, S.W.4.

A Highly recommended Oddboy; in London; go anywhere; 17; 5ft. 3½in.; £32; eight months oddboy in a school; thoroughly understands furnaces, silver cleaning, &c.; leaving through illness.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

AN excellent Butler, age 38, desires situation in London or near; wages £90-£100; good personal reference.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. 'Phone, Sloane 5564.

ODDMAN in Sussex wants Kent or any; 32; £60; 1-year 9 months last as oddman; previously five years third family oddman.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

HOTEL ASSISTANTS AND CATERERS

LADY, 30, desires post in guest house or hotel; experienced in all household matters; capable.—Write Box B.118, The Times, E.C.4.

HOSTELS, Clubs, and Institutes requiring reliable North Country Staffs, Male and Female, write Registry, 101, Clayton-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CHAUFFEURS

SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

CHAUFFEUR, single, London and Somerset; Rolls experience; in private service essential; 44 10s.; live out.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No engagement, no fee. Welbeck 7777.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, willing and obliging, drive car by day; Finchley district; small house, London, capable maintaining car perfect running order, also small house repairs, assist garden. Rooms provided over garage, if wife capable cook as advantage; no children; state experience and wages by letter only.—E. H., 1, Westbury-road, Ealing, W.5.

TEMPORARY Chauffeur-Companion, gentlewoman, wanted for elderly invalid lady, Aug. 15th; experienced, careful driver; small running repairs; two maids kept.—Mrs. Fyffe, Wotton-under-Edge, Glos.

WANTED permanently, reliable Chauffeur-Handyman.—Write Box B.150, The Times, E.C.4.

SITUATIONS REQUIRED

2 lines 2s. (minimum)

SIR Gordon Cunard can highly recommend his Chauffeur-single; age 30; leaving for no fault; Town or country; has driven in France; good mechanic.—Shantock Hall, Bovingdon, Berkhamsted, Herts.

CHAUFFEUR.—Daily hourly; London experience.—J., 11a, Kensington Park-road. Park 1142.

CHAUFFEUR, young, single, requires situation; any kind of car.—W. Bland, 8, Oxford-gardens, W.4.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 37, clean, decent; excellent references; abstainer; willing, obliging; town or country; present car Daimler; any make.—Tucker, 114, Grosvenor-road, Highbury, N.5.

CHAUFFEUR-Gardener, single, Chauffeur-Gardener; well recommended; experienced driving in London; over 20 years' service with Mrs. Felkin of Hermongate; leaving only through death and consequent sale of property; job where cottage available if possible.—R. Croft, Sherwood Cottage, Heronsgate, Chorley Wood, Herts.

CHAUFFEUR, married, requires situation; 20 years' private service; expert driver; handyman; Rolls-Royce, &c.—T. H. B., 273, Fulham-road, S.W.10.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 29 years; R.A.C. Certificate; knowledge lighting plant; any make car; references; country near London.—Frost, 9, Westbourne-street, Sloane-square, S.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-Gardener seeks position; 16 years' experience; clean licence; excellent references. Simons, Little Court, Sevenoaks, Kent.

CHAUFFEUR, 20 years' private service; married; disengaging; first-class driver; 32, town-end. N.W.6.

CHAUFFEUR requires situation; age 19; knows London; highest references; wages 30s.—G. R., 98, Upper Tooting-road.

CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER, age 29, single; smart appearance; driving six years; clean licence; appointment most convenient Wednesday.—E. Chilling, 85, Ladas-road, West Norwood, S.E.27.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 13 years' experience all cars; Town or country; disengaged.—A. E. N. 21, Grittleton-road, W.9.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 23; three years' garage experience, Rolls or Daimler; single; four years private service; good references.—J. W., 56, Chalk Farm-road, N.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, long experience; private service; good references.—C., 40, Coles Green-road, N.W.2.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 20, seeks situation; good references.—7, Clri. 279, Wandsworth-road, S.W.8.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; 20 years' experience; Rolls or any make; temporary, permanent, or part time.—Phone Wel. 4017, 5, York Terrace-mews, N.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; experience Rolls, Minerva, Sunbeam, &c.; excellent references.—Write, stating particulars, Box 6424, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANICS, Handymen, &c.; country, Town, or touring; Rolls and all cars; free now.—Bruton's Agency, 14, St. George's-place, Canterbury.

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PARLOURMAIDS, HOUSEMAIDS, AND GENERALS

PARLOURMAID, under Butler preferred; age 26; wages £35; 18 months' personal character, 18 last, and has very nice appearance.—744, Palmeira Agency, Hove. Tele. 2621.

PARLOURMAID (Under), aged 18; well trained; tall, neat appearance; good character; free.—Mrs. Matthews Agency, Eastbourne. Tele. 1676.

PARLOURMAID, age 26, desires situation, temporary, or for Scotland; wages 30s.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. Phone, Sloane 5564.

PARLOURMAID (daily); good references; 35s.—Write Box 7115, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

HIGH Class Parlourmaid; free; 1st; town and country; recommended. Ditto, 24, free now.—Knightsbridge Agency 18, Sloane-street, Sin. 3515.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend to Institutions, Hospitals, Nursing Homes, experienced Cooks, Cook-Housekeepers, Lady Cooks, Lady and Working Matrons, Dining Hall Maids, Matrons' Maids, Housemaids, Dormitory Maids, Sewing Maids, Children's Maids, School-room Maids, Maid-Housemaids. Tele., 3141 Derby.

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HOUSEMAID (at Bromley) for London; private service; five years' present place, housemaid to hospital, matron writes. Good maid, of nice appearance; "will suit"; 25; £40; free end July. No booking fee.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Phone, Welbeck 7777.

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GENERAL, 18; can also wait at table.—Trinity Agency, Guildford. Tele. 594.

GENERAL or Cook-General, disengaged; superior country servant; good plain cook; reliable; good reference; £26.—Helen Boyd's Agency, Lewes.

GENERAL, middle-aged, capable, clean, honest, and a very experienced worker; £30.—Mrs. Davies, care of Mrs. Thacker, Wash Common, Newbury.

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GARDENER, single-handed experienced; good reference; married, no family; cottage.—Write Box Z.381, The Times, E.C.4.

GARDENER; head; highest references from well-known gentlemen; life-long experience best estates; alterations undertaken.—Turner, Broadbridge-lane, Bursledon, Surrey.

BROTHERS, 23, 25; together; moderate wages; cottage required.—Canning, Apple Porch, Maidenhead.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

3 lines 7s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. per line after

LATEST Models by Parisian Dressmaker. Also own model gowns; high class, moderate.—Louise Mantica, Maison Française, First Floor, 40, Queen's-road, W.2.

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123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

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24, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

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A BIT of OXFORD in KENSINGTON; large common room, 2 bed rooms for University men.—Write Box B.126, The Times, E.C.4.

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A BRIGHT REFINED PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; resident Proprietress; good cuisine; slot gas fires; constant hot water; near Tube, buses, and Park. From 2½gns. single, 5½ double.—Burlington House. Padd. 5702.

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A Charming Establishment, most centrally situated in Granville-place, W.1, between Oxford-street and Portman-square; excellent cuisine; terms 3 and 3½ gns. en pension; there is no more attractive residential proposition in London. Tele., Mayfair 3503 and 6920.

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A Comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, near Hyde Park; central heating, excellent French cuisine; 2½gns.

A GUEST thoroughly RECOMMENDS comfortable, A charming, private HOUSE, LANCASTER-GATE.—'Phone, Pad. 8547.

A LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM; artistically decorated and beautifully furnished; running hot water; electric heating; a few doors from Marble Arch.—40, Seymour-street, W.1. (Padd. 0744.)

A LARGE, well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, A private house, for bachelor; good bath room, constant hot water, telephone; terms, including good breakfast, electric light, service, 27s. weekly. View, 28, Woronzow-road, St. John's Wood; close Lord's, Marlborough-road Station, buses 13, 2, and 48.

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A Minute Tube.—BAYSWATER-ROAD, facing Park; food a speciality; garage; gas fires, hot and cold water basins. From 2½gns. Park 2131. Night Porter.

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A Quiet, comfortable house; 30 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4160.

A SUITE of ROOMS or Sitting-Bed Rooms, newly furnished house; breakfast, service.—Welbeck 9778. Walter, 46, Manchester-street, Baker-street, W.1.

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A Very attractive FIRST-FLOOR BALCONY SERVICE SUITE; one or two bed rooms, sitting room, private bath room, &c.; meals to order; excellent cooking; telephone.—45, Seymour-street, W.1.

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139-141, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.5.

ABSOLUTELY reliable for good cuisine and attendance; box-spring beds and hair mattresses; gas fires; constant hot water; luxurious reception rooms. Terms from 3½gns. Frobisher 3707.

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ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube; omnibuses all parts, eight minutes West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. Cuisine a specialty. Private garden. From 3gns. Park 9173.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished, running hot and cold water; facing gardens; with breakfast from 30s. Padd. 5861.

16, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A CME of COMFORT, CLEANLINESS, COOKING, CONVENIENCE, QUIETNESS, and SERVICE; HOT and COLD RUNNING WATER and electric fires all bed rooms; rooms with private bath; exceptionally appointed throughout. Two light parties. Bed, breakfast, &c., from 6s. 6d.; full board 12s. 6d. daily or 3½gns. weekly. Padd. 8914.

A IRY, quiet, good class house; every comfort; moderate; meals optional; lounge, dining room; near Earl's Court Tube.—10, Barkston-gardens, S. Kensington. S.W.5. Frobisher 3093.

A MERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. LADIES ONLY. 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8957.) 19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.) LADIES OR GENTLEMEN 136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS 25s. to 42s. weekly; every comfort; lounge; hot and cold water; gas fires; breakfast, supper. Manageress, 43, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 8025.

AMERICAN VISITORS and STUDENTS requiring super comfort ACCOMMODATION combining valet service, wonderful cuisine; gramophone, piano; in young bachelor's flat.—Write Box 05176, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

APARTMENTS, delightful position CAMPDEN HILL; large, airy, very well furnished house; also suite with bath; excellent cooking and attendance.—Western 6972.

THE NORWALL.

AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d. Two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3801.

THE QUEENS.

AT 86-88, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—Direct entrance to garden; billiards, full-size Thurston table; personally owned, supervised by ex-Highland officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

AT 30, SEVERN-SQUARE.—Charming BED-SITTING ROOM to let as single or double. Terms moderate, inclusive bath, light. Meals optional. Frob. 2422.

AT 14, BEAUMONT-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1; newly decorated bed-sitting rooms with board from 3½gns.; constant hot water. Welbeck 1966.

AT 6, MANSON-PLACE, QUEEN'S-GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOMS (one from room); quiet; constant hot water; highly recommended.

CROYDON.

AT HILLCROFT, 21, PARK HILL-RISE, EAST CROYDON.—A beautiful country Mansion, with large grounds, tennis courts, &c.; produce; first-class chef; luxurious comfort, hot and cold water and gas fires in all bed rooms; individual requirements studied; inclusive terms. 'Phone, Croydon 2689.

WHITE HOUSE CHAMBERS.

AT Randolph-crescent, Maida Vale, W.9.—20 well Furnished SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS; gas fires; en pension from £2 17s. 6d.; handsome lounge restaurant; large grounds; eight TENNIS COURTS; 5 bridge; five minutes' walk Lord's Cricket Ground; 3mins. Warwick-avenue Tube, 10mins. Piccadilly; bus service all parts.—Mrs. Holt. 'Phone, Abercorn 2182.

27, INVERNESS-TERRACE, W.2.

AT SHIRLEY'S.—Personal supervision. From 2½gns. Bed and breakfast from 25s. Park 6086.

AT 71, GOWER-STREET, W.C.—Well-furnished House, with hot and cold water all bed rooms; gas fires. From 35s., including breakfast. Museum 0508

WHITE HALL.

AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 2gns., double from £3 13s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.

AT 34, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, LARGE BACHELOR ROOMS, 4gns.; Gloucester-road Tube; baths all floors; dinner room; meals optional.

ATTRACTIVE AMERICAN FLATLETS, singles from 26s., doubles from 2gns., inclusive baths, light, service, gas fires and cookers; near Kensington Gardens and Tube.—61, Kensington Gardens-square. Park 9936.

ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast, bath, attendance; dinner optional; clean, quiet, select; minute Kensington Gardens; moderate.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

ALEXANDER CLIFTON KNIGHT Deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the ESTATE of ALEXANDER CLIFTON KNIGHT, late of 129 Seabrook Road, Hythe, in the County of Kent, Retired Grocer, deceased, who died on the 21st May 1930, and whose Will was proved by the Westminster Bank, Limited (hereinafter called "the Bank"), the Executor therein named on the Tenth day of July 1930, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the Bank at 51 Threadneedle Street in the City of London on or before the Thirtieth day of September 1930, and notice is also hereby given that after that date the Bank will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the Bank shall then have had notice, and that the Bank will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim the Bank shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 11th day of July 1930.

DALLAS BRETT & SON Solicitors to the said Executor, 114 High Street, Hythe, Kent.

IN the ESTATE of CAPTAIN WILLIAM GEORGE TUDOR deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days after publication hereof, APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice, for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of CAPTAIN WILLIAM GEORGE TUDOR of Sydney Cape Breton Province of Nova Scotia Merchant deceased, granted by the Surrogate Court of the County of Cape Breton in the Province of Nova Scotia on the 4th day of April 1930.

BOOTH WADE LOMAS WALKER & COLBECK, Central Bank Chambers Leeds, Solicitors for the Applicant.

No. 00468 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court Mr. Justice Bennett In the Matter of COMMERCIAL SPARES Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929 Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 10th day of July 1930 presented to the said Court by Sir William Allen Jowitt Knight, His Majesty's Attorney General; and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 28th day of July 1930, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel, for that purpose, and a Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

J. H. SHAW Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Note: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The Notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than one o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th day of July 1930.

IN the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE of POONA. At Poona. Misc. Application 217 of 1929.

Mrs. NORA JORDAN, Petitioner, versus FREDRIC STELLING, Executor under the Will of the late BENRITTA THOMPSON now dead. Opponent.

To MR. HARRIET THOMPSON, GEORGE THOMPSON, Mrs. NICHOLLS I.e. HANNAH THOMPSON, MARY THOMPSON all of 68, Madeanlane, South Yardley, Birmingham and to all concerned.

Whereas an application has been presented to this Court on 30-11-29 by the Petitioner to have it declared among other things that the property in No. 3 Parade Cross Road Poona (India) belongs to her as being now the sole survivor legatee under the will of the late Mrs. Henrietta Thompson of Poona and whereas your names have been mentioned in the will as being the contingent legatees.

You are hereby warned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed on the 22nd day of August 1930, at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause against the application, failing wherein, the said application will be heard and determined ex parte.

L.S. Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 25th day of June 1930.

MEAUADE Clerk of the Court.

PURSUANT to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of FRANK DAVEY late of 15 and 16 St. Dunstans Hill in the City of London and residing at 96 Benconsfield Road Tottenham in the County of Middlesex Tea Merchant deceased who died on the 5th day of May 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 24th day of June 1930 by John Bashford and Archibald David Newbery, the executors therein named, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us, the undersigned, Solicitors for the said executors, on or before the 16th day of September 1930, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 8th day of July 1930.

OLLARD & OLLARD, 8 York Row, Wisbech. Solicitors for the Executors.

RICHARD CHARLES RATHBORNE, Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims against the estate of RICHARD CHARLES RATHBORNE late of 9 West 44th Street in the City of New York in the United States of America deceased who died at Stamford, Connecticut in the said United States on the 19th day of September 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 11th day of June 1930 by Charles Adams Morson and Mary Budd Watson, the executors therein named) are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of September next, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 11th day of July 1930.

BADDELEYS & Co., 77, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE CATHERINE HARVEY ROBERTSON BROWN deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of CATHERINE HARVEY ROBERTSON BROWN late of The Gables, Whittington in the County of Worcester (who died on the 19th day of May 1930, and whose Will was proved by George Clifford Brown and the Public Trustee the Executors therein named on the 2nd day of July 1930, in the Birmingham District Probate Registry) are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of September next, after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 14th day of July 1930.

HARRISONS 12, High Street, Worcester. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE the Estate of EGERTON CHARLES GREY deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, section twenty-seven. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of EGERTON CHARLES GREY late of Warwick Hotel Cambridge in the County of Cambridge and also of Parkfield Cairo Egypt who died on the 10th day of August 1928 and Letters of Administration to whose Estate were granted by the Principal Probate Registry on the 8th day of July 1930 to Ralph Wordsworth and Percy Marr Johnson both of 39 Lombard Street in City of London Solicitors the Administrators of the said Estate are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Administrators on or before the 30th day of September 1930 after which date the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim or demand the said Administrator shall not then have had notice.

Dated the 11th day of July 1930.

WORDSWORTH MARR JOHNSON & SHAW, 39 Lombard Street, E.C.3, Solicitors for the said Administrators.

RE CATHERINE TURNELL Deceased. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of CATHERINE TURNELL deceased, late of "Granville" Glebe Avenue, New Hunstanton, in the County of Norfolk Widow (who died on the 5th day of May 1930 and whose Will, together with a Codicil thereto was proved in the Peterborough District Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 7th day of July 1930 by Kenneth de Havilland Ollard and John William Arthur Ollard the Executors named in the said Will) are required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 1st day of October 1930, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they shall not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 8th day of July 1930.

OLLARD & OLLARD, 8 York Row, Wisbech. Solicitors for the Executors.

RE the Estate of EGERTON CHARLES GREY deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, section twenty-seven. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of EGERTON CHARLES GREY late of Warwick Hotel Cambridge in the County of Cambridge and also of Parkfield Cairo Egypt who died on the 10th day of August 1928 and Letters of Administration to whose Estate were granted by the Principal Probate Registry on the 8th day of July 1930 to Ralph Wordsworth and Percy Marr Johnson both of 39 Lombard Street in City of London Solicitors the Administrators of the said Estate are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Administrators on or before the 30th day of September 1930 after which date the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim the Bank shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 11th day of July 1930.

WORDSWORTH MARR JOHNSON & SHAW, 39 Lombard Street, E.C.3, Solicitors for the said Administrators.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS 1914 & 1926 In the County Court of Surrey holden at Wandsworth In Bankruptcy. No. 20 of 1930. Re WILLIAM BRITTON of 151 York Road, Battersea, London, S.W.11, Tobacco Dealer. RECEIVING ORDER 3rd July 1930. FIRST MEETING 23rd July 1930 at 11.30 a.m. at 29 Russell Square, W.C.1. PUBLIC EXAMINATION 14th August 1930 at 11 a.m. at The Court House, Wandsworth. NOTE.—All debts due to the Estate should be paid to me.

Dated 12th July 1930.

PERCY LEMAN, Deputy Official Receiver, 29 Russell Square, W.C.1.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of MAYFAIRE ELECTRIC GRAMOPHONES Limited. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 23rd June, 1930. DATE and PLACE of 1ST MEETINGS:—For Creditors 4th July, 1930, at Bankruptcy Buildings (Room 53), Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 2.30 o'clock.

Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 3.0 o'clock.

E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

11th July, 1930.

THE BOXMEER BACON COMPANY Limited Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 226 of the Companies Act 1929 that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of The Boxmeer Bacon Company Limited will be held at the registered Office of the Company Hilbergia Chambers, London Bridge, London S.E.1, on Thursday the 31st day of July 1930 at 4.15 o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes provided for in Sections 239 and 240 of the said Act.

Dated this 8th day of July 1930.

ERIC S. FLEETWOOD Secretary.

Law Report, July 14

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
PETITION TO WIND UP ADJOURNED
IN RE SHOOLBRED AND CO., LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BENNETT)

HIS LORDSHIP directed that a petition for the compulsory winding-up of James Shoolbred and Co., Limited, should stand over for a week.

MR. GRANT, K.C. (with him Mr. Heckscher), who appeared for the petitioning creditor, said that the position was that the company had purported to pass a resolution to go into voluntary liquidation under a members' winding-up. The meeting was summoned by notices posted at 7.30 a.m., and the meeting was purported to have been held at 8.45 the same morning. The question arose, therefore, whether there was a valid voluntary liquidation. The directors had executed a declaration of solvency.

MR. COHEN, K.C. (with him Mr. Gordon Brown), who appeared for the company and for creditors for £20,000, opposing the petition, said that the company were prepared to meet their creditors in the best way they could.

MR. GRANT said that the shareholders had appointed Sir William McLintock voluntary liquidator, and he was willing to put himself in the hands of the Court, if it was thought that that would be best for the creditors. The creditors suggested that there should be two joint liquidators. His Lordship would have to decide whether there was an effective voluntary liquidation, because the Act provided that 21 days' notice of the meeting must be given to the members unless they waived the notice. In this case a certain number did not waive the notice, though some of them appeared to have confirmed retrospectively what was done. He proposed that the petition should stand over for a week, during which time the parties might come to some arrangement.

MR. GAVIN SIMONDS, K.C. (with whom was MR. F. R. Evershed), said that he represented 400 creditors for £130,000. They desired that the Court should make a supervision order, but that postulated the existence of a voluntary liquidation.

MR. JUSTICE BENNETT.—No one is pressing for a compulsory order?

MR. J. B. LINDON said that he appeared for three judgment creditors, who did not wish to be vindictive. They might press for a winding-up order, or be satisfied with a supervision order.

MR. SIMONDS said that the petitioner's debt was only £400, whereas he appeared for creditors for £130,000.

MR. COHEN said that Sir William McLintock's personal view was that there should be one liquidator. The creditors whom he (counsel) represented had expressed the wish that the voluntary liquidation should be continued, with a committee of inspection if desirable.

MR. CHRISTIE said that he appeared for creditors for £10,000 who supported Mr. Simonds's clients. They preferred a voluntary liquidation if the creditors could be represented.

MR. GRANT said that if the declaration of solvency was withdrawn there might be a creditors' winding-up instead of a members' winding-up. There were cross currents in the matter, and these might unite before next Monday.

MR. JUSTICE BENNETT said that he would grant an adjournment for one week.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
TWENTY-EIGHT DECREES MADE ABSOLUTE

(*Before the* PRESIDENT)

The decrees *nisi* in the following 28 Matrimonial Causes were made absolute to-day:—

Verrall v. Verrall and Payne; Hawkins, M. M. v. Hawkins, S.; Tracey, M. M. v. Tracey, V. A. O.; Nash v. Nash and Greenhalgh; Day v. Day and Plaxman; Dyson, M. B. v. Dyson, P. A. S.; Hodgkinson, D. v. Hodgkinson, C. L.; Ferling, A. v. Ferling, J. E.; Allen, E. v. Allen, R. G.; Dickinson, R. B. v. Dickinson, J. H.; Cooper, M. V. v. Cooper, W. T.; Peers, R. v. Peers, W.; Kiernander, N. B. v. Kiernander, A. D. Cases in District Registries.—Fender, M. v. Fender, W.; Blackburn v. Blackburn and Stonier; Gosling, K. v. Gosling, E.; Walker v. Walker and Edwards; Woolfall, M. E. v. Woolfall, J. D.; Gore, R. J. v. Gore, M. L.; McCuan, L. M. v. McCuan, J.; Parsons, E. D. v. Parsons, J. C.; Lang v. Lang and Gibson; Godfrey, F. M. v. Godfrey, H.; Beach v. Beach and Lakin; Tickle, E. v. Tickle, A.; Phoenix, G. v. Phoenix, J.; Thew v. Thew and Elcoat; Burns v. Burns and Boggan.

MR. JUSTICE BENNETT made orders in the usual form yesterday for the compulsory winding-up of:—Truphonic Radio, Limited; Bow Super Cinema, Limited; and Duophone (Foreign), Limited.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.

LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.

NOTICE.—The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any) addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2." must be made before the expiration of 14 days from the 15th day of July 1930.

Short Description of land.	Person to be registered.
FREEHOLD.	
Ivydene and land adjoining Chertsey Road, Ashford, Middlesex. (P.65532.)	Alfred Henry D'Aeth, of Ivydene, Feltham Hill, Middlesex.
Land in St. Margaret's Road, St. Margaret at Cliffe, Kent. (P.65534.)	Humphrey Albert Reeston, of Ledgeland, St. Margarets at Cliffe, near Dover, Kent.
Land in Allen Road, Urmston, Lancaster. (P.65598.)	Frank Booth, of 11, Allen Road, Stretford Road, Urmston, Lancaster.
Land at the rear of Old Gore Barn, East Dean, Sussex. (P.65603.)	Peter Lucian Fowler, of 49, East Dean Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.
3, Fernhurst Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex. (P.65613.)	Edward Streather, of Hale Farm Office, Edgware, Middlesex.
Land in Cambridge Road, Tottenham, Middlesex. (P.65614.)	Harry Jackson and William John Pelham, both of The Hale, Tottenham, N.17.
Land and houses in Hatfield Road, St. Albans, Herts. (P.65615.)	Herbert Charles Janes, of Park Way, Luton, Bedford.
Lyndhurst, Devonshire Road, Bornchurch, Essex. (P.65654.)	The Reverend Frederick Shipman of Lyndhurst, Devonshire Road, Hornchurch, Essex.
71, Polefield Road, Prestwich, Lancashire. (P.65655.)	Gilbert Ashleigh Long, of 71, Polefield Road, Prestwich, Lancashire.
190, Sutton Court Road, Chiswick, Middlesex. (P.65662.)	John Charles Leary, of The Estate Office, Burlington Lane, Chiswick, W.4.
Land at rear of 24, Ridge Road, Sutton, Surrey. (P.65691.)	Alfred Horace Ashton, of 24, Ridge Road, Sutton, Surrey.
Land at Sunnymeads, Wyrardisbury, Bucks. (P.65700.)	Henry Edward Clark, of Shandon, Shepherds Hill, Highgate, N.6.
Land in Farr Road, Enfield, Middlesex. (P.65701.)	Arundell Lelean Edwards and Herbert Edwards, both of 244, High Road, Wood Green, N.22.
1 and 2, Pudding Lane, City of London. (390229.)	The Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London.
26,28,30, and 34, Bruce Road, Mitcham, Surrey. (P.65705.)	Thomas Henry Wilson, of 34, King Street, E.C.2.
Land and buildings in Blackborne Lane, Walthamstow, Essex. (P.65713.)	E. Pollard (Sundries), Limited, of 159-172, St. John Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.
Land in Thorne Road and Northbank Road, Walthamstow, Essex. (P.65766.)	David Phillips, of 27A, Park Avenue, Stamford Hill, N.15.
Land adjoining The Limes, London Road, Mitcham, Surrey. (P.65771.)	Herbert Hannof, High Street, Collier's Wood, S.W.19.
Battscombe Quarry and Church Farm, Cheddar, Somerset. (P.65772.)	Lilian Hannah King, of Lion Rock House, The Cliffs, Cheddar, Somerset, and Mary Ethelrida Jones and Evelyn Alice Game, both of 21, Cannon Place, Brighton.
Land at rear of 45 to 154 (even), Ravensbury Road and land in Groton Road, Wandsworth Borough, London and Wimbledon, Surrey. (P.389750.)	Edith Jane Pollard, of 83, Drakefield Road, Balham, S.W.17, and William Thomas Burrows Pollard, of 5, Waterloo Road, Lambeth, S.E.1.
54, Rutland Gate, City of Westminster, London. (389908.)	Hazel Allen Davies, of 33, Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.1.
The Hotel Cecil and 76 to 88 (even), Strand, City of Westminster, London. (389947.)	The Burlington Investment Company, Limited, of St. Helens Court, Great St. Helens, E.C.3.
LEASEHOLD.	
151, St. John's Road, Wembley, Middlesex. (P.65596.)	John Oddie Thompson and Martha Ellen Thompson, both of 24, St. John's Road, Wembley, Middlesex.
48 to 56 (even) and 64 to 74 (even), Ferndale Road, Stamford Hill, Middlesex. (P.65703/4.)	Thomas Henry Wilson, of 34, King Street, E.C.2.
23, Marshall Street, 30 and 32, Foubert's Place, and warehouse in Marshall Street, City of Westminster, London. (389874.)	Herbert Anderson Haase, of 5, Stratford Place, Oxford Street, W.1.

J. S. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

1930 U. No. 033

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Eve In the Matter of UNITED CARLO GATTI STEVENSON and SLATERS Limited and in the matter of the Companies Act 1929.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above Company from £400000 to £300000 was on the 9th day of July 1930 presented to the High Court of Justice and is directed to be heard before Mr. Justice Eve on Tuesday the 29th day of July 1930.

Dated this 14th day of July 1930.

POWELL SKUES & GRAHAM SMITH 34, Essex Street, Strand, London W.C.2 Solicitors for the said Company.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
SECURITY FOR WIFE'S MAINTENANCE: NO POSTPONEMENT
SHEARN, D. N. v. SHEARN, C. D.

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HILL)

In a considered judgment on a summons adjourned into Court MR. JUSTICE HILL held that on a petition for maintenance the Court could not reserve its power to order security to be dealt with thereafter.

There were cross-appeals from the order of the Registrar directing the respondent (Mr. Shearn) to pay the petitioner £740 a year free of tax as permanent maintenance. Both parties appealed as to the amount. The respondent further submitted that the Registrar's direction that the petitioner should be at liberty to apply with regard to security and maintenance was *ultra vires*, and the petitioner asked that an order for securing part of her maintenance should be made forthwith.

MR. T. Bucknill appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Noel Middleton for the respondent.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE HILL, in giving judgment, said that counsel were right in agreeing that it was not within the power of the Court to embody in the order for maintenance liberty to apply as to security. Under Section 190 of the Judicature (Consolidation) Act, 1925, the power of the Court must be exercised "on" the decree for divorce, though the authorities showed that some latitude was allowed as to when applications for maintenance should be made. But when the application was made the Court must deal with it, and could not reserve to itself power to deal with it thereafter.

The law of maintenance was in an odd state. As embodied in the Judicature Act, 1925, it was the result of piecemeal legislation. A wife "on the decree" might apply for security, or payment of maintenance, or both. On such application the Court might order the husband to secure to the wife a gross sum of money or an annual sum for any term not exceeding her life; and in addition to, or instead of, an order to secure, the Court might order the husband to pay the wife during joint lives a monthly or weekly sum, and might from time to time modify that order to pay. But the Court had no power to modify an order to secure, nor, by modifying an order to pay, to turn it into an order to secure.

In the present case the Registrar had tried to preserve to the Court the power thereafter to turn the order to pay into an order to secure, but it could not be done. "Liberty to apply" must be omitted from the order. As to security, it was *ultra vires* and, as to periodic payments, unnecessary.

The next question was whether the respondent might now be ordered to provide security under subsection 1. It was suggested that he ought to secure part of the award of maintenance, thus making safe the benefit for the petitioner's life and not merely during joint lives. After reviewing the respondent's sources of revenue his Lordship decided to make no order for security.

In the circumstances he (his Lordship) saw no reason for altering the award of maintenance made by the Registrar. The petitioner would be allowed her costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Lewis and Lewis; Messrs. Simmons and Simmons.

** The judgment will be reported in *The Times* Law Reports.

MR. JUSTICE BENNETT dismissed the petition for the compulsory winding-up of Bolivia Concessions, Limited. Mr. E. G. PALMER, who appeared for the petitioning creditor, said that his client was a judgment creditor for £2,850. The company (for which Mr. Gedge appeared) and the petitioning creditor had come to terms, and he (counsel) asked that the petition might be dismissed.

MANSLAUGHTER WHILE JOY-RIDING
LIABILITY OF PASSENGER

THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL—the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Talbot, and Mr. Justice Macnaghten—yesterday dismissed the appeal of CYRIL BALDESSARRE, who was convicted, with a man named Chapman, at the Central Criminal Court on May 7, 1930, before Mr. Justice Swift, of the manslaughter of a woman named Matilda Waller on February 23.

Chapman and Baldessarre took a motor-car belonging to a Mr. Mitchell from outside his house at Clapham, and as Chapman was driving it, recklessly and without proper lights, on the Kingston by-pass road at New Malden, it collided with Miss Waller. The jury acquitted both men of larceny, but convicted both of manslaughter, and Mr. Justice Swift sentenced each of them to 12 months' imprisonment.

Chapman did not appeal; Baldessarre appealed against conviction on the ground that there was no evidence on which the jury could convict him of manslaughter, and that there was misdirection.

In giving judgment dismissing the appeal, the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that it was an excellent summing up, which stated the law clearly and fairly. It was after that perfectly fair summing up that the jury came to the conclusion that Baldessarre was guilty, and that he and Chapman were joined in responsibility for the way in which the car was being driven. The Court was not prepared to say that there was no evidence on which the jury could so find, and the appeal must be dismissed.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

PIANOFORTE RECITAL

To-night, at 9.45, Miss Gertrude Peppercorn will give a pianoforte recital, when she will play Beethoven's Variations in C minor; Chopin's Nocturne in B; and Debussy's Jardins sous la pluie. At 6.30 p.m. an "eye-witness" account of the Third Test Match between England and Australia will be given by Mr. A. C. Maclaren.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, July 15, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME (1,148kc.) (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45**:—Listeners' Recipes for East African Coffee. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

12:—Louise Way (soprano); Victor Harding (bass). **12.30**:—Organ Recital. **1-2**:—Orchestra, from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2.5-2.30**:—Gramophone Records. **4**:—The London Cembalo Quartet. **4.30**:—Orchestra, from the Brixton Astoria.

5.15:—Children: The Story of the Strange Shadow (Agnes Hart); The Children's Corner (Debussy), played by Elsa Karen; The Adventure of the Little Dwarf, from Funny Stories (Egon Hillgenberg), translated from the German by May Jenkin. **6**:—Robert Harris, reading poems on The Countryside (2). **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.30**:—England v. Australia: An eye-witness account of the Third Test Match, by Mr. A. C. Maclaren, from Leeds. **6.40**:—Mozart String Quartets, played by The Kutcher String Quartet. **7-7.20**:—Hints on Sport, 5—Swimming, by Mr. T. R. Scott, from Manchester. **7.25**:—The Making of a Personality, 12, The Choice of One's Parents, 4—by Professor F. A. E. Crew, from Glasgow.

7.45:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Maria Sandra (soprano); Leonard Ashdowne (baritone). **8.8.30 (1,554.4m. only)**:—The Study of the Mind, 12—The Psychology of the Sexes, by Dr. Cyril Burt. **9**:—Weather; News: London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (**1,554.4m. only**). **9.25**:—The Progress of Music, by Dr. George Dyson; Richard Strauss; Don Quixote. **9.45**:—A Pianoforte Recital by Gertrude Peppercorn. **10.15**:—Mr. P. V. Noel Baker reading from Farthest North. **10.35**:—Band, from Ciro's Club. **12-12.30 a.m. (261.3m. only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12**:—Euroswydd Richards (tenor); Alec Feuerman's Quintet. **1**:—Organ Recital. **2-3**:—Midland Regional programme. **5.15**:—Music. **6.15**:—Weather, News. **6.40**:—Midland Regional programme. **8**:—A Violoncello Recital, by May Muxle. **8.30**:—Modern Aspects of Finance. **8**—The Budget and the Tax-Payer, by Mr. F. W. Hirst. **9**:—News. **9.5**:—Midland Regional programme. **10.15-10.30**:—Weather, News. **12-12.30 a.m.**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. **1**:—Organ Recital. **2-3**:—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell. **5.15**:—Children: An Incident in the Life of Rossini, by Gladys Ward. He and She in Odds and Ends. **6**:—London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather, News. **6.40**:—The Birmingham Military Band, conducted by W. A. Clarke; Josephine Tucker (contralto); Leonard Needham (pianoforte). **8**:—Organ Recital, by Gilbert Mills, relayed from the Church of the Messiah, Birmingham. **8.30**:—London Regional programme. **9**:—News. **9.5**:—The Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis; Olive Goff (soprano). **10.15-10.30**:—Weather, News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **4**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—See Glasgow. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—See Glasgow. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **4**:—The Orchestra; W. Bradwin-Jones (tenor); William O. Bates (bassoon). **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Stop Press. **6.15**:—National programme. **7.45**:—The Orchestra, conducted by K. Godfrey Brown; Phyllis Astry (soprano); George Simpson (clarinet). **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-12.30**:—National programme. **4-12**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.5-2.30**:—National programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Mr. William Stanford: A Tramp Abroad; Walks round Newport. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—See Swansea. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—See Swansea. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report and Gramophone Records. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.15**:—News. **7.30**:—Time; Leitheacht Gaedhilge. **7.45**:—Illda Knowles: Monologues. **8**:—No. 1, Army Band, conducted by Colonel Fritz Brase. **9**:—Talk on Music. **9.15**:—Concert—W. S. Cumber (Vocalist); W. Reidy (Cellist); Eva Brennan and Company in Variety. **10.30**:—Time Signal, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Glasgow. **4**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—See Glasgow. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—See Glasgow. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-2**:—See Manchester. **4**:—See Manchester. **6**:—See Manchester. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—See Manchester. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—See Manchester. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **4**:—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **4.5**:—The Octet; George Douglas (tenor). **5.5**:—Bertha Waddell (reciter). **5.15**:—Children. **5.47**:—Birthdays. **5.53**:—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **5.57**:—Weather for Farmers. **6**:—Mrs. Stuart-Sanderson: Summer Drinks—2. For the Store-room. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—Mrs. Nannie K. Wells: Has Scotland a Literature of her Own?—The Scottish Classics. **7.25**:—Professor P. A. E. Crew: The Making of a Personality—12, The Choice of One's Parents—4. **7.45**:—The Octet; Margaret F. Stewart (soprano); Game to the End, a Scottish comedy by John W. Hill, produced by T. P. Maley, with James Anderson, Elsie Brotchie, Meg Buchanan, James A. Gibson, Caven Watson; Music by the Octet. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12**:—Gramophone Records. **1-2**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Florence Power (soprano); String Orchestra. **4**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Harold Craig. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—The Lord Mayor of Hull: The Great Yorkshire Show, from Leeds. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.30**:—An eye-witness account by Mr. A. C. Maclaren, of the England v. Australia Test Match, relayed from the Headingley Cricket Ground, Leeds. **6.40**:—National programme. **7**:—Mrs. Lawrence Haworth: English Landscape in Painting. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—An Evening at Blackpool: a special recital by Mr. R. H. Dixon at the Organ at the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool, and his Symphonians, relayed from the Palace Ballroom, Blackpool. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25**:—National programme. **10.35-12**:—Dance Music.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1**:—National programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. F. W. Metcalfe: Old Country Cricket. **7.25**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.5-2.30**:—National programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—Current Topics in Wales: A Review in Welsh by Professor E. Ernest Hughes. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—The Burry Port Town Silver Band, conducted by D. John; W. Webb and W. T. Gower (cornet duet); Elvet Griffiths (trombone solo); Annie Davies (soprano); Owen Brynmorn (baritone). **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-2**:—See Manchester. **4**:—See Manchester. **6**:—See Manchester. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—See Manchester. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—See Manchester. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **4**:—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **4.5**:—The Octet; George Douglas (

Sporting News

RACING

NEWMARKET MEETING

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Second July Meeting will be begun this afternoon. Apparently there was no rain at Newmarket yesterday afternoon, but there is still time for it to fall before racing is begun to-day. In the absence of rain the going will be on the hard side, but it will not be so hard as it would be, in similar conditions, on other courses, for the turf on this course is of great age and the soil light, breaking up when galloped on. Racing promises to be interesting if not of great importance. The course is so beautifully placed and the surroundings so delightful that this meeting, which will last for only three days, is well worth a visit. I give below a short analysis of this afternoon's programme:—

2.0.—TRIAL SELLING PLATE (1m.).—If Nonn were started here he would, on his last running, have an obvious chance of success, for, through Silver Sword, he appears to have the beating of Baldernock, and he surely has a fair chance in this company. Sawston has never run on the Flat in this country, but was made the medium of a gamble in a selling race over hurdles at Hurst Park in the spring. Abelard and Collodian, on some form, are rather better than the average selling-platers. Rathnally and Silex Major are not so good as they were. NONN, if absent BALDERNOCK, seems to me the best selection.

2.30.—SOLTYKOFF STAKES (5f. 140 yards).—Arthos has never run so well as he did in the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom and may have trained off. Concerto showed promise at the last meeting here, and with his pull in the weights has a nice chance. Pomme d'Api and Hill Cat, as winners here a fortnight ago, have to be considered, but I do not think that either is quite so good as Four Course, who beat a good field here at the last meeting and ran very well at Ascot when beaten by Goyescas. FOUR COURSE seems to me to have the best chance on form. The danger and alternative selection may well be Concerto, who would seem to be making rapid improvement.

3.0.—BEAUFORT STAKES (7f.).—WIRE-WORK has not run for a long time, but has been dropped in the handicap since he ran at Newmarket in the spring. He was then handicapped to receive 6lb. from Fraudulent and was well backed to win. He now meets Fraudulent on 5lb. better terms. He is much better handicapped with such as Ellenborough and Aroostook than he was at the end of last season, and, using other four-year-olds, he seems to be considerably better in than L'Odeon and Barrack Law. On the handicap he seems to me an obvious selection.

3.30.—DULLINGHAM STAKES (1¼m.).—Palais Royal II. has been left in the race, but apparently has not been sent over to run. If he did turn up he would have a chance in this company even with his big weight, for he is of different class from the other possible starters. Knight of Lorn has not run for a long time and was beaten in his best race at Chester by Master Flint and Writ. Luffness ran fairly well at Newcastle in the Northumberland Plate. Annaly was also beaten last time out. Callonby and Brother-in-Law are moderate three-year-olds. In the presumed absence of Palais Royal II. the winner may be LUFFNESS, who is my selection.

4.0.—SAXHAM STAKES (5f.).—Berrydale was beaten at the last meeting here, but should, if started, be given another chance. Miss Jessica filly and Ausonia may be the best of the others at the weights, but I do not think that on form they should beat BERRYDALE.

4.30.—SPRING HALL PLATE (5f.).—This is a difficult race with which to deal, for the majority of the entries seem very moderate. If FORE-TOPSAIL is in the form which she showed at Newmarket early in the season she would win, for she was then a good third to Friarvine and Strongbow, and Friarvine would win this race with a stone more than Fore-topsail has to carry. In her absence the winner might be THE DOMINIE, who ran well last time out behind Sir Cosmo.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

There has been no rain in Newmarket for weeks, and I doubt if the ground has been more hard than it is just now.

At the opening stage of the Second July Meeting to-day the Trial Selling Plate will not be easy to win. Jarnick, Thomas a Tattamus, Neguac, Sawston, Sunnier, Collodian, and Half Wit will be the Newmarket runners, and their public form is well known. They are all well, and I give my vote to COLLODIAN.

The Soltykoff Stakes.—Nearly all of those entered will go to the post. HILL CAT has more to do this time than when he won at our last meeting. He is an improving animal, and I believe he will win again. Boy Bachelor and Light o' Love are at their best.

The Beaufort Stakes.—Ellenborough, Aroostook, Pachalik, Fraudulent, and Glastonbury have been prepared for this race, and I doubt if ever they have been better. Aroostook is a very useful animal, and one that can be relied on to show his true form. Pachalik will be running at home, and could win if doing his best. He is very well, but I shall pass him over to select FRAUDULENT.

Our runners in the Dullingham Stakes will be Acragas, Annaly, Knight of Lorn, and Alpheus. KNIGHT OF LORN went really well in his gallop with Cap-a-Pie on Saturday, and if he does as well in the race I think he will be returned the winner.

The Saxham Stakes.—Miss Jessica filly and Kitty Bly may not go to the post. In their absence AUSONIA will be our best. She is a nice filly, and I believe she is useful.

There will be a good field for the Spring Hall Plate, and the race has a most open appearance. CEDARWOOD has been a most unlucky horse, but his chance has come to win.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

LIVERPOOL CUP.—Epsom (at 9 a.m. yesterday).
KNAPPE STAKES, SANDOWN PARK.—Pennant (by 10 p.m. Saturday).

NEWMARKET MEETING
SUMMER HANDICAP.—Roi des Aulnes, Bartellus.
ZETLAND STAKES.—Silver Gilt and Crusader's Star.
RUBY HANDICAP.—Pippa Passes and Silver Gown.
KIRKLING CLAIMING AND SELLING PLATE.—False Doctrine.
SAXHAM STAKES.—Jonathan Buttall.
TWO-YEAR-OLD SALE STAKES.—Louvastra. Flying Bee filly, Miss Putti, and Francois.
SPRING HALL PLATE.—The Ugly Duchess and Consommer.
BEACH SELLING PLATE.—Beleyeas.

SANDOWN PARK MEETING
DITTON SELLING PLATE.—Nereis.
SCRUTTON HANDICAP.—Oratorium and Ash Plant.
COOMBE JUBILY PLATE.—Good Fish and Valiant.

HAMILTON PARK MEETING
CAMBUSNETHAN HANDICAP.—Lord Marcus.
MOTHERWELL HANDICAP.—Lucky Break.
LARKHALL PLATE.—Boardwalk.
HAMILTON PLATE.—Sans Repair and Three Roses.

GOODWOOD MEETING
HAM STAKES.—Burnley.
RICHMOND STAKES.—Burnley and Inglesant.
LAVANT STAKES AND ROUS MEMORIAL STAKES.—Burnley.
MOLECOMB STAKES.—Inglesant.

MISCELLANEOUS
BONNINGTON SELLING HANDICAP PLATE, LANARK.—Pharamond II.
LOWTHER HANDICAP, LANARK.—Parth for Ever.
HOUSTON MAIDEN HANDICAP, LANARK.—Parthenon.
DOON SELLING HANDICAP PLATE, AYR.—Argan Lad.
CASTLEHILL HANDICAP, AYR.—Ballymurphy.
EGLINTON PLATE, AYR.—Ballymurphy and Gloucester Hussar.
ROZELLE HANDICAP, AYR.—Sortie.
REDCAR FOAL PLATE.—Fontwell.
CHAMPION BREEDERS' FOAL PLATE, DERBY.—Burnley and Fenton Barns.
EGLINTON HANDICAP, ROSSHIRE.—Pommard.
GREAT NORTHERN LEDGER, STOCKTON.—Meredith.
MAIDEN TWO-YEAR-OLD SELLING PLATE, FOLKESTONE.—Marsquita gelding and Tisodin.
PERIOSTEUM PLATE, FOLKESTONE.—No Trace.
YORKSHIRE OAKS.—Swynford Lass.
BATH JULY HANDICAP.—Final Wink.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MRS. C. RICH'S NAME.—Tonelero filly (two years).
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Silver Voice, Lockington, Cautious Clara, Roland, and Snap.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

EDINBURGH
(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

2.0.—Grand Display, WIN 27s., place 8s. 6d.; Dove Syke, PLACE 4s. 3d.
2.30.—Bright Steel, WIN 5s. 6d., PLACE 2s.; Wild Wark, PLACE 7s. 3d.
3.0.—Jamaica, WIN 21s. 9d., PLACE 31s. 9d.; Gowan Lodge, PLACE 9s. 9d.
3.30.—Joan Lowell, WIN 56s., PLACE 25s.; Last of the Lenas colt, PLACE 9s.; Alpheus, PLACE 5s.
4.0.—Little Grafton, WIN 4s. 9d., PLACE 2s. 6d.; Old Contemptible, PLACE 2s.
4.30.—Jerome Fandor, WIN 2s.

FOLKESTONE
1.45.—Monday, WIN 2s.
2.15.—Eagle Adair, WIN 15s. 6d., PLACE 4s. 3d.; Financier, PLACE 2s. 3d.; Hilltol, PLACE 5s. 9d.
3.15.—Mashed d'Artley, WIN 31s. 6d., PLACE 5s. 9d.; Emerald Star, PLACE 2s. 6d.; Etching, PLACE 3s. 3d.
3.45.—Sears, WIN 21s. 3d.; PLACE 5s. 9d.; Speyside, PLACE 6d. 9d.; Spring Zephyr, PLACE 4s.
4.15.—Kings Oven, WIN 5s. 3d., PLACE 2s. 9d.; Irish Monarch, PLACE 3s. 6d.
Africa Double, 2.45 and 3.45.—Eagle Adair and Sears, unbacked.

NEWMARKET PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived or are trained at Newmarket)

2.0.—The **TRIAL SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs. B.M.

	Yrs	st	lb
aJARNICK (Mr. O. W. Nicholson). Fred Butters	4	9	10
aNONN (Mrs. Weld) ..... J. Beatty	5	9	10
GAFADOUN (Mr. M. Dollar) ..... J. Wood	5	9	7
RATHNALLY (Baron F. de Trafford) ..... F. Hartigan	6	9	4
aSILEX MAJOR (Mr. H. F. Clayton) ..... Elsey	5	9	0
aTHOMAS A TATTAMUS (Lieut.-Colonel W. Guinness) ..... B. Jarvis	4	9	0
BALDERNOCK (Lord Woolavington) F. Darling	4	9	0
aSUNNIER (Mr. R. L. Gheswood) ..... C. Leader	4	9	0
aNEGUAC (Lord Beaverbrook) ..... Watts	4	8	11
aTOP DRESSING (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... O. Bell	4	8	11
aSAWSTON (Viscomte Fox) ..... Cannon	5	8	11
aAUNT MARY (Mrs. D. J. Rhodes) ..... J. Rhodes	5	8	10
aABELARD (Mr. H. Leader) ..... H. Leader	3	8	9
aCOLLODIAN (Mr. C. J. T. Clee) ..... Major Beatty	3	7	13
aHALF WIT (Mr. E. C. Nolan) ..... R. J. Colling	3	7	12
SAGITTARIAN (Lord Woolavington) ..... F. Darling	3	7	13

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

NONN, M. Beary; GAFADOUN, S. Wragg; SILEX MAJOR, T. Weston; THOMAS A TATTAMUS, C. Elliott; NEGUAC, C. Ray; TOP DRESSING, H. Wragg; SAWSTON, H. Jelliss; SUNNIER, Lowrey; AUNT MARY, —; RATHNALLY, G. Richards; COLLODIAN, W. Stephenson; HALF WIT, D. Morris.

2.30.—The **SOLTYKOFF STAKES** of 15 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; for two-year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. New T.Y.C. (five furlongs and 140 yards).

	st	lb
aARTHOS (Major McCalmont) ..... Perse	9	7
POMME D'API (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	9	7
FOUR COURSE (Lord Ellesmere) ..... F. Darling	9	3
aHILL CAT (Captain H. R. Wilson) ..... C. Leader	9	0
aLIGHT O' LOVE (Mr. E. Esmond) ..... J. Jarvis	8	9
BARREAU (Sir A. Weldon) ..... In Ireland	8	9
DOCTOR DOLITTLE (Mr. A. J. Basset) ..... Perse	8	7
CONCERTO (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... C. Bell	8	6
SHANDON (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8	6
aBAY LADY c. by Somme Kiss (Mr. F. W. Hooler) ..... Fred Butters	8	6
aSTRAWHEAD (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... J. Earl	8	6
aBOY BACHELOR (Mrs. S. B. Joel) ..... R. Dawson	8	6
aSPANDIAR (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	8	6
aDEW (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ..... R. T. Waugh	8	5
aGUIDING STAR (Mr. C. W. Gordon) ..... J. Jarvis	8	5
aALEXIS (Mr. J. S. Austen) ..... C. Waugh	8	2
PIPCA (Mr. H. E. Morriss) ..... F. Darling	8	2
aSERVIUS (Mr. de Rothschild) ..... Archer	8	2
aAVIATION (Sir J. Rutherford) ..... R. Day	8	2
aAPPLE CIDER (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	8	2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ARTHOS, H. Beasley; LIGHT O' LOVE, H. Jelliss; BARREAU, C. Ray; CONCERTO, H. Wragg; SHANDON, G. Richards; SPEAR HEAD, T. Weston; BOY BACHELOR, —; ISPANDIAR, M. Beary; TRIX F. FOX; PIRPYNE, —; APPLE CIDER, E. James; HILL CAT, —. R. Perryman rides either Pirpyne or Hill Cat.

3.0.—The **BEAUFORT STAKES** (welter handicap) of 10 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to save stake. Beaufort Course, from starting post of B.M. to finish of New T.Y.C. (seven furlongs).

	Yrs	st	lb
aELLENBOROUGH (Mr. E. Esmond) ..... J. Jarvis	4	9	11
aAROOSTOOK (Lord Beaverbrook) ..... Watts	4	9	8
aBARRACK LAW (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... O. Bell	4	9	6
L'ODEON (Mr. A. Falcon) ..... Wm. Griggs	5	9	5
aPACHALIK (Mr. J. A. Phillips) ..... C. Leader	5	9	5
aFRAUDULENT (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	5	9	1
aGLASTONBURY (His Majesty) ..... W. Jarvis	4	8	9
aWIRE-WORK (Sir W. Gilbey) ..... C. Cannon	4	8	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

AROOSTOOK, C. Ray; BARRACK LAW, —; L'ODEON, —; PACHALIK, —; FRAUDULENT, T. Weston; GLASTONBURY, J. Childs; WIRE-WORK, J. Sirett. R. Perryman rides either L'Odeon or Pachalik.

3.30.—The **DULLINGHAM STAKES** of 15 sovs. each, with 500 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. Suffolk Stakes Course (one mile and a half).

	Yrs	st	lb
PALAIS ROYAL II. (M. J. Wiltcock) ..... In France	5	10	0
GAY LORD (M. J. Wiltcock) ..... Braime	4	9	12
aANNALY (Mr. M. Field) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	4	9	6
aKENMEL (Duke of Portland) ..... F. Darling	3	8	6
aLUFFNESS (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ..... Lawson	4	8	4
aANNALY (Lord Rosebery) ..... Jarvis	3	7	8
aKNIGHT OF LORN (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	3	7	8
BROTHER-IN-LAW (Mr. J. A. Dewar) ..... F. Darling	3	7	8
EXCDALE (Mr. W. G. Lang) ..... Farquharson	3	7	8
aCALLONBY (Lord Woolavington) ..... F. Darling	3	7	8
aALPHEUS (Mr. H. Stovart) ..... R. W. Colling	3	7	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ACRAGAS, J. Childs; LUFFNESS, R. Jones; ANNALY, H. Wragg; KNIGHT OF THE LORN, T. Weston; EXDALE, —; KENMEL, —.

4.0.—The **SAXHAM STAKES** of 10 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; for two-year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Chesterfield Course (five furlongs).

	st	lb
aMISS JESSICA F., by Bucks Hussar (Sir A. Bailey) ..... Major Beatty	9	0
aKITTY BLY (Mr. Lysaght) ..... Watts	9	0
aMULTORK (Mr. J. Ramsden) ..... Pickering	8	7
aGOLDEN END (Mr. C. J. Ryan) ..... Lotus	8	7
aBERRYDALE (Lord Woolavington) ..... F. Darling	8	7
aMARIGOT (Mr. W. J. Alcock) ..... Fred Butters	8	4
aAUSONIA (Mr. J. S. Austen) ..... G. Wragg	8	4
aJACKAL (Sir A. Bailey) ..... R. Day	8	4
aBEDFELLOW (Mr. D. Crossman) ..... Pope	8	4
aQUITA F. by Achtoi (Lord Rimington) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	8	4
aHARPOONELLA (Sir L. Phillips) ..... J. Jarvis	8	4
aSQUABBLE F. by Black Gauntlet (Mr. R. L. V. Sherwood) ..... Bullie	8	4
APADDY (Mr. W. Wallace) ..... Beatty	8	4
aPONEA (Lord Zetland) ..... Lord G. Dundas	8	4
aSKYDOON (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MISS JESSICA FILLY, R. Perryman; KITTY BLY, C. RAY; GOLDEN END, B. Carslake; BERRYDALE, F. FOX; BEDFELLOW, R. Jones; HARPOONELLA, H. Jellis; SQUABBLE FILLY, —; SKYDOON, G. Richards.

4.30.—The **SPRING HALL PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. Chesterfield Course (five furlongs).

	st	lb
aGLEN GOWAN (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ..... Leach, jun.	8	13
aSERAFINA (Mr. T. Waugh) ..... D. Waugh	8	13
aCOMMON LOOKER (Mr. G. Alen) ..... C. Leader	8	9
LADY ALL ALONE (Mrs. D. Harris) Sir H. Nugent	8	9
aCEDARWOOD (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender) ..... Gilpin	8	5
HAVERHOLME (Mr. F. W. Dennis) ..... Leach, jun.	8	5
aTRENCHERMAN (Mr. A. Falcon) ..... Wm. Griggs	8	5
aPRAVAGH (Mr. R. Guinduhur) ..... J. Cannon	8	5
aLINTON (Mr. E. C. Nolan) ..... R. J. Colling	8	5
aCOSY HUNTER (Mr. W. Mosenthal) ..... Moore	8	5
THE DOMINIE (Mr. C. J. Ryan) ..... Loftus	8	5
CYLLARUS (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... Swift	8	5
THEMISTOCLES (Major McCalmont) ..... Perse	8	5
aTHE CRUSADER VI. (Mr. A. K. Macomber) ..... Leach, jun.	8	2
aJEAN GORDON (Mr. H. E. Armitage) ..... Wal. Griggs	8	2
aFORE-TOPSAIL (Colonel R. B. Charteris) ..... Lloyd-Rochfort	8	0
aMOUNT OF OLIVES (Major J. Courtauld) ..... B. Jarvis	8	0
aPRINCESS FOOTE (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... R. Day	8	0
aSEABOARD (Lord Ellesmere) ..... Pickering	8	0
aJEREMY TREMOR (Mr. A. Falcon) ..... Wm. Griggs	8	0
aVERNELLA (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8	0
aGUARDS' OFFICER (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8	0
aLEAND (Lord Rosebery) ..... W. Jarvis	8	0
aPANSPHAR (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	8	0
aPULLABROOK (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ..... Watts	8	0
SISTER NORAH (Lord Woolavington) ..... F. Darling	8	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SERAFINA, M. Wing; GOLDEN LEGEND, H. Wragg; CEDARWOOD, R. Beasley; LUCKY HUNTRESS, —; THE DOMINIE, G. Richards; FORE-TOPSAIL, J. Dines; LEAND, T. Lowrey; PANSPHAR, T. Weston; PULLABROOK, C. Ray.

EDINBURGH RESULTS

2.0 (2.2).—The **NEWBATTLE SELLING HANDICAP PLATE** of 110 sovs. Seven furlongs.

GRAND DISPLAY, b f, by Sky-rocket—Grandeur (Mr. G. T. Unwin), 4 yrs. 6st. 13lb. W. McCafferty 1
DOVE SYKE, ch f, by Noblesse Oblige—Ballyhurry (Mr. C. J. Todd), 4 yrs. 6st. 11lb. A. Roberts 2
BRIERYRIDE, ch m, by My Ronald—Queen Kate (Mrs. J. C. Young), 5 yrs. 7st. (car. 7st. 4lb.) J. Caldwell 3
Sweet Helen (Mr. S. H. Davies), 4 yrs. 8st. 11lb. H. Wragg 0
Black Diamond (Captain C. F. Elsey), 3 yrs. 7st. 4lb. G. Baines 0
High Crag (Mr. M. D. Peacock), 3 yrs. 7st. A. Richardson 0
Saucy Sybil (Mr. R. Renton), 4 yrs. 6st. 9lb. (car. 6st. 12lb.) ..... E. Crossley 0

(Winner trained by Renton, at Ripon, Yorks.)

BETTING.—Evens Sweet Helen, 4 to 1 agst. Black Diamond, 6 to 1 Brierryide, 7 to 1 each Dove Syke and High Crag, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a length and a half; a length separated second and third. High Crag was last.

The winner was sold to Mr. Easterby for 50 guineas.

2.30 (2.32).—The **CRAMOND HANDICAP PLATE** of 150 sovs. Five furlongs.

BRIGHT STEEL, b h, by Harry On—Bright Polly (Mr. H. C. Cain), 5 yrs. 8st. 5lb. ..... J. Thwaites 1
WILD WARK, b g, by Rockavage—Palermo (Sir K. Samman), 3 yrs. 7st. 10lb. ..... E. Crossley 2
JOLIMENT, b h, by Black Jester—Peppermint (Mr. B. Warner), 6 yrs. 8st. 7lb. ..... T. Burns 3
Glen Gowan (Mr. D. L. Wilson), 3 yrs. 8st. 4lb. G. Baines 0
Flaming Flag (Mr. J. C. Lund), 5 yrs. 8st. 11lb. H. Wragg 0
Handyman (Mr. A. Rankin, 6 yrs. 7st. 9lb. J. Caldwell 0
Delman (Mr. G. Hedley), 3 yrs. 8st. 9lb. W. McCafferty 0

(Winner trained by J. Reswick, at Malton, Yorks)

BETTING.—2 to 1 agst Joliment, 5 to 2 Flaming Flag, 4 to 1 Bright Steel, 5 to 1 Glen Gowan, 100 to 8 Wild Wark, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by half a length; a length and a half separated second and third. Glen Gowan was fourth and Delman last.

3.0 (3.1).—The **EDINBURGH SUMMER HANDICAP PLATE** of 200 sovs. One mile and a half.

MANVERO, ch g, by Desman—Papavero (Mr. J. L. Anderton), 5 yrs. 6st. 11lb. ..... W. McCafferty 1
GOWAN LODGE, b g, by Ellangowan—Clare House (Mr. D. L. Wilson), 3 yrs. 7st. 2lb. ..... G. Baines 2
TELESCRIPTOR, ch g, by Tetrameter—Lavanda (Lady Compton-Vyner), 4 yrs. 6st. 13lb. E. Crossley 3
Yingt-Sept (Mr. R. L. Jones), 4 yrs. 7st. 5lb. J. Caldwell 0
Jack Wood (Mr. R. W. Armstrong), 3 yrs. 6st. 10lb. A. Richardson 0

(Winner trained by Boyd, at Peebles)

BETTING.—7 to 4 agst Telescriptor, 4 to 1 each Jack Wood and Gowan Lodge, 11 to 2 Yingt-Sept, 7 to 1 agst Manvero.

Won by two lengths; a short head separated second and third. Yingt-Sept was last.

3.30 (3.33).—The **NEW HAILES PLATE** of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds only. Five furlongs.

JOAN LOWELL, ch f, by Captain Cuttle—Flight of Rhetoric (Lady Compton-Vyner). 8st. 4lb. G. Baines 1
LAST OF THE LENAS COLT, by Twelve Pointer (Mr. J. L. Dugdale), 8st. 7lb. ..... J. Taylor 2
WENCHAL COLT, by Tetratema (Mrs. D. Gardner), 8st. 7lb. ..... T. Burns 3
Moral Victory (Mr. W. W. Hope), 8st. 9lb. H. Wragg 0
Mantrap (Major C. Behrens), 8st. 4lb. ..... D. McGuigan 0
Tuscania (Mrs. M. Kinney), 8st. 4lb. ..... J. Caldwell 0

(Winner trained by Cole, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Last of the Lenas colt, 4 to 1 agst Moral Victory, 5 to 1 Tuscania, 6 to 1 Mantrap, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by three lengths; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Tuscania was fourth and Mantrap last.

4.0 (4.2).—The **HOLYROOD PLATE** of 200 sovs. One mile.

LITTLE GRAFTON, br g, by Stratford or My Ronald—Slave Mistress (Mr. K. G. Macleod), 5 yrs. 12st. 9lb. ..... Mr. J. Boyd 1
OLD CONTEMPTIBLE, br g, by The Boss—Mons Star (Mr. J. MacArthur), 4 yrs. 12st. 3lb. Mr. J. MacArthur 2
LUCCA, ch h, by Tracery—Romola (Miss M. Marks), 5 yrs. 12st. ..... Mr. Armstrong 3
North Riding (Mr. J. Johnstone), aged. 12st. 9lb. Owner 0
Bagby Grange (Dr. H. Wynne Davies), 4 yrs. 11st. 2lb. ..... Mr. Renton 0

(Winner trained by Boyd, at Peebles)

BETTING.—5 to 4 agst Little Grafton, 7 to 4 Lucca, 5 to 1 Old Contemptible, 10 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a length and a half; four lengths separated second and third. Glen Gowan was fourth and Delman last.

4.30 (4.32).—The **GLENFUIR PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

JEROME FANDOR, ch c, by Fantosmas—Mindon Maid (Mr. A. E. McKinlay), 9st. 2lb. W. Wragg 1

(Continued at foot of next column)

FOLKESTONE RESULTS

1.45 (1.46).—The **DEAL T.Y.O. SELLING PLATE** of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

MONDAY, br g, by Mountaineer—Hideaway (Mr. G. C. Poole), 8st. 11lb. ..... G. Richards 1
FIRST VENTURE, b f, by Black Jester—Waterpite (Mr. A. C. Boutall), 8st. 6lb. ..... H. Gunn 2
DAMSON GIN FILLY, by Desman (Mrs. P. Ivall), 8st. 11lb. ..... R. Dick 3
Lutra (Mr. T. Mott), 8st. 6lb. ..... W. Pollev 0

(Winner trained by Poole, at Lewes)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 on Monday, 5 to 1 agst First Venture, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICE (each unit represents 5s. stake).—Win dividend, 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 8,194 units; total place pool, 6,572 units.

Won by a length and a half; the same distance separated second and third. Paper Boy was fourth and Norman Abbot last.

3.15 (3.16).—The **STANFORD MAIDEN T.Y.O. PLATE** of 150 sovs. Five furlongs.

MADAM D'ARBLAY, ch f, by Gainsborough—Imperatrice (Lady Wentworth). 8st. 7lb. W. Wells 1
EMERALD STAR, b c, by My Stars—Ireland's Pride (Captain A. Kyle). 8st. 10lb. J. Kirby 2
ETCHING, ch f, by Abbots Trace—Eggerford (Mr. A. de Rothschild). 8st. 7lb. ..... R. Perryman 3
Lady Hill c. by Roi Hero (Mr. B. Davis). 8st. 10lb. J. Dobie 0
Heredity (Mr. F. L. Hill). 8st. 10lb. ..... R. Dick 0
Buckmast (Colonel M. Hughes). 8st. 10lb. ..... Elliott 0
Allita f. by Stratford (Mrs. C. Beatty). 8st. 7lb. F. Lane 0
Ashanti Gold (Mr. C. Wadia). 8st. 7lb. ..... J. Sirett 0

(Winner trained by C. Chapman, at Lavant)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst Emerald Star, 100 to 30 Etching, 4 to 1 Madam d'Arblay, 6 to 1 Lady Hill colt, 10 to 1 Allita filly, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 15s.; places, 3s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 5,054 units; total place pool, 3,106 units.

Won by a short head; three lengths separated second and third. Allita filly was fourth and Buckmast last.

3.45 (3.49).—The **CHATHAM HANDICAP PLATE** of 110 sovs. Six furlongs.

BASRA, b f, by The Boss—Goura (Mrs. J. Howerson), 4 yrs. 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Dick 1
SPEYSIDE, ch h, by Spion Kop—Sweet Acre (Mr. A. E. Berry), 5 yrs. 8st. ..... G. Richards 2
SPRING ZEPHYR, b f, by Salmon Trout—Cool Caress (Mrs. C. Beatty), 3 yrs. 7st. 10lb. B. Wragg 3
Cragford (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant), aged, 9st. C. Ray 0
Maryland Point (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 4 yrs. 8st. 7lb. H. Packham 0
County Guy (Major Evans), 5 yrs. 8st. 4lb. R. Perryman 0
The Crusader VI. (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 3 yrs. 7st. 7lb. ..... F. Powell 0
Greenore (Mr. E. L. Whitwell), 4 yrs. 7st. (car. 7st. 11lb.) ..... R. Fawdon 0
Monsieur Neuf (Mr. R. Davis), 4 yrs. 7st. 3lb. (car. 7st. 4lb.) ..... A. Williams 0
Chickweed (Mr. C. B. O. Clarke), 3 yrs. 6st. 13lb. Stephenson 0
Blue Passion (Lord Glanely), 3 yrs. 6st. 4lb. (car. 7st. 11lb.) ..... F. Rickaby 0

(Winner trained by W. Nightingall, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Basra, 11 to 2 County Guy, 6 to 1 Speyside, 7 to 1 each Spring Zephyr and Monsieur Neuf, 8 to 1 Cragford, 100 to 8 Maryland Point, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s. 9d.; places, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 8,363 units; total place pool, 7,059 units.

Won by two lengths; the same distance separated second and third. County Guy was fourth and Chickweed last.

4.15 (4.15).—The **MAIDSTONE WELTER PLATE** of 100 sovs. for winner. One mile and a half.

KINGS OVEN, b h, by Gay Crusader—Postbridge (Mr. D. M. Gant), aged, 10st. 2lb. C. Ray 1
IRISH MONARCH, b c, by The Winter King—Molly O'Hara (Mr. W. Nightingall), 3 yrs. 8st. 3lb. ..... R. Dick 2
CLADDAGH RING, c g, by Prince Galahad—Claddagh Cloak (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe), 4 yrs. 7st. 4lb. ..... A. Burns 3
Balfour (Mr. A. M. Jones), aged. 8st. 10lb. D. Butchers 0
Akwatia (Mrs. C. Beatty), 3 yrs. 7st. 7lb. (car. 7st. 8lb.) ..... W. Wragg 0
Torealong (Colonel M. Hughes), 3 yrs. 7st. 7lb. T. Barber 0

(Winner trained by W. P. Lowe, at Ilsley)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 on Kings Oven, 4 to 1 agst Akwatia, 6 to 1 Irish Monarch, 100 to 8 Claddagh Ring, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 3s. 3d.; places, 3s., 4s. 3d. Total win pool, 5,486 units; total place pool, 3,560 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; three lengths separated second and third. Torealong was fourth and Balfour last.

NEWMARKET SALES

THE PROPERTY OF THE EXORS. OF MR. J. B. REID

SWEET KISS, 5 yrs. ch. mare, by Somme Kiss—Gerunda, covered by Bold Archer (Major Beatty) 200
DISCOURSE, aged, ch mare by Beppo—Rhetoric, covered by Black Watch, with a ch foal by Somme Kiss—Discourse (Major Beatty) .. 160
RESPITE, 5 yrs. b m. by Rochester—Rema, covered by Bold Archer (Major Beatty) 330
PARTING KISS, 4 yrs. b m. by Somme Kiss—Killcullen V., covered by Black Watch (Mr. R. L. V. Sherwood) 115
SCRIPT, 5 yrs. gr m. by Mieslus—Sunday Night, covered by Bold Archer, with bay filly foal by Black Watch—Script (Mr. Buckle) .. 420

TO DISSOLVE A PARTNERSHIP.

JOY GARDEN, aged, ch m. by Cyligal—Wynyard, covered by Bold Archer, with bay filly foal by Black Watch—Joy Garden (Mr. Croft) 370
PUNKA III., aged, br m. by Cooltrim—Drowsy, covered by Black Gauntlet (Mr. V. Gilpin) .. 100

THE PROPERTY OF THE MISSES SHAW

GORSE, aged, gr m. by Grey Fox II.—Dark Gold, covered by Transcendent, with grey filly foal by Tetrameter—Gorse (Baron Lunden) 300

MARES, THE PROPERTY OF MR. D. REIFF Gns.

LONESOME MELODY, 5 yrs, a bay mare by Meleager—Bachelor's Melody, covered by The Panther (British Bloodstock Agency) 100
LITANY, 4 yrs, a ch mare, by Abbots Trace—Chansonnette, covered by Highborn II. (British Bloodstock Agency) 230

BROOD MARE, FROM THE HEATH STUD, NEWMARKET

IBERIAN QUEEN, 4 yrs. ch mare, by Roi Herode—Princess Ena, covered by The Panther (Mr. G. Atkin) 125

THE PROPERTY OF THE ANTWICK STUD

DONNA LOLA, bay mare, aged, by St. Amant—Queen of the Earth, with a bay filly foal by Erizo (Mr. M. H. Benson) 170
VARSITY, aged, bay mare by Volta—Scenery, covered by Craig an Eran, with ch colt foal by Erizo—Varsity (Mrs. Mitchell) 110
BURNT SILVER, 4 yrs, br mare by Silvern—Burnt Almond, covered by Black Gauntlet, with a bay filly foal by Bucks Hussar—Burnt Silver (Mr. T. Bowell) 115

THE PROPERTY OF LORD QUEENSBOROUGH

DIKSABRULLE, aged, ch m. by Bruleur—Dives, covered by Buen Ojo, with ch colt foal by St. Louis (Mr. F. Herbert) 110

THE PROPERTY OF CAPTAIN

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

THIRD TEST MATCH

AUSTRALIA'S MISFORTUNE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, JULY 14

The Australians, having apparently worked their way into a winning position in the third Test Match here on Saturday, were robbed of all but a full day's play today, when 50 minutes of rather desultory cricket in the evening left the score board almost as it was before, but with England with an appreciably better chance of avoiding defeat.

Rain began to fall early yesterday evening, and this morning thunder showers and a general impression of gloom suggested that no play could be possible to-day. The captains paid the crowd the compliment of inspecting the wicket at a quarter to 1, and at 4 o'clock the umpires trod the pitch disconsolately and peered under the covers, but the most powerful of field glasses could reflect not a ray of hope in their faces. At 5 o'clock, however, they went out again; suddenly groundsmen appeared from every corner of the ground, and to the amazement of everyone a stiff broom was actually sweeping dust off the pitch. The grass, if there is any grass on this pitch, having been mowed by a small lawn mower and a motor-roller having gone up and down the pitch for 10 minutes. Hammond and Duckworth came out to bat at half-past 5. Woodfull naturally began his bowling with Hornibrook and Grimmett, but there was no manner of life in the pitch, and his silly mid-off and silly mid-on were wasted. Duckworth, whose stance at the wicket may not be elegant, watched the ball all the way from the bowler's hand, kept his left elbow well up, and met the ball straight in the middle of the bat. Batting in the circumstances was certainly easy, but the loss of a wicket would have been tiresome. Hammond attempted nothing exotic. When Wall came on in place of Hornibrook he played the stroke which is natural to him and which leaves cover-point standing aghast, but he could not quite contrive to take all the bowling. Grimmett, however, could not turn the ball quite fast enough to beat Duckworth, who is extremely quick on his feet, and when this curiously ill-assorted pair had added 30 runs at 20 minutes past 6 an appeal against the light was upheld.

The rain, if it has done anything, has bound up a wicket which on Saturday had definitely shown signs of crumbling, and batting should be easy to-morrow. As it is England still require to make 175 runs to save the follow-on, but now there is only one day left to worry through.

Score:—

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

W. M. Woodfull, b. Hammond	..	50
A. Jackson, c. Larwood, b. Tate	..	1
D. G. Bradman, c. Duckworth, b. Tate	..	334
A. F. Kippax, c. Chapman, b. Tate	..	77
S. McCabe, b. Larwood	..	30
V. Y. Richardson, c. Larwood, b. Tate	..	1
E. L. a Beckett, c. Chapman, b. Geary	..	29
W. A. Oldfield, c. Hobbs, b. Tate	..	2
C. V. Grimmett, c. Duckworth, b. Tyldesley	..	24
T. Wall, b. Tyldesley	..	3
P. M. Hornibrook, not out	..	1
Byes, 5; l.-b., 8; w., 1	..	14
Total	..	566

ENGLAND.—First Innings

Hobbs, c. a Beckett, b. Grimmett	..	29
Sutcliffe, c. Hornibrook, b. Grimmett	..	32
Hammond, not out	..	73
K. S. Duleepsinhji, b. Hornibrook	..	35
Leyland, c. Kippax, b. Wall	..	44
Geary (G.), run out	..	0
Duckworth, not out	..	15
Byes, 5; l.-b., 8; n.-b., 3	..	14
Total (5 wkts.)	..	242

A. P. F. Chapman, Tate, Larwood, and Tyldesley (R.) to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	33	3	139	1
Tate	39	9	124	5
Geary	35	10	95	1
Tyldesley	33	5	104	2
Hammond	17	3	46	1
Leyland	11	0	44	0

FALL OF THE WICKETS

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	194	423	486	491	508	519	544	565	566

ENGLAND.—First Innings

1	2	3	4	5
53	64	123	206	206

UMPIRES.—Bestwick and Oates

LANCASHIRE'S ADVANTAGE

Lancashire gained a big advantage over Warwickshire at Manchester, and at the close of play yesterday Warwickshire, with seven wickets in hand, were 402 runs behind.

Lancashire batted for another 40 minutes yesterday and then declared. Their total of 504 for five wickets represented the county's highest aggregate of the season, and as the runs were made at a rate of over 75 an hour Lancashire could not be accused of slow batting. Taylor sacrificed his wicket in an effort to force the pace, but E. Tyldesley stayed till the end and was not out for 256—the highest innings he has ever played in first-class cricket. He was batting for six hours and five minutes, and gave chances when 170 and 181, both being hard returns to Kemp-Welch, but otherwise his cricket was very sound. He hit 29 4's.

Warwickshire started badly. In McDonald's first over Kemp-Welch was caught. Bates was somewhat uncertain in dealing with McDonald, but Croom showed more confidence. By lunchtime the total had been advanced to 46 without further loss, and then rain held up the game. At half-past 4 it was possible to continue the match, and then, with six runs added, rain caused another interruption. Croom subsequently completed a good 50 out of 75, and made some excellent strokes on the leg side. Croom was hit on the hand for the second time by McDonald, and this forced him to retire with his score at 53. Bates played out time, but McDonald bowled R. E. S. Wyatt and Kilner, and Warwickshire had three wickets down at the close of play.

Score:—

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

Watson, c. Paine, b. Santall	..	73
Paynter, c. Sanders, b. Mayer	..	11
Tyldesley (E.), not out	..	256
Hilton, c. Kilner, b. Croom	..	110
Hopwood, l.-b.-w., b. Mayer	..	21
Taylor, c. Kemp-Welch, b. Sanders	..	29
F. T. Ackersley, not out	..	12
Byes, 4; l.-b., 3	..	7
Total (5 wkts.)	..	*504

* Innings declared closed.

Sibbles, Farmaner, Booth, and McDonald did not go in.

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

G. D. Kemp-Welch, c. Booth, b. McDonald	..	0
Croom, retired hurt	..	53
Bates, not out	..	35
R. E. S. Wyatt, b. McDonald	..	4
Kilner, b. McDonald	..	7
Santall, not out	..	2
Bye	..	1
Total (3 wkts.)	..	102

J. Morton, Smart, Sanders, Paine, and Mayer to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mayer	25	7	100	2
Sanders	37	8	100	1
Wyatt	23	9	72	0
Kemp-Welch	16	2	48	0
Croom	10	0	70	1
Paine	25	6	60	0
Santall	15	0	47	1
McDonald	26	1	126	1

UMPIRES.—Denton and Dolphin.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LEEDS.—ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA (Third Test Match) (continued), 11.30.

LEYTON.—Essex v. Middlesex (continued).

BLACKHEATH.—Kent v. Surrey (continued).

BRIGHTON.—Sussex v. Hampshire (continued).

NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Derbyshire (W. Payton's benefit) (continued).

WORCESTER.—Worcestershire v. Gloucestershire (continued).

SWANSEA.—Glamorgan v. Yorkshire (W. Bates' benefit) (continued).

TAUNTON.—Somerset v. Leicestershire (continued).

MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Warwickshire (continued).

FIFTY MINUTES' PLAY AT BLACKHEATH

QUICK SCORING BY SURREY

There were 50 minutes of cricket, interrupted by a shower of rain that was the forerunner of other and much heavier downpours, at Blackheath yesterday. During that time Surrey continued their recovery from a bad start so effectively that, for the loss of Sandham, 80 runs were added to the standing total of 154 for five wickets. After luncheon there were tantalizing spells of comparatively bright weather, punctuated by thundershowers that eventually left water lying on the pitch. At 4 o'clock a keen but patient crowd were informed that all hope of play had been abandoned for the day.

The weather spoiled a match that was reaching a very interesting situation. Had the rain not been so heavy it even might have added to the interest and excitement. While it lasted, however, the cricket of the three Surrey batsmen concerned provided the spectators with plenty of incident, and the fielding side with as much real exercise as is obtained in a couple of hours of normal first-class cricket. Freeman and Beslee, who had caused the Surrey collapse on Saturday, resumed their bowling against Sandham and Squires, the two men who had stopped the rot at 34 for five, and, in spite of the rather bad light also, had added 120 sorely needed runs without being separated. Yesterday, in the opening 20 minutes, Sandham raised his own score of 84 not out to 88 before he was completely confounded by one of Freeman's most deceptive spin balls, and the total became 163 for six.

Peach then joined Squires, and had time in which to make a single run before rain compelled a general retirement to the pavilion. After a delay of 25 minutes, during which the bowlers had been robbed, to some extent, of a firm foothold and a dry ball, Peach set a pace in scoring with which Squires, though ready enough to hit out, found it hard to keep up. Beslee soon was knocked off his length, and, in due course, Hardinge had to hand the ball to Ashdown. Peach also stepped out to Freeman, and it was after he had made two very powerful drives off that bowler, that he attacked Hardinge, and off him obtained a 4, a 2, and a 6 in three successive strokes. Squires, for his part, treated Ashdown equally roughly when the latter went on to bowl, and in this way 70 runs were put on in half an hour. A shower at 12.45 then stopped play, and two or three more after luncheon finally soaked the pitch beyond all hope of recovery in the time still available.

Score:—

KENT.—First Innings

Hardinge, c. Wilson, b. Gover	..	0
Todd, b. Gover	..	0
Woolley, c. Allom, b. Peach	..	110
A. M. Crawley, c. Gregory, b. Peach	..	0
Ames, c. and b. Gover	..	84
Ashdown, not out	..	59
G. B. Legge, b. Allom	..	3
J. H. N. Foster, b. Allom	..	0
Freeman, b. Peach	..	10
Watt, b. Gover	..	3
Beslee, c. Ducat, b. Shepherd	..	10
Byes, 3; n.-b., 3	..	6
Total	..	317

SURREY.—First Innings

Sandham, b. Freeman	..	88
Barling, b. Beslee	..	2
Ducat, b. Beslee	..	10
Shepherd, b. Freeman	..	0
Wilson, b. Freeman	..	0
Gregory, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	..	0
Squires, not out	..	81
Peach, not out	..	45
Byes, 4; l.-b., 4	..	8
Total (6 wkts.)	..	234

M. J. C. Allom, Brooks and Gover to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover	18	1	80	4
Allom	18	3	85	2
Peach	14	2	58	2
Gregory	12	1	53	0
Shepherd	8	1	26	1

UMPIRES.—Stone and Day.

E. F. LONGRIGG'S FINE SCORE

Somerset led Leicestershire on the first innings at Taunton yesterday by 180 runs, and have still a wicket to fall. They owed much to a fine 205 by E. F. Longrigg and to a second-wicket partnership between that player and R. A. Ingle, who raised Saturday's total of 30 to 136, and so put their side within 133 runs of the Leicestershire total.

There were two interruptions to Longrigg's innings through showers, and another, which caused his retirement for a time, when a ball from Coleman got up quickly and struck his left hand, but he batted with great confidence. His defence was sound, and he scored his first 100 runs in three hours. Ingle did not show quite so much freedom in getting the ball away, but he made his strokes soundly, and his hitting to leg was admirable. When he completed 50 with his first scoring stroke after luncheon he had been at the wicket for two hours and a quarter, but in the next over he lifted a ball into the hands of cover-point.

Up to luncheon-time Leicestershire fielded well, but they did not maintain this standard, and White was badly missed in the slips, by Astill, while Berry started too slowly when the chance of a catch came to him. White accordingly stayed to share with Longrigg in a stand of 64, made in 50 minutes, for the fourth wicket. Young did little, but Lee was able to stay in for 40 minutes, during which time, thanks to Longrigg's skilful hitting, 43 runs were put on, with the professional's share only four of them.

Another capital partnership was made by Case and Longrigg, 98 runs being added in 70 minutes for the sixth wicket. Then the splendid innings of Longrigg closed to a catch at mid-on. He hit a 6, a 5 (four from an overthrow), and twenty-one 4's, his last 50 runs being scored within an hour. Wellard hit finely, and the closing stages of the day's cricket were full of interest. Of 61 added in half an hour, Wellard made 45, including three 6's and five 4's. Case was content to leave his partners to force matters, and he put together a steady 60 before Smith bowled him.

Score:—

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

E. W. Dawson, c. Marshall, b. Young	..	31
Berry, b. White	..	21
Bradshaw, b. Wellard	..	19
Armstrong, c. Lee (F. S.), b. Young	..	34
J. A. de Lisle, b. White	..	11
Coleman, b. White	..	0
Astill, c. White, b. Young	..	56
Shipman, not out	..	58
Sidwell, st. Marshall, b. Lee (J. W.)	..	12
Smary, b. White	..	5
Smith, c. and b. White	..	4
Bye, 1; l.-b., 4; w., 1; n.-b., 2	..	8
Total	..	259

SOMERSET.—First Innings

F. F. Lonsrigg, c. Smary, b. Armstrong	..	205
R. P. Northway, b. Smary	..	0
R. A. Ingle, c. Bradshaw, b. Coleman	..	50
Young, c. Bradshaw, b. Coleman	..	15
J. C. White, l.-b.-w., b. Smith	..	18
Lee (F. S.), b. Astill	..	4
C. C. Case, b. Smith	..	60
Wellard, b. Astill	..	45
Lee (J. W.), not out	..	16
A. G. Marshall, st. Sidwell, b. Smith	..	0
Andrews, not out	..	6
Bye, 17; l.-b., 8; w., 1	..	26
Total (9 wickets)	..	439

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	17	1	48	1
Lee (J. W.)	16	2	45	1
White	45.4	23	61	5
Young	37	15	79	2
Andrews	3	0	18	0

UMPIRES.—Nash and Huddleston

SURREY 2nd XI. v. NORFOLK

On account of heavy rain little play was possible at the Oval yesterday when the game which began between Surrey 2nd XI. and Norfolk, and after frequent inspections of the wicket it was decided at 4.30 to abandon play for the day. Norfolk have scored 73 runs for two wickets, M. Falcon being not out 34 and B. W. Rought-Rought not out 15.

Score:—

NORFOLK

B. W. Rought-Rought, not out	..	15
E. H. Gladden, b. Geary	..	16
Daley (J. V.), c. Barnato, b. Lock	..	5
M. Falcon, not out	..	34
Extras	..	3
Total	..	73

Captain C. N. Scott-Chad, W. G. Eagle, Nichols (J. E.), G. R. Harvey, J. H. Daily, W. A. Beedsmoore, and Lingwood (W. J.) to go in.

SURREY 2ND XI.—Daily, Mobey, Whitfield, Owen, R. J. Woollatt, J. G. O'Gorman, E. M. Wellings, W. Goold, W. Barnato, Geary (A.), Lock.

MINOR COUNTIES' COMPETITION

Table to July 12

	P.	W.	Won 1st on 1st Inns.	Lost 1st on 1st Inns.	Pos. Pts.	Pts. obtd.	Per-centage
Points Awarded	—	5	0	3	1	—	—
Cambridgeshire	1	1	0	0	0	5	100·00
Cornwall	1	1	0	0	0	5	100·00
Durham	4	4	0	0	0	20	100·00
Oxfordshire	2	2	0	0	0	10	100·00
Lancashire II.	2	1	1	0	0	10	75·00
Staffordshire	3	2	1	0	0	15	66·66
Hertfordshire	2	1	0	0	1	10	60·00
Surrey II.	4	1	0	1	1	15	60·00
Wiltshire	2	1	0	1	0	5	60·00
Buckinghamshire	2	1	1	0	0	10	50·00
Bedfordshire	3	1	1	0	1	15	50·00
Lincolnshire	3	1	1	0	1	15	40·00
Cheshire	5	2	3	0	0	25	40·00
Norfolk	3	1	1	0	1	15	40·00
Kent II.	3	1	1	0	1	15	40·00
Devonshire	3	1	1	0	1	15	40·00
Northumberland	3	1	2	0	0	15	33·33
Nottinghamshire II.	5	1	3	0	1	25	24·00
Yorkshire II.	5	1	3	0	1	25	24·00
Derbyshire II.	3	0	3	0	0	15	0 —
Monmouthshire	3	0	3	0	0	15	0 —
Berkshire	3	0	3	0	0	15	0 —
Dorset	3	0	3	0	0	15	0 —
Suffolk	3	0	3	0	0	15	0 —

BIG SCORE BY SUSSEX

RAIN CURTAILS PLAY

Rain caused so much delay at Hove yesterday afternoon in the match between Sussex and Hampshire that there can be little prospect of a definite finish to-day. Sussex took their Saturday's score of 440 for five wickets to 537, of which Cook made 278, and when play stopped Hampshire had scored 77 for one wicket. Hampshire are therefore 460 behind with nine wickets still to fall.

The rain that had fallen on Sunday night did not seem to have had much effect on the wicket, which had dried well, and A. H. H. Gilligan showed that he was not going to run any risks by sending Sussex in to complete their innings. Cook and Williams, who had made 241 and 16 respectively, continued batting to the bowling of Baring and Kennedy, and runs came easily enough, though at no astonishing rate considering the score. Cook reached his 250 with a cut to third man off Baring, but after the pair had added 97 runs Williams was caught at the wicket off Baring for a useful 31. Kennedy unaccountably dropped A. J. Holmes off an easy return from his own bowling when the amateur had made a single, but Kennedy bowled him in his next over and so made ample amends. At 495 Newman came on in place of Baring, and almost at once he brought Cook's long and invaluable innings to a close. Cook went out to make a big hit and was smartly stumped. He had made 278, including 35 4's, out of 473 in just under 6½ hours, and his only real chance was given to Newman on Saturday when he had made 221. After Cook left Hammond was the only one to trouble the bowlers at all, but it was instructive to see Newman bowling to Eaton with every one except the wicketkeeper and himself standing in a circle of about 10 yards radius round the batsman's wicket. The innings closed for 537.

Just before 1 o'clock Brown and Arnold went in for the dangerous 25 minutes before luncheon. Hammond, bowling at the south end, was making the ball get up, and, more important still, he was beating the bat, but the luck was not on his side, and luncheon came with the score at 31 for no wicket. One wicket would have fallen, however, if L. Williams had been a little quicker off the mark when Brown hit the ball in the air to mid-on. Brown and Arnold went on placidly after luncheon until, at 3 o'clock, when 77 runs were on the board, Brown was caught at point off Hammond, who had just begun his first over from the other end. The rain had just started to fall and the players sought shelter at the fall of the wicket. After half an hour the covers were removed and the umpires walked out, but more rain caused them to return in a less dignified manner, and thereafter intermittent showers of varying severity made further play impossible.

Score:—

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, b. Kennedy	..	20
Parks (J.), c. Kennedy, b. Newman	..	18
Cook, st. Brown, b. Newman	..	278
Parks (H.), b. Newman	..	2
Lancaster (Jas.), l.-b.-w., b. Baring	..	85
A. H. H. Gilligan, b. Baring	..	44
L. Williams, c. Brown, b. Baring	..	31
Flight-Lieutenant A. J. Holmes, b. Kennedy	..	2
Hammond, not out	..	32
Eaton, b. Kennedy	..	3
Pearce, c. Cresse, b. Newman	..	12
Byes, 11; l.-b., 10; w., 1	..	22
Total	..	537

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

Brown, c. Pearce, b. Hammond	..	38
Arnold, not out	..	38
Byes, 7; l.-b., 4	..	11
Total (1 wkt)	..	77

Lord Tennyson, Captain T. O. Jameson, W. G. Lowndes, A. E. G. Baring, Mead, Newman, Cresse, Kennedy, and Pothecary to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baring	28	6	97	3
Kennedy	42	7	157	3
Lowndes	11	1	35	0
Newman	39.3	5	129	4
Pothecary	5	0	24	0
Arnold	3	0	21	0
Wood	7	0	38	0
Jameson	4	1	11	0

UMPIRES.—Beet and Young.

LITTLE PLAY AT WORCESTER

The match between Worcestershire and Gloucestershire at Worcester was resumed yesterday morning, but heavy showers fell during the day, and there was a short delay before lunch, and for two hours afterwards play was delayed. Worcestershire had scored 489 against the Gloucestershire score of 489, and 40 runs had been added before Wright, who had made 32, was out to a brilliant catch in the deep field. J. Fox was joined by Nichol, and by careful play they took the score to 77 before rain stopped play. There was rain after tea, and play was finally abandoned for the day.

Score:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Dipper, c. Perks, b. Root	..	0
Sinfield, b. Perks	..	9
B. H. Lyon, l.-b.-w., b. Brook	..	49
D. N. Moore, c. Coventry, b. Fox (J.)	..	80
Dacre, c. Nichol, b. Wright	..	223
Neale, b. Fox (J.)	..	25
Smith, c. Root, b. Fox (J.)	..	4
Barnett, c. Nichol, b. Perks	..	31
Stephens, not out	..	38
Parker, c. Perks, b. Fox (J.)	..	0
Goddard, c. Fox (V.), b. Wright	..	2
Byes, 17; l.-b., 6; w., 3; n.-b., 2	..	28
Total	..	489

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Wright, c. Barnett, b. Goddard	..	32
Fox (J.), not out	..	23
Nichol, not out	..	9
Byes, 4; l.-b., 2	..	6
Total (1 wkt.)	..	70

The Hon. J. Coventry, C. F. Walters, B. W. Quaife Root, Fox (V.), Brook, Gibbons, and Perks to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	33	6	108	1
Perks	29	5	85	2
Brook	26	0	130	1
Wright	14.4	1	61	2
Fox (J.)	18	0	77	4

UMPIRES.—Reeves and Walden.

GOOD GAME AT NOTTINGHAM

At the close of play yesterday in the match between Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire at Nottingham the home side were 45 runs behind with three wickets in hand.

Nottinghamshire continued their innings badly, G. Gunn being dismissed in Worthington's second over, but Whysall and Walker stayed together until the total had been increased to 60, when Walker was dismissed. Walker went out to hit Slater and missed the ball, which rebounded off the wicketkeeper's pads on to the stumps.

Payton, for whose benefit the match is being played, gave Whysall fine help. During the luncheon interval rain fell heavily, and no play was possible until a quarter-past 4.

Payton returned a ball to Worthington after scoring 46 out of the 79 which were put on for the third wicket, and Whysall, having been in for three hours and a quarter for 64, left 27 runs later. Lilley hit well for 33, but when he was caught at short-leg half the side were out for 190, and, with A. W. Carr leaving at 212, the County Champions were badly placed. A. Staples and Barrett, however, brought about an improvement.

Score:—

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

Storer, c. Lilley, b. Gunn (G. V.)	..	59
Lee, b. Voce	..	0
Smith, run out	..	83
J. D. H. Gilbert, b. Staples (A.)	..	0
Townsend, c. Carr, b. Voce	..	25
Worthington, c. Lilley, b. Staples (A.)	..	6
Alderman, b. Staples (A.)	..	20
G. R. Jackson, c. Lilley, b. Voce	..	14
Slater, l.-b.-w., b. Staples (A.)	..	36
Elliott, c. Walker, b. Staples (A.)	..	23
Mitchell, not out	..	8
Leg-byes	..	12
Total	..	286

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

Gunn (G.), b. Worthington	..	4
Whysall, c. Elliott, b. Townsend	..	64
Walker, run out	..	19
Payton, c. and b. Worthington	..	46
Lilley, c. Storer, b. Slater	..	33
Staples (A.), not out	..	33
A. W. Carr, c. Storer, b. Mitchell	..	16
Gunn (G. V.), c. Lee, b. Slater	..	1
Barratt, not out	..	12
Byes, 4; l.-b., 9	..	13
Total (7 wkts.)	..	241

Voce and R. D. F. Bland to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Barratt	22	4	47	0
Voce	24	4	50	3
Staples (A.)	35.1	11	75	5
Bland	14	2	29	0
Gunn (G.V.)	24	4	73	1

UMPIRES.—Phillips and Field.

SCHOOL RESULTS

NEWTON COLLEGE, 111 (J. F. D. Shapland 6 wkts.); ALLHALLOWS SCHOOL, HONITON, 238 (J. Price 66, R. M. Rutherford 6 wkts.).

HERTFORD CATHEDRAL SCHOOL, 174 for 6 dec. (J. Woodward 46); WORCESTER NOMADS, 67 (R. H. Jerrome 6 for 22).

CAPTAIN R. W. WILSON'S XI., 184 for 4 dec. (T. Gilder not out 53, F. Bennett 52); DOWNSIDE SCHOOL, 167 (H. J. Radcliffe 43).

NORTH OF IRELAND C.C., 167 for 8 dec. (R. T. Adair not out 59); CAMPBELL COLLEGE, 107 for 8.

KING'S SCHOOL, BAUTON, 227 for 2 (A. W. M. Levy 201, P. H. F. Weaver not out 62); KING'S COLLEGE, TAUNTON, 110 (P. H. P. Weaver 5 for 27, V. S. Baily 3 for 29).

WEYMOUTH COLLEGE, 214 (B. E. W. McCall 67, P. Henderson 40); OAKFORD SCHOOL, 123.

DUNSTABLE, 79; ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL, HASPENDEN, 132.

REMBRIDGE SCHOOL, 53; SHANKLIN, 50.

REMBRIDGE 2nd SCHOOL, 90; VENTNOR II., 126 for 4.

BEDALES, 169 (J. M. Frost 5 for 39); CHARTERHOUSE II., 170 for 2 (C. H. Keemiside 62, H. Crabtree 85).

KING EDWARD VI. SCHOOL, 102; HAMPSHIRE HOGS, 99 (G. E. M. Jones 52, P. Delme-Radcliffe 55, W. R. Pierce 6?).

OLD GRESHAMIANS, 177 (W. F. Webster 40, J. O. Collin 3 for 41); GRESHAM'S SCHOOL, 130 for 7 (R. A. Digby 51 not out).

EVEN GAME AT LEYTON

GOOD INNINGS BY HEARNE

There was a little less than two and a half hours' cricket in the match between Essex and Middlesex at Leyton yesterday, and during that time Middlesex, who overnight had scored 101 for three wickets, brought their total up to 219 and lost a further six wickets in doing so.

The rain which fell yesterday morning turned what on Saturday had been the kind of pitch on which a batsman could play forward or back at his own inclination into the kind of pitch on which either a fast bowler or a spin bowler could force the batsman to play the stroke he did not wish to make. Nichols, who started the bowling with A. G. Daer, immediately demonstrated that the short ball could be made to rise to a quite dangerous height, but, even when N. Haig showed a sufficiently pronounced tendency to draw away and hit balls outside the leg-stump through the covers for him to take a man out of the slips and place him as a kind of nondescript third-man for the miss-hit, he bowled too short to turn the game round violently in favour of Essex. Hearne batted as though the rain had never existed, and, with Haig finding that his eye was infallible against balls which just missed the length that would beat it, 30 runs were put on in 25 minutes before rain again stopped play at 1.25.

It was impossible to begin again until 4.30, when the wicket was much the same as it had been before. Hearne was his usual placid self, making the bowling look far easier than it was by the correctitude of his footwork, but, with the total at 147, Haig trusted to the cross-bat once too often and was bowled by Nichols. It was plainly J. L. Guise's duty to stay with Hearne, and, although Nichols bowled to four slips and a very silly mid-on, neither he nor Hearne gave any of those five fieldsmen any hope that they would have anything to do but stop the ball that came deliberately off the bat. Hearne, however, after scoring 74 runs that had a value which will not ever find their true reflection in the averages, played a rising ball of Nichols's with the face of the bat turned a little too much towards the slips, and H. M. Morris at third slip took a catch at his right ankle cleverly. Ten runs later, at 158, Hart knew nothing at all about a fast ball of Nichols which pitched on his off and hit his leg stump. Guise and Hulme batted quietly until 5.35, when another of those showers which had irritated the Leyton crowd all day stopped play for 10 minutes.

Daer and Hipkin bowled afterwards, and Daer, making the ball get up quickly, first knocked the bat out of Hulme's hands and then made both Hulme and Guise score runs behind the wicket which should have been deducted from, and not added to, their score. Daer eventually got Guise caught, and Nichols, with the wicket still helping him, bowled Hulme and Durston, and so guaranteed that Middlesex will not gain, at the maximum, more than three points from the match.

Score:—

ESSEX.—First Innings

Cutmore, c. Carris, b. Hulme	..	38
Pope, run out	..	38
O'Connor, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	..	0
Russell, b. Peebles	..	9
Nichols, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	..	9
Sheffield, c. Price, b. Peebles	..	9
C. Bray, c. Hearne, b. Peebles	..	29
H. M. Morris, b. Peebles	..	10
Hipkin, b. Durston	..	36
A. G. Daer, not out	..	54
Smith (F.), c. Lee, b. Peebles	..	21
Byes, 8; l.-b., 11	..	19
Total	..	263

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

Lee, l.-b.-w., b. Nichols	..	12
Canning, c. Sheffield, b. Nichols	..	4
Hearne, c. Morris, b. Nichols	..	74
H. E. Carris, c. Sheffield, b. Nichols	..	15
N. Haig, b. Nichols	..	49
J. L. Guise, c. Smith, b. Daer	..	3
Hart, b. Nichols	..	0
Hulme, b. Nichols	..	27
A. E. Peebles, not out	..	1
Durston, b. Nichols	..	12
Byes, 2; l.-b., 5	..	7
Total (9 wkts.)	..	213

Price to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

ESSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hair	16	4	43	0
Durston	15	3	58	1
Peebles	33.1	9	77	7
Hulme	20	3	61	1
Lee	2	0	9	0

UMPIRES.—Braund and Street.

CAREFUL BATTING AT SWANSEA

Bates's benefit match at Swansea between Glamorgan and Yorkshire was spoiled by rain yesterday. Play could not be continued till 1 o'clock. Yorkshire were all out for 208, Ryan taking five wickets for 85 runs, and at the close of play Glamorgan had scored 35 for the loss of Bates's valuable wicket, and so were 89 runs on with nine wickets in hand.

True to custom the St. Helens ground recovered very quickly, and in the absence of sunshine Yorkshire were expected to make good progress. They resumed 181 behind with seven wickets in hand, but almost immediately were in difficulties. Ryan and Mercer caused all the batsmen to play with great care, and later the faster bowling of Clay met with equal success. Mitchell alone faced the attack with any confidence. He gave a hard chance behind the wicket when 30, but apart from that kept up his end well and did not fail to punish the very few loose balls sent down. With one run added to Saturday's total Greenwood was out to a catch in the slips in Ryan's first over, and when Robinson pulled a ball on to his wicket half the side were out for 91. Verity played stubbornly for nearly an hour for seven runs, being bowled in attempting his first big hit, and two runs later Dennis gave a catch to silly mid-off. Mitchell, meanwhile, went on unperturbed by these disasters and reached his 50 in 10 minutes under three hours. He had good support when he was joined by Wood, for the new batsman attacked the bowling most strenuously. Mitchell left at 173, having batted for three hours and 50 minutes. Wood made his runs in just over an hour, sending the ball to the boundary 11 times, and the Yorkshire innings closed for 208, Glamorgan, for the first time in their history, enjoying a first-innings lead over Yorkshire of 54 runs.

Glamorgan made slow progress when Bates and Dyson opened their second innings, only 32 runs being scored in the first hour. Then Bates, in attempting to drive, skied the ball to give an easy catch at mid-on. The light became very bad, but Dyson and Riches stayed together until the end.

Score:—

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

Bates, c. Dennis, b. Verity	..	51
N. V. H. Riches, c. Dennis, b. Robinson	..	5
M. J. Turnbull, c. and b. Robinson	..	7
Bell, b. Macaulay	..	12
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Parliament

SCOTTISH VOTES IN COMMONS

HEALTH AND HOUSING

NAVAL TREATY BILL PRESENTED

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY, JULY 14

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

INDIA

PESHAWAR INQUIRY

Mr. BENN, Secretary for India (Aberdeen, N.), replying to SIR A. KNOX (Wycombe, U.) and MAJOR GRAHAM POLE (Derbyshire, S., Lab.), said that the terms of reference laid before the two Judges prior to the recent inquiry into events at Peshawar were quoted at the beginning of the report of the Peshawar Disturbances Inquiry Committee, a copy of which had been placed in the library. He would add a copy of the Government of India's covering resolution, showing their conclusions, as soon as he received it.

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

Mr. BENN, replying to Mr. WELLOCK (Stourbridge, Lab.) and Mr. MARDY JONES (Pontypridd, Lab.), said the policy of the Government with regard to the Round-Table Conference was stated on November 1 last—namely, that the Conference should be representative of the different parties and interests in British India and that policy remained unchanged. As to the question of granting a general amnesty for all political prisoners as a preliminary to the convening of the Conference, he had pointed out on June 23 the difficulty of considering that suggestion.

Mr. WELLOCK asked whether the Viceroy in his statement had said that he would consult the various sections of Indian opinion. Was the Congress Party not one of the sections which should be consulted? Mr. BENN.—The Viceroy is in constant consultation with leaders of Indian opinion. Beyond that I can say nothing.

Mr. MARDY JONES asked whether the House should not know definitely before the end of the Session what was to be done with regard to getting those party leaders together.

Mr. BUXTON (Elland, Lab.) asked whether Mr. Benn's attention had been drawn to the statement of the party leaders in the Legislature at Simla dealing with this question—an able and statesmanlike document—putting amnesty in relation to calling-off the civil disobedience campaign, and whether, in view of the very timely nature of that statement, he would consider making any special response.

No answer was given.

RUSSIAN DEBTS

JOINT COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Mr. HENDERSON, Foreign Secretary (Burnley), replying to CAPTAIN MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.) and SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle, N., U.), who asked whether he could state the names of the Joint Committee on Russian claims and counterclaims, said:—I would like to express my regret for the unavoidable delay in the announcement of the names. The following gentlemen have consented to serve on the Joint Committee:—

Lord Goschen, formerly Governor of Madras, a director of the Westminster Bank and the Ottoman Bank.

Sir John Dewrance, chairman of Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox, general engineers.

Mr. C. T. Cramp, industrial general secretary, National Union of Railwaymen.

Sir William Max Muller, a former Minister in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, representing his Majesty's Treasury.

Arrangements are being made for the interests immediately concerned to be represented on the following advisory sub-committees: (*a*) Sub-committee on claims in respect of property and concessions nationalized by the Soviet Government; (*b*) sub-committee on claims of bondholders; (*c*) sub-committee on private debts and claims other than those dealt with by sub-committees (*a*) and (*b*).

There will be a fourth sub-committee dealing with intergovernmental debts. This committee, on the British side, will consist exclusively of members of his Majesty's Treasury. The expert members of the Soviet Delegation are:—

Professor E. Preobrazhensky, Professor Dolgov, Mr. G. Arkus, Professor S. Chlenov, and Mr. M. Gourevitch.

The scope of the Committee's activity will be found in the Protocol signed on October 3, 1929.

CAPTAIN MACDONALD asked whether Mr. Henderson would undertake that any agreement which was reached would be submitted to the House for ratification. Mr. HENDERSON replied that he had stated to the House more than once that all agreements which were made into treaties were subject to ratification, and had to be submitted to the House before ratification took place.

Mr. W. BROWN (Wolverhampton, W., Lab.) asked whether, in view of the extremely isolated position of the one Labour representative whose name had been read out, the right hon. gentleman did not think it would be an improvement if he were removed, and the Committees left entirely composed of capitalists. Mr. MILLS (Dartford, Lab.) asked whether the Committees were likely to meet forthwith, or would there be a delay until Parliament resumed in the autumn.

Mr. HENDERSON.—As to the time of meeting, that is a matter about which I shall have to consult the Committees. They are not wasting time. The British members are meeting this afternoon. In regard to isolation, these Committees will have to report to the main Committee, through me as the plenipotentiary representing the British Government.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA

SIR F. HALL (Dulwich, U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if arrangements could be made for the report on the inquiry which had been set up by the Government with respect to Soviet propaganda to be issued in time for the question to be debated by Parliament before the adjournment.

Mr. HENDERSON.—These investigations are still proceeding, but I am not yet in a position to say when they are likely to be terminated. With regard to the question of a report, I can only call the hon. and gallant member's attention to my replies of May 26 and July 2, in which I said that his Majesty's Government would decide on the basis of the inquiries what action, if any, will be appropriate.

Mr. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Wood Green, U.).—In view of the fact that this inquiry has been going on for many years, does the right hon. gentleman think he will be able to make an announcement before the House rises? (Unionist cheers.)

Mr. HENDERSON.—I am afraid I cannot. Hon. members are never tired of reminding me that propaganda is going on; and therefore we must continue the inquiries. (Ministerial cheers and laughter.)

LORD E. PERCY (Hastings, U.).—Does that mean that we shall never have any results from this machinery; that the Government will always be ineffectually trying to catch up with the propaganda?

Mr. HENDERSON.—No; it does not quite mean that. It means you will have to give the Government the opportunity of considering the results when the report is issued.

U.S. AND RUSSIAN LUMBER

SIR R. RODD (St. Marylebone, U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had received any report from his Majesty's Ambassador in Washington regarding the refusal of the Government of the United States to sanction the landing of timber produced by forced labour or prison labour in Russia.

Mr. HENDERSON.—His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington reported on July 10 that the United States Treasury decided late on the 7th instant that shipments of Russian lumber which had already reached United States ports should be admitted. The United States Treasury also announced that shipments now in transit to United States destinations might likewise be admitted on their arrival in the absence of any instructions to the contrary in the meantime.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND MINORITY TREATIES

Mr. BARR (Lanark, Motherwell, Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had received a statement on the subject of minorities, signed by 68 members of Parliament, asking him to place on the agenda of the forthcoming Assembly of the League of Nations an item proposing a commission of inquiry into the working of the minority treaties; whether he had been able to give this subject his consideration; and, if so, with what result.

Mr. HENDERSON.—Yes, Sir. I have received the widely signed memorial referred to in my hon. friend's question, and it is now receiving my careful attention. The attitude to be adopted by his Majesty's Government in this matter is at present under consideration.

UNEMPLOYMENT POLICY

THE LABOUR-LIBERAL CONVERSATIONS

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the Prime Minister whether, in relation to the Advisory Committee on Unemployment, of which Mr. Lloyd George was a member, he would state the nature of the papers which were to be supplied to members of the Committee; whether Civil servants would be requested to be in attendance at such meetings; and whether its proceedings would be secret.

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Uainsborough, U.) also asked a question on the same subject.

Mr. MAC DONALD (Seaham).—Conversations on the basis of the statement I made during the course of the debate on June 18 have taken place between members of the Government and representatives of the Liberal Party, to whom material necessary for effective cooperation has been supplied. Civil servants have been present at certain conversations, and I shall have no hesitation in requesting their attendance whenever that is necessary for guidance or information.

SIR K. WOOD.—Is the right hon. gentleman proposing to continue these conversations or not? Mr. MACDONALD.—Certainly. LIEUT.-COL. HENEAGE (Louth, U.).—Can the right hon. gentleman say whether anything has actually come out of these meetings? (Laughter.) No reply was given.

Mr. MAC DONALD, in reply to SIR K. WOOD—who asked whether any further measures would be introduced or proposals made to mitigate unemployment before the House rose for the summer recess—and CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK, said:—Apart from the Public Works Facilities Bill, the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Bill and the Vote to be taken on account of the specially necessitous areas, I do not anticipate at present the introduction of further proposals necessitating Parliamentary sanction.

NO DEBATE ON INDIA

Mr. MARDY JONES (Pontypridd, Lab.) asked the Prime Minister whether he proposed to give the House an opportunity to discuss the political situation in India before the summer recess, in its relation to the findings of the Simon Commission, and in its relation to the terms of reference and *personnel* of the proposed Round-Table Conference to be held in the autumn.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I do not think it would be helpful to adopt my hon. friend's suggestion.

Mr. BROCKWAY (Leyton, E., Lab.).—Has the right hon. gentleman's attention been drawn to the fact that there is likely to be a discussion on this matter in another place during the present week, and, under those conditions, is this House to have no opportunity of expressing its opinion? Mr. MACDONALD.—I can pass no opinion on what is to happen in another place, but if I were to do so I should apply the same remark to it as I have to the suggestion made here. Mr. W. J. BROWN (Wolverhampton, W., Lab.).—Is the right hon. gentleman going to ask the House of Commons to adjourn over the summer recess, which covers an interval of two months or more, without saying a word on the situation in India, which, at the present time, is heading straight towards disaster? The SPEAKER.—That is a matter of opinion. A UNIONIST MEMBER.—That's helpful, Brown. (Hear, hear.) Mr. BROWN.—Helpful or not, it's true.

LONDON NAVAL TREATY

FIRST LORD'S PRESENTATION OF BILL

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty (Sheffield, Hillsborough), presented a Bill "to enable effect to be given to a Treaty signed at London on behalf of his Majesty and certain other Powers, and to repeal section 4 of the Treaties of Washington Act, 1922."

Mr. HENDERSON, replying to LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.), said:—As I informed my hon. and gallant friend on June 18, the Italian Government offered to suspend, while the negotiations for which the Naval Conference was adjourned were proceeding, the laying down of any units of their 1930 naval programme, provided similar action was taken by the French Government. I am now able to add that the French Government have informed the Italian Government that, in accordance with arrangements already made, no ship of the French programme will be laid down before December.

Mr. MAC DONALD, in reply to LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY, said:—His Majesty's Government have learned with pleasure of the arrangements being made by the Governments of France and Italy with a view to facilitating a resumption of discussions on the naval question. His Majesty's Government hope that these negotiations will complete the work of the London Naval Conference and apply the principles of naval limitation of Part III. of the London Naval Treaty to all parties to the Conference. It is not necessary that his Majesty's Government should take any action in this connexion with regard to the naval programme for 1930 announced for this country, since this programme is purely for necessary replacements within the reduced tonnage limits imposed by Part III. of the Treaty. That this programme would be put in hand was well understood by all the Powers represented at the London Conference.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY.—Is my right hon. friend aware that the French ships which are not to be laid down until the end of the year are also described as for replacement purposes, and would it not help matters if we postponed also? Mr. MACDONALD.—As a matter of fact, the French Government have never said that the ships they are going to lay down, the ships in their naval programme, were for replacement purposes; but, on the other hand, it was perfectly clearly understood by the French and the Italian Governments, and by the United States and Japanese Governments, that the programme which is now before this House was included in Part III. and is in no sense a competitive programme.

DEFALCATIONS BY SOLICITORS

Mr. KELLY (Rochdale, Lab.) asked if the Attorney-General would inquire of the Law Society whether it would be willing to embody in its draft Bill provisions for placing under the control of the Master of the Rolls a fund to indemnify the public against defalcations by solicitors convicted of fraud in the criminal courts, or, as an alternative, to ensure that every practising solicitor should deposit a fidelity bond with the Master of the Rolls in lieu of compulsory audit of money and securities held on behalf of clients.

SIR J. MELVILLE, Solicitor-General (Gateshead), who replied, said:—I understand that the general principles of the Law Society's Bill have been approved by its members and notice of introduction of the Bill is being given to-day. Another Bill on the same subject has been introduced by the hon. member for Cambridge University. In these circumstances I think the best course would be for the hon. member to make his suggestion when these Bills come on for discussion in the House.

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.) asked whether the Government would agree to the appointment of a Select Committee to deal with both Bills, so that, with the report of the Select Committee as a basis, an agreed Bill might be introduced into the House.

No further answer was given.

Later SIR D. HERBERT (Watford, U.) presented a Bill to amend the Solicitors Acts.

SUPPLY

SCOTTISH HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The House went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Estimates and Estimates for Revenue Departments, Mr. DUNNICO (Consett, Lab.) in the Chair.

On the Vote to complete the sum of £2,791,592 for salaries and expenses of the Department of Health for Scotland, including housing and other grants,

Mr. W. ADAMSON, Secretary of State for Scotland (Fife, W.), said that the birth-rate per 1,000 of the population in Scotland in 1929 was 19.02. Both the actual number of births and the birth-rate were lower than in any year since compulsory registration was introduced in 1855. The death-rate was 14.5 per 1,000, which was slightly higher than in the previous year. This was largely attributable to the epidemic of influenza in the first quarter of 1929. Respiratory diseases during that period had had an adverse effect on the infantile mortality rate, but even so the rate was lower than for any years except 1923 and 1928. The maternal mortality rate for 1929 was 6.9 per 1,000 compared with 7 per 1,000 in 1928. This matter was continually engaging the attention of the Department of Health, the local authorities, and others engaged in medical administration. Investigations were being made into all deaths of married women during pregnancy or within four weeks of the termination of pregnancy. While the numbers so far investigated were not sufficient on which to base definite conclusions, there was a definite indication of the need of providing more complete medical supervision and care of women during pregnancy. To that end it was hoped that an effort would be made to secure an adequate ante-natal service, but for the best results they must look to the mothers to cooperate by making a fuller use of the services provided.

The position in regard to tuberculosis was more encouraging. The death-rate in 1929 from all forms of tuberculosis was 94 per 100,000 of the population. This was the lowest recorded in Scotland, and was 3 per 100,000 less than in 1928. In 1929, 4,579 persons died from the disease, and in 1919 there were 6,326 deaths, so that the figures for 1929 showed a decrease on the former year of 1,747.

The amount expended by the approved societies on sickness and disablement benefit remained abnormally high. In 1929, the sum so spent was £1,924,000, an increase of £200,000 over 1928. Although the influenza epidemic accounted for some of the increase, there was no satisfactory explanation of a considerable part of it. The Department were continuing to give the matter their closest attention. From July 1, they had put into operation a scheme for the collection of complete and trustworthy data from the approved societies, from which might be compiled statistical records. These records would give, among other things, the incidence of the various incapacitating diseases and their duration, not only for insured persons generally but for groups of insured persons arranged according to area of residence, occupation, age, &c. They would also give the extent to which individual medical practitioners were granting certificates of incapacity for work. It was hoped that the more definite statistics would be of great value to the local authorities in their administration of the health services in their areas.

It had been decided to accede to the request of the inhabitants of St. Kilda, and arrangements for carrying out their evacuation and placing them elsewhere were receiving attention. No definite decision had been reached as to where they should be settled.

The Empire Marketing Board had promised a grant for an investigation into the incidence of tuberculosis in milk, to be continued for a period of two years and to be carried out by the Department of Health in cooperation with the health authorities of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

HOUSING

With regard to housing, according to the latest returns there had been completed at May 31 last under all forms of State assistance in Scotland, 110,136 houses. These probably accommodated about 495,000 people, or perhaps one-ninth of the working-class population in Scotland. But at least another 100,000 houses were required before housing conditions could be regarded as reasonably satisfactory. Prices continued to fall; during the last five years the average reduction in cost was estimated at approximately £75 per house. On March 30 of this year there had been approved, under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act for improvement or reconstruction 4,184 houses, for which grants amounting to over £336,000 had been advanced. Improvements had been effected to 2,406 of these houses, and grants amounting to £204,670 had been paid by the Government. The Government were carrying through special legislation dealing with slum clearance, and when the new Bill became law he trusted there would be a great forward movement by the local authorities.

The total number of beneficiaries in Scotland under the Contributory Pensions Acts of 1925 and 1929 was over 154,000. As to the Local Government Act of 1929 it would be premature to express any opinion on the effect of this enormous measure, but it was not premature to recognize the vast amount of work which had been thrown on the local authorities, the majority of whom had faced their task in a most praiseworthy way. (Hear, hear.)

SIR J. GILMOUR (Glasgow, Pollok, U.) asked how far the scheme of reorganized local government had been brought into operation and whether at any point insurmountable difficulties had been met. There was an opportunity now that did not exist in the past to coordinate services, and he would like to know how far the new authorities had utilized their powers of organization and devolution. From the sentimental point of view the evacuation of St. Kilda might seem unfortunate, but in view of the petition of those concerned and the great difficulties of communication it was a wise move.

SIR R. HAMILTON (Orkney and Shetland, L.) said he doubted whether the £72,000 provided in the Estimates for the Highlands and Islands Medical Fund would meet all the objects they had in view. This was nearly £3,000 less than last year. He hoped that, instead of contracting, the fund would be expanded. He urged that financial assistance should be given for the extension of local hospitals in remote parishes whose accommodation was insufficient, as surgical cases hitherto sent to Aberdeen or Edinburgh hospitals were being dealt with locally.

Mr. MCGOVERN (Glasgow, Shettleston, Lab.) said the Secretary for Scotland should convene at the earliest possible moment a conference of public assistance committees with a view to dealing with the wholly inadequate relief that was being given to the working classes suffering from unemployment and privation. He could not understand why in Glasgow able-bodied relief should be less than Poor Law relief. A family with three children got under Poor Law relief 14s. a week for children plus a rent allowance of 3s., while a similar family across the landing in the same tenement receiving able-bodied relief because the father was ill got only 6s. for three children and nothing for rent. That was a scandal that ought to be at once rectified. Something could be done by the Department of Health saying to the local authorities that it was determined that a higher standard of life must be given to the children of the working classes.

Mr. MACQUISTEN (Argyll, U.), referring to the medical service in the Highlands, said that a great advance had been made even with a comparatively small sum of money. He wanted to make a suggestion that would make the funds go farther—namely, that they might in many places have a doctor who was also a missionary and a clergyman.

Mr. MACPHERSON (Ross and Cromarty, L.) said he was glad to hear that the inhabitants of St. Kilda were leaving that island, not under force or compulsion of any kind but of their own free will. He hoped the Secretary for Scotland, when he considered the question of settling them elsewhere, would bear in mind the importance of their being able to follow some kind of pursuit which would be consistent with their habits in the past.

The grant for the Highlands and Islands Medical Service had justified itself. Further attention should be paid to the suggestions in the report with regard to telephones in doctors' houses, doctors' housing itself, and assistance to nursing associations. The voluntary nursing associations did not desire to be dependent on State grants entirely, but that, in necessitous areas, the State should stand by and, where the need was greatest, assist this very deserving work. The work of the sanatorium hospitals, which was started locally by the local authorities, should be watched with the tenderest care by the Government. If, when a local authority had done its best, and it was necessary in the public interest that an additional sum should be given, he hoped that the State would look with sympathy on any request that might be made.

Mr. HARDIE (Glasgow, Springburn, Lab.) urged that the able-bodied unemployed should be dealt with entirely by the Employment Exchanges.

Mr. RAMSAY (Western Isles, L.) said that he did not agree with the policy of evacuating St. Kilda. Steps should rather have been taken to improve communications.

Mr. LOVAT-FRASER (Lichfield, Lab.) said he hoped the Scottish Office would follow the policy of boarding out Poor Law children in preference to the method of detention in workhouses.

Mr. TRAIN (Cathcart, U.) called attention to the pollution of rivers and streams by sewage.

SIR A. SINCLAIR (Caithness and Sutherland, L.) complained of the slow progress of housing in rural districts.

MAJOR ELLIOT (Glasgow, Kelvingrove, U.) said the debate had been gratifying to members on the Unionist benches because it had shown that there was no grievance arising out of the Local Government Act of 1929 of such a nature as to call for redress in that House. The public health of Scotland seemed to be improving. The attack on tuberculosis continued to give an increasing yield. It took 40 years to halve the death-rate from tuberculosis after 1870. Afterwards it was halved again in 20 years. Let them see if they could not halve it a third time in 10 years. Since we had turned so largely towards preserved foods of one kind and another, the necessity for studying these things scientifically stood out in almost every section of the report. Since 1920, the Poor Law authorities had spent £10,000,000 on the purchase of food in Scotland without, so far as he knew, any real examination into the principles which should govern dietetics in the modern State. There was no reason to suppose that a scientific examination into the feeding, both of the younger and the older people, would not give most valuable results. In the field of housing it could not be said that the advance was steadily going forward. There were 3,600 fewer skilled men employed in building houses in Scotland to-day than a year ago. There was a fall of nearly 33½ per cent. in the number of houses under construction, and a drop of about 3,000 in the number of houses completed by local authorities. The decline was due to a considerable extent to the fear of local authorities of the increasing burden of local taxation which was piling up on their shoulders. When they had a grievous housing situation, a slackening in the rate of progress in the department which all of them would like to see accelerated, that was a moment for easing the burdens on local authorities rather than increasing them.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY'S REPLY

THE EVACUATION OF ST. KILDA

Mr. JOHNSTON, Under-Secretary for Scotland (Stirling and Clackmannan, Western), replying to points raised in the debate, said it was fair to say that since May 15, when the new Local Government Act came into full operation, it had worked with considerable facility and smoothness, taking the country as a whole. It was too early yet to give a considered opinion as to what the ultimate effect of the Act would be. It was not true to say that the sole reason for assisting in the evacuation of the population of St. Kilda was that of saving the £500 a year which it was costing to keep the people on the island, though that was a factor which had to be considered. When he visited St. Kilda he went into every house and asked the occupants separately what their views were, and he was assured in every case that it was their earnest desire never again to spend a winter in the place. The poverty in which these people had lived was almost indescribable. It was famine, the actual shortage of food, that they faced, and if it had not been for the devoted services and labours of the Queen's Nurse (hear, hear), to which he would like to pay tribute, Heaven alone knew what tragedies might have occurred. They were taking every step that was possible to see that these people were accommodated in surroundings which would certainly be a very considerable improvement on those in which they had been living. (Hear, hear.)

The Lanarkshire milk experiment with 10,000 school children would be of interest, not only to the people of Scotland but to the whole world. It would possibly do more to assist agriculture than any step that had been taken for a very long time if it could be proved beyond all doubt that a ration of milk to the school child would raise its weight and even its height, and would better its health in every way. By organizing this milk supply through the local authorities they would later on save untold millions of public expenditure. The Secretary of State had been urged to convene a conference of public assistance committees to discuss the adequacy or the equalization of the present scales of relief so far as they applied to children. His right hon. friend and he had been giving this matter their serious consideration, and the Secretary for Scotland proposed at an early date after the public assistance committees had got their feet to have a discussion with some at least of those authorities to see how far they could secure the adoption of a more reasonable scale so far as children were concerned. The Government had left nothing undone to promote the building of houses. There were county councils in Scotland, however, who had built no State-aided houses at all. It was idle to blame this or any other Government unless they could prove that the Government were not using all their powers and energies to compel the various Acts of Parliament to be put into operation; and he regretted that hon. members opposite had put down an amendment to a Government Bill to-morrow to limit their powers in dealing with the recalcitrant local authorities. If that Bill became law the Government proposed to exercise to the maximum their powers of compulsion on recalcitrant local authorities who had defied the Government and defied civilization and Christianity, and who, to his knowledge, were permitting to remain in Scotland stinking hovels the like of which could not be described in a public assembly.

The Vote was agreed to.

EDUCATION

On the Vote to complete the sum of £7,197,422 for public education in Scotland,

Mr. ADAMSON said the total amount spent on public education was about £8,000,000, as in addition to the Vote there were appropriations in aid amounting to £730,033. Since he took office he had been asked by hon. members for more examinations and for statistics showing the results of education. The general feeling was that while examinations were necessary and useful for certain limited purposes the fewer of them there were the better. Nor did he think that the results of education could be shown by statistics. Education was a thing of the spirit. Employers had declared that they found no fault with the character of boys and girls who left school for employment. As for health, what with periodical medical examination and school games no one could suggest that the physique of the children leaving school at the present time had deteriorated. The number of scholars on the registers was 819,000 and the number of teachers 27,200, figures which showed that scholars had gone down 6 per cent. and teachers had gone up 10 per cent. in the 10-year period. Teachers meant salaries and pensions, these two items accounting for over £8,000,000 of the £12,000,000 expended annually on education in Scotland by the education authorities. As to the raising of the school age, he had quite recently met a representative gathering of the new authorities and had discussed with them the questions of buildings, teachers, and maintenance allowances. The necessary Order under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1918, for raising the school age was ready, and when the English Bill had become an Act he would sign the Order. In Scotland, as in England, the question of maintenance allowances would have to be dealt with by legislation. As to the financial side, the Scottish education authorities would receive a contribution from the Exchequer based on the 11/80ths principle. The total English expenditure would determine the Scottish grant, and he had no reason to think that the two countries would not keep in step in this matter.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL (Kinross, U.) said that the raising of the school age was premature and intensified one of Scotland's biggest educational problems—the education of the adolescent. The needs of the university student had too much dominated secondary schools and education generally. There was urgent need of giving the non-literary child a chance of development which he had not yet had. The raising of the school age meant that every child had to spend a year more in the school whether the education given there was the one most suitable for that child or not. There were not enough teachers of practical subjects. She asked what steps were being taken to arrange for the training of something like 1,000 additional teachers of technical subjects which would be necessary. She did not think that in Scotland enough guidance was being given to children in rural areas as to the choice of an occupation on leaving school.

Mr. COWAN (Scottish Universities, L.) said that the next great advance in Scottish education must be along the physical side, and it would be accomplished partly by practical work in the schools, but still more by the development of medical services and the provision of playing fields and other opportunities for children giving bent to their natural activities. At present there were about 1,000 teachers unemployed in Scotland, and the Government could not rid themselves of that responsibility. It was largely owing to the fact that because of statements that the school-leaving age was to be raised the training colleges had admitted more students than would have been sufficient to meet the ordinary wastage.

Mr. SULLIVAN (Bothwell, Lab.) expressed the view that there would be no difficulty in meeting the demand for practical instructors.

SIR F. THOMSON (Aberdeen, S., U.) said it was gratifying to know that the number of pupils attending continuation schools was steadily increasing. Last year the number was 159,000 compared with 124,000 in 1923-24. Continuation classes were brought into close connexion with industry through the new advisory committees.

Mr. SCOTT (Kincardine and Western, L.) said that a thorough overhaul of primary education in Scotland was necessary.

Mr. JOHNSTON, replying to the debate, said the objection had been made to the proposed raising of the school age that it would be waste of public money and effort, and that what was wanted was quality and not quantity. But if secondary school education was good for the children of the middle classes and the richer classes, it would be good also for the children of the working classes. There would be no depressed classes in education if the Government could help it. The great bulk of the nation got no adequate secondary education, and it was the policy of the Government to ensure that secondary education was available to every child in Scotland.

The Vote was agreed to, and the House resumed.

The Special Order made by the Electricity Commissioners and confirmed by the Minister of Transport, under the Electricity (Supply) Acts, in respect of part of the rural district of Godstone and for the amendment of the Sevenoaks and District Electric Lighting Order, 1913, was approved.

The House adjourned at 16 minutes past 11 o'clock.

MODERNIZING THE BUILDING TRADE

PROTEST AGAINST BY-LAWS

A meeting of members of all parties was held at the House of Commons last evening, presided over by Sir Robert Horne, to consider the question of the alteration of building by-laws in order that more steel might be used, and to provide greater elasticity for the assimilation of new ideas.

In an address to the meeting, SIR FRANK BAINES said that hitherto such problems, including questions of reorganization or rationalization of the great industry of building, had been considered as domestic matters for the industry concerned. These problems arising out of inept regulations, however, were not important to the building industry only; they were essentially national. The building industry was so huge in scale and turnover that if any rational amendment of the involved, unco-ordinated, antiquated, and hopelessly diverse and out-of-date statutory enactments controlling it resulted in only a small saving in the costs of the industry of, say, 10 per cent., the sum involved would be a huge relief in aid of our depressed national conditions. The building industry was certainly now feeling some impulsion towards change, and it must immediately react to that impulsion, coming from what might be called the most modern section of the building industry of to-day—namely, that of structural steel. The use of steel could be vastly increased, and certainly it could be most usefully extended. In the last 30 years steel had made possible an almost complete revision in the technique of modern building.

LOCAL DIFFICULTIES

To-day, however, the architect and the structural engineer were diverted from the essential concentration on the varying scientific and economic resolution of their problems alone, and must dance to the mad music of Building Act and by-law, assiduously piped by authorities admirably constituted for their many municipal duties, but, it was contended, unorganized to administer building regulations in a manner fully alive to the advancement in scientific knowledge. Why had the position remained, as it had for so long, without a thoroughly organized and compelling protest? The answer was, he thought, linked up with the fact that the building industry had never had to meet international competition. By its very nature it was a protected industry. No authority vitally concerned with building was in favour of the present position continuing. The Royal Institute of British Architects, the British Steelwork Association, the Institute of Civil Engineers, the Institute of Structural Engineers, the London Master Builders' Association, and the National Federation of Building Trade Employers, together with the great building trade unions were, he was convinced, in favour of statutory revision of regulations, and were not indifferent to the present unsatisfactory position.

They therefore asked Parliament to consider the revision of the statutory obligations imposed on building. What they aimed at was a national code of building regulations, drawn up by those qualified to speak with authority and knowledge and administered by a central authority, the code to be fluid, with power of revision, so that advantages could be taken of all advancing practice, and which would allow of the fullest economy and utilization of new and improved methods and materials. He should like to make it clear that there was no desire in the profession generally, so far as he was aware, to rebuild modern London on the lines of some of the American cities. London, with its clay substratum, could not sustain buildings of such height. London streets, still largely following a medieval pattern, could not deal with the occupants of buildings of such height. It was claimed, however, that rigidly to adhere to such a building restriction, when it could be shown how prejudicial such a restriction was to industry generally, was retrogressive to a degree, and lacked the very instinct of rationalization.

It was agreed by the meeting to ask the Minister of Health to receive a deputation at an early date to endeavour to secure some immediate relaxation of by-laws which may be of a restrictive character. An effort will be made to draft a Bill to amend the L.C.C. Acts, and consideration is to be given by all interested parties to the object of trying to place building regulations throughout the country on a better and more satisfactory footing.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE EMPIRE

VALUE OF COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE

A dinner given by the British Empire League to meet the representatives of the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories attending the Colonial Office Conference was held at the British Empire Club last night. Lord Stradbroke presided.

Proposing the toast of "Our Guests," the CHAIRMAN said that one outcome of the conference would be an improvement in their state of knowledge. The tours arranged by shipping companies to various parts of the Empire would enable many business men to visit the Colonies and ascertain at first hand what was wanted by the people of those countries.

SIR HERBERT READ, formerly Governor of Mauritius, responding, spoke of the development of the Empire since he entered the Colonial Office 40 years ago.

SIR WILLIAM GOWERS, Governor of Uganda, said that in spite of the continued efforts of the British Press to educate the public, its knowledge of the Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and dependencies was very small. A landmark in the history of the colonies and dependencies this year had been the separation of the office of Secretary of State for the Dominions from that of Secretary for the Colonies.

SIR W. C. FLEMING ROBERTSON, Governor of Barbados, also replied; and LORD READING proposed the health of the Chairman.

A list of those present appears on page 17.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

PROPOSED INCREASE IN BORROWING POWER

The present borrowing power of the Unemployment Fund is £50,000,000, and it is proposed to increase this to £60,000,000.

A memorandum on the Financial Resolution to authorize the introduction of the Bill to enable this increase to be made states that the amount advanced at July 12, 1930, was £43,330,000 at an average rate of interest of slightly less than 5 per cent. per annum. The amounts, it is stated, by which the outgoings of the Fund with various numbers on the live register will exceed the revenue of the Fund and the dates by which the limit of £60,000,000 of borrowing powers would be reached are given in the following table, but uncertainty as to the number out of the whole who would be entitled to transitional benefit makes it necessary to submit the table with reserve:—

Average number on the live register	Average weekly amount by which outgoings will exceed revenue without allowing for interest	Date by which the limit of £60,000,000 borrowing power would be exhausted
	£	
1,500,000	130,000	March, 1932
1,700,000	285,000	June, 1931
1,900,000	445,000	March, 1931

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 3.45

Coal Mines Bill.—Commons' amendments.
Housing (No. 2) Bill.—Second reading.
British Museum Bill.—Second reading.
Criminal Appeal (Northern Ireland) Bill.—Report.
Air Transport (Subsidy Agreements) Bill.—Third reading.
Overseas Trade Bill.—Third reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 3.45

Housing (Scotland) Bill.—Further stages.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Rotherham Corporation, Room 2, at 12. Glasgow Corporation, Room 3, at 11. Unopposed, Pier and Harbour Provisional Order (No. 1), Chairman's Room, at 3.45.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee A, Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill, Room 14, at 11. Standing Committee C, Land Drainage (No. 2) Bill, Room 10, at 11. Standing Committee on Scottish Bills, Adoption of Children (Scotland) Bill, Room 12, at 11. Capital Punishment, Room 11, at 4.

N.U.R. DELEGATE DROWNED

A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned at an inquest at West Hartlepool yesterday on the body of JOSEPH CLARKE, 43, locomotive driver, of Alexander-road, Leamington Spa, who was drowned while bathing at Seaton Carew, Durham, on Sunday. Clarke was a delegate to the N.U.R congress at West Hartlepool.

Sartorial Refrigeration

The other morning—when it was about 70 in the shade, 100 in the sun and approximately 211 near anyone who had work to do—we had a sudden rush of visitors to our Tropical Department.

They were not going abroad. They were merely going to work. They had remembered a place in London where sensible hot weather clothes could be obtained—immediately. In a very short time they went on their way rejoicing—wearing well-fitting, cool and comfortable tropical weight suits.

This refrigerating service which our Tropical Department offers is available at Regent Street daily from 9 to 6.30. Saturdays, 9 to 1.

Heat Wave Lounge Suits

Two Piece - - 57/6, 67/6, 75/-, 87/6
Three Piece - - - - 5½ and 7 gns.

Unlined Jackets. The lightest of trimmings used throughout

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PLAYER'S 'PERFECTOS' No 2

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

10 for 10½d 20 for 1/9d
50 for 4/3d 100 for 8/-

JOHN PLAYER & SONS, NOTTINGHAM.

Branch of The Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd.

LAND DRAINAGE BILL

THAMES CONSERVANCY AND COMMONS' AMENDMENTS

Criticism of amendments to the Land Drainage Bill, now before a Committee of the House of Commons, was made at a meeting of the Thames Conservancy Board yesterday.

Mr. A. A. SOMERVILLE, M.P., expressed regret that the Minister in charge of the Bill had removed the rate limit clause, inserted by the House of Lords, under which the amount of rate which the proposed new Catchment Authority could raise by precept on the county councils was limited to 4½d., and in certain circumstances 1d. in the £ in any one year. The Commons Committee had also removed the clause providing for an Appeal Tribunal to be established, to which decisions by the Ministerial Departments could be referred.

Mr. J. D. GILBERT said that when the Bill was first in the Lords there were no financial provisions at all, and the alterations now made by the Commons Committee had altered the financial aspect altogether. The point as to the Appeal Tribunal would be raised on the Report stage in the Commons, and, if necessary, in the House of Lords.

LORD DESBOROUGH (chairman) pointed out that the rate limit clause only applied to the amount of rate which could be levied without the consent of the county councils; the amount which could be levied with their consent was unlimited. He was sorry the Appeal Tribunal had been eliminated because that was a recommendation of the Royal Commission on Land Drainage.

Mr. SOMERVILLE referred to the reduction by the Committee of the number of representatives on the new Authority of riparian municipal boroughs and urban districts. The districts on the 86 miles of river between Oxford and Teddington, which included three large county boroughs and several urban districts, now had seven representatives on the Conservancy Board, but under the Bill the number would be reduced to three. He had spoken to the chairman of the Commons Committee and to the Minister on the matter and he hoped that the number would be increased.

Mr. F. W. POSTER suggested that the difficulty might be met by increasing the total membership of the new Authority.

Mr. ALFRED BAKER p

ARMY TRAINING

HOW REGULARS HELP TERRITORIALS

MACHINE-GUN TACTICS

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

The general programme of training in the Territorial Army for this year was published in *The Times* of May 19, and the extent to which the Regular Army is cooperating in the training was explained on June 9. Nearly four years have passed since, on September 14, 1926, it was pointed out in a leading article in *The Times* that, since the War, the Territorial Army has become the nucleus of the main fighting force of the country and that its members should be encouraged to regard the Regular Army as an instrument for military education which should serve so far as possible as a model. A further recommendation was made that every inducement should be offered to officers of the Territorial Army to attend Regular Army exercises and to serve with Regular regiments when opportunity permits. These and other similar recommendations—which voiced the opinions of correspondents who had witnessed the first Army exercises which were held after the War—represent the policy of the present Army Council.

Priority has been given by the Regular Army to the needs of the Territorial Army for assistance, and in the Aldershot Command, where nearly the whole of the 1st and 2nd Divisions of the Expeditionary Force, with the exception of the 4th (Guards) Brigade, are serving, the most important of the brigade and inter-brigade exercises are being held between July 14 and 26, before the bulk of the Territorial Army is concentrated in training camps between July 27 and August 18. Numerous Regular officers, non-commissioned officers, and whole units up to the size of a battalion of infantry will thus be set free to help in the instruction and to provide demonstrations of various natures, among which the handling of machine-guns in defence and in attack will take a high place.

In *The Times* leading article of September, 1926, to which I have referred, it was written that "Recent experience may well lead the Army Council to restore to the Army a proportion of its war-time machine-gun formations, or to arm certain existing battalions entirely with machine-guns." Various experiments in that direction have since been carried out, including the conversion for the time being of a battalion (of The Somerset Light Infantry) into a "mechanized" machine-gun battalion. The result of experience has been to form a machine-gun company in every infantry battalion of the Regular Army, and little time has been lost in applying the same policy to the Territorial Army.

VALUABLE EXPERIENCE GAINED

It is difficult to exaggerate the importance to the Territorial battalions of the experience that has been gained by the Regulars during the past four years in that connexion. The use of machine-guns in defence (when security can be found in invisibility) is comparatively simple compared with the problem of their use in attack, which entails exposure during movement and a pressing need for some form of armoured protection under such conditions. The aid of the machine is being sought to provide for that need, the latest development being the employment of "machine-gun carriers" of a type originally introduced as "light tanks" and no longer considered capable of performing the role allotted to "armoured fighting vehicles." This is only one example, applying to the infantry, of the new lessons which it will be open to members of the Territorial Army to learn in this most critical period of its development. Much preliminary work has already been done at the Regular Infantry Depôts, which maintain close touch with their local Territorial battalions in the respective Military Commands. For London Territorial battalions the Brigade of Guards, The Royal Fusiliers, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, and The Rifle Brigade have rendered similar assistance.

The problem of providing the help of Regulars belonging to other arms, which are not raised on so local a basis as the infantry, is more complicated. Expense has to be considered. Broadly speaking, the Regular regiments of cavalry are affording aid to the most accessible regiments of Yeomanry. The Regular cavalry regiment at Edinburgh helps those in Scotland (Lanarkshire and Ayrshire). The regiment at York helps the Yorkshire and Northumberland Hussars, and the one at Hounslow the Duke of Lancaster's Own. The Regular cavalry regiments at Tidworth help the Yeomanry of Somerset, Wilts, Shropshire, and Warwickshire, while those at Aldershot help the Notts, Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Leicestershire Yeomanry. A similar principle is being followed in the Artillery, Engineers, Signals, Tanks, and other formations, and in that connexion it is interesting to take note of a representation by a recent writer in the *Journal of the Royal Artillery Institution*, urging still closer fraternization between Regular and Territorial artillery, to be brought about, on the one hand, by more frequent meetings, and, on the other, by further identification with county feeling (upon which the success of the Territorial movement so largely depends) among members of the regiment whose motto is *Ubique*.

QUALITY BEFORE QUANTITY

Passing now from general influences which are leading to the steady growth of sympathy between the two branches of the British Army to details and strengths of the concentrations for training. The Establishment of the Territorial Army now stands at about 7,700 officers and 160,000 other ranks. Over 970 officers and 30,500 other ranks are needed to complete that peace establishment, compared with about 1,030 and 41,430 respectively a year ago. It is unfortunate that recruiting for the Regular Army has been less satisfactory. A general impression of the strength of the Territorial Army movement in different parts of the country can be gathered from a list of the 14 divisions, in order of strength, the result of the competition for pride of place being given in brackets after each:—1, the 50th (Northumbrian) Division [11]; 2, the 49th (North Midland) Division [4]; 3, the 53rd (Welsh) Division [3]; 4, the 51st (Highland) Division [2]; 5, the 52nd (Lowland) Division [6]; 6, the 42nd (East Lancashire) Division [7]; 7, the 49th (West Riding) Division [5]; 8, the 48th (South Midland) Division [9]; 9, the 43rd (Wessex) Division [10]; 10, the 55th (West Lancashire) Division [8]; 11, the 54th (East Anglian) Division [11]; 12, the 44th (Home Counties) Division [12]; 13, the 47th (2nd London) Division [13], and 14, the 56th (1st London) Division [14]. In considering this order, it is well to note that the location of the training camps in any individual year affects to some extent both the strength of each division and the percentage of camp attendance. Some camps are more popular than others. The great point is that, in all the divisions with which I am acquainted, a strong point is now being made of putting quality before quantity. By securing the right class, divisional and county sentiment is easily developed on the right lines, and this is reflected in the large proportion of re-engagements after four years' training, 70 per cent. being the number in some units.

Only a small proportion of the Territorial Army has already been in camp for their season's training, the largest concentrations having been those of the 50th (Northumbrian) Division troops at Catterick and the 42nd (East Lancashire) Division at Kinmel Park, and one brigade of the 48th (Home Counties) Division has also been in camp at Arundel. It can thus be deduced that, given a good percentage of camp attendance, there will be about 100,000 Territorials in camp between July 27 and August 18.

The training of the Expeditionary Force will then be resumed by the 8th (Guards) Brigade in their camp at Goodwood, followed by the 2nd Division in the Farnham area and by the other Divisions and Cavalry Brigades and Tanks in the order mentioned in *The Times* of June 9. It is to be hoped that Territorials will be as much in evidence at the Regular camps and interesting combined exercises as the Regulars will have been at the Territorial Army training camps. By such attendance the Territorials will gain additional knowledge of the revolutionary changes which result from air cooperation and from the introduction of armoured fighting vehicles.

ARMY PROMOTION

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

The results of the examination for promotion of officers in the Regular Army, Indian Army, and Dominion Forces, held at stations abroad (excluding India) last March, were announced yesterday. Of the Regular Army candidates 31 lieutenants, 25 captains, and four majors (Royal Army Medical Corps) were successful; of the other Forces seven lieutenants and 22 captains were successful. The successful candidates were as follows:—

CAVALRY.—Capt. C. L. Higgins, M.C., 3rd Hussars: Lieut. M. E. B. Sparke, 12th Lancers.

R.A. AND R.H.A.—Capts. R. J. G. Temple and W. H. Griffiths, R.A.; Lieut. F. E. Vining, M.B.E., R.H.A.; Lieuts. J. N. Whitworth, R. Quickenden, W. F. Atkins, M.C. and A. A. Crook, R.A.; Lieut. D. J. T. Turnbull, R.H.A.; Lieuts. E. O. Herbert, E. H. Waller, G. L. S. James, and M. H. F. Waring, R.A.

R.E.—Capt. P. W. Clark, D.S.O., M.C., Lieuts. N. A. Blandford-Newsen, H. T. L. Loftus-Tottenham, C. J. M. Martin, D. S. Blunt, and W. H. Stratton.

INFANTRY.—Capt. J. P. Shelley, Grenadier Guards; Capt. G. D. Young, Welsh Guards; Lieut. R. F. Johnstone, The Royal Scots; Capts. G. A. Pulleau, M.C., and H. G. Vessey, and Lieut. B. E. L. Burton, The Queen's Royal Regiment; Capts. T. E. Chad., M.C., and V. E. Beake, The King's Regiment; Capt. G. V. Taylor, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., The Norfolk Regiment; Lieut. J. T. Thornhill, The East Yorkshire Regiment; Capt. G. C. Cooper, The South Wales Borderers; Lieut. N. Lovett, The Gloucestershire Regiment; Lieut. P. W. O'H. Pibbs, Royal Marines; Lieut. A. H. C. Dawkins, The North Staffordshire Regiment; Capts. H. Crawley Ross Skinner, D.S.O., M.C., and F. A. Hawkins, M.C., The Highland Light Infantry; Capt. C. L. Campbell, M.C., The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

ROYAL TANK CORPS.—Capts. W. C. P. Dawson, M.B.E., and J. S. Scratchley, and Lieut. G. L. Prendergast.

R.A.S.C.—Capts. H. M. Hinde, O.B.E., F. C. Green-Price, H. R. Howard, and H. C. Goodfellow; Lieuts. A. W. C. Parry and W. J. J. Allen.

R.A.M.C.—Majs. S. J. A. H. Walshe, D.S.O., R. R. Thompson, M.C., W. McK. Snodgrass, M.C., and W. M. Cameron, O.B.E.; Capt. K. Fletcher-Barrett; Lieuts. M. R. Burke, J. H. Anderson, D. B. O'Sullivan-Beare, F. J. L. Cadon, H. W. Daukes, and A. T. H. Marsden.

ARMY DENTAL CORPS.—Capts. F. F. Anslow and R. G. Law.

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.—Capt. U. W. Adams.

INDIAN ARMY

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—Lieut. B. N. Hajra.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES*

AUSTRALIAN STAFF CORPS.—Capts. B. R. Sierwirth, A. J. Burges, J. J. Esther, R. G. H. Irving, R. E. Klein, A. B. MacDonald, P. S. McGrath, W. F. Paterson, C. M. Thomas, A. G. Thomson, and A. S. Wilson, and Lieut. E. K. H. Close.

CANADIAN MILITARY FORCES*

Capts. H. O. N. Brownfield, M.C., Royal Canadian Horse Artillery; H. M. Cameron, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps; G. N. Dickenson, Royal Canadian Engineers; M. H. A. Drury, Royal Canadian Dragoons; A. Gianelli, Lord Strathcona's Horse; G. A. McCarter, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery; C. R. S. Stein, Royal Canadian Engineers; and W. E. R. M. Stone, Royal Canadian Artillery; Lieuts. L. Cole and A. James, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps; Lieut. A. J. Kerry, Royal Canadian Engineers; Lieut. C. C. Mann, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

NEW ZEALAND MILITARY FORCES*

NEW ZEALAND STAFF CORPS.—Capts. W. R. Burge, M.C., G. H. Clifton, M.C., and D. T. Maxwell, and Lieut. F. McIntosh, M.C.

* Names arranged alphabetically by ranks.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN ENGINEERS

ROLL OF HONOUR DEPOSITED IN ST. PAUL'S

A Roll of Honour of the Royal Australian Engineers and a Supplementary Roll of the Royal Engineers were placed in All Souls Chapel, St. Paul's Cathedral, by General Sir Bindon Blood yesterday. The dedicatory service was conducted by Dean Inge.

SIR BINDON BLOOD, before placing the Rolls in the special recess in which they are kept, said that there were already six Rolls there—those of the Royal Engineers, the New Zealand Engineers, the three Regular corps of Indian sappers and miners, and the Sirmur sappers and miners who formed part of the Imperial Service troops of the Sirmur State in Northern India. They were expecting two more, those of Canada and South Africa, making 10 in all, and containing the names of more than 22,500 of all ranks of the Engineer Corps of the Empire who gave their lives for King and country in the different campaigns and operations of the Great War. The casket presented by the Royal Australian Engineers with their Roll of Honour would be entrusted to the Royal Engineers and placed in their museum at Chatham, with their collection of relics of famous men and great events.

DEAN INGE, accepting charge of the Rolls, said the chapel, with its additions, served to keep alive in the memories of tens of thousands of visitors all that was done and suffered during the War.

Among those present were:—

Lady Blood, General Sir George Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Lawson, Lieutenant-General Sir Edwin Atkinson, Major-General H. W. Dupuoy, Major-General P. G. Grant, Major-General G. Walker, Brigadier C. H. Foulkes, Colonel G. H. Addison, Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. P. Sankey, Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. Kealy, Captain B. C. T. Freeland, Captain J. F. Farewell, and Lieutenant Subadar Anthony Sirdah Pahadur (King's Orderly).

The value is in the Cigarettes

That is why WILLS'S 'GOLD FLAKE' SATISFY

B.W. 501

BISLEY MEETING

THE INTER-SERVICES MATCH

UNUSUAL INCIDENT ON THE RANGES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

N.R.A. CAMP, JULY 14

Three important team matches, all shot under King's Second Stage conditions, concluded this evening in the heaviest downpour this district has known for months. Scores were washed off the blackboards, men lying on the firing mats were drenched, and, worst of all, the aiming marks were transformed into almost indistinguishable blurs. The matches were the Inter-County competition for the King's Cup, which was won by Sussex; the Inter-Services Twenty contest, in which the Navy was successful; and the shoot for the Junior Kolapore Cup, which was won by the Falkland Islands team. Sussex made a gallant fight for the King's Cup, which, level with the City of London at the conclusion of the 500 yards practice, she won in the final stage at 600 yards. The Navy's team had a hard, stern chase, for when they lay down at 600 yards the scores were:—Regular Army and Territorial Army, 1,816 points each; Navy, 1,812; Marines, 1,775; Air Force, 1,765; R.N.V.R., 1,681. With their first detail the Navy scored 13 points more than the Regulars and led by nine points, to which their second detail added four further points. The R.A.F. also pulled ahead and passed the Marines. The R.N.V.R., shooting like the rest in a deluge, dropped a bit farther astern, but when all the disadvantages under which they laboured are considered they did remarkably well. In the Junior Kolapore Match Sudan led at 300 yards, but at 500 the positions were:—Falkland Islands, 1; Trinidad and London, equal second.

The scores of the matches given below are not official and are taken from rain-soaked cards. While they are correct as to positions, they may err a point or so in details.

The perfect shooting weather of which I wrote yesterday was followed towards noon to-day by conditions which were extremely unfavourable. Two individual events were in progress, the *Daily Telegraph* match on the Century Range and the Duke of Cambridge at Stickledown, when a deluge of rain fell. With the rain came almost half a gale. The rain ceased after it had wetted the marksmen thoroughly and accounted for several misses; but the wind continued. It kept its strength, but changed its direction all too frequently. Three "possibles" were registered in the *Daily Telegraph* match before the storm began by Sergeant E. J. Bradshaw, a member of the Indian team; by Mr. A. Skinner, a member of the South London Rifle Club; and by Mr. R. W. Gleadow.

A DARING EXPLOIT

A most unusual incident occurred on the Century butts this morning, when the earlier *Telegraph* details lay down to fire. It was noticed that a snap-shooting disk lay apparently against the face of a target, but telephone communication with the butts revealed that the disk was well forward of the target and could not be reached from the pit without the risk of a fatality. Before the range officer, Major Ogden, could stop the firing on the entire butt a man's head appeared above the parapet, his hand grasped the disc, and wrenched its support from the soil into which it had been driven, before the head dropped back behind the parapet to safety. The hero of that little episode, it was learned, was Sergeant C. Browne, of the Small Arms School, who rejected the idea of danger on the ground that he had lowered his target before attempting to retrieve the disk.

Last year a contingent of Junior O.T.C. cadets, drawn from several schools, accepted an invitation from the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association to take part in various Canadian rifle meetings and shot with a fair amount of success. The contingent, which numbered 16, was under the command of Colonel H. Oranne, Eton College O.T.C. A trip has been arranged this year, and Dr. R. J. E. Hanson, who acts as honorary organizing officer in connexion with these Canadian visits, has received applications for places in the 1930 team from Charterhouse, Aldenham, Bromsgrove, Shrewsbury, Brighton, and one or two other schools, and has cabins reserved in a boat which will leave Southampton on July 31. Major J. M. West (Shrewsbury) will be commandant, and has selected as his adjutant Under-Officer W. R. H. W. Chambre, who has shot for Brighton College in the last three Ashburton matches.

Camp equipment and sites, as well as railway passes in Canada, have been arranged by the Ottawa authorities. Actual shooting will begin at the Ottawa Wapenshaw. The contingent will shoot at other meetings and will return to England on September 2. The cost of the trip of five weeks and the journey of about 8,000 miles is estimated at £56 per head. In some cases members of the team are in a position to defray the whole of that sum; but in others part of the expense is born by subscribers who see in these annual trips prospects of strengthening the ties between the Dominion and the Mother Country. The 1930 team will not be recruited entirely from the Junior O.T.C., but will contain a contingent of five from the Senior Officers Training Corps. The selection of the remaining members will be based very largely upon the scoring in the Ashburton Match, and the nominees will be notified within the next day or two.

The prize lists of the Gale and Polden Cup match were issued to-day. The match is an unlimited Public Schools competition at Ashburton distances which serves for "shooting-in" purposes and is very popular with the schools. The first prize is a cup, but there are also 126 prizes in kind to be selected by the winners, the value of £190, which give the competitors chances of preserving souvenirs of their visit to Bisley.

In the shoot for the Donegall Cup to-day Lieutenant G. L. Remnant, late Lancashire Fusiliers, beat Lieutenant G. F. Booth, late R.A.F., by 18 points to 17.

The results published by the N.R.A. to-day are as follows:—

INTER-SERVICES TWENTY CUP.—S.R.b.; teams of 20; 300, 500, and 600 yds.; 10 shots at each distance; h.p.s., 3,000 points; won last year by R. Navy with 2,647.—1, Royal Navy (C. W.O. W. D. Chandler, 143; C.P.O. Griffiths, 140; Chr. D. S. B. Swanston, 138; C. W.O. W. Barber, 138; Capt. J. C. Hamilton, 137; P.O. Runacres, 137; Ldg. Smn. Denby, 136; P.O. Dorling, 135; P.O. Brook, 135; P.O. Kent, 135; A.B. Thompson, 135; Lt. C. Harrison, 134; P.O. Lamble, 134; C.P.O. Hudson, 133; P.O. Roberts, 133; C.P.O. Blofield, 133; Lt.-Cdr. D. Orr-Ewing, 132; Lt.-Cdr. Faulkner, 132; Armourer Hart, 132; Warrant Writer Parke, 131—total, 2,703); 2, the Army, 2,589; 3, Territorial Army, 2,670; 4, Royal Air Force, 2,593; 5, Royal Marines, 2,562; 6, R.N.V.R., 2,442.

KING'S CUP (COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP).—S.R.a.; under the auspices of the English Twenty Club; teams of eight; conditions as for United Services Twenty Cup; h.p.s., 1,200 pts.; won last year by Hampshire with 1,066.

1, Sussex: Dr. F. H. Kelly, 144; Pte. E. Bates, 140; Lt. R. Congreve-Pridgeon, 137; Major A. T. Jackson, 136; Lt. J. Harrison, 135; Capt. S. E. Johnson, 133; Major T. Sutton, 130; Major E. Newbery, 129—total, 1,084; 2, City of London, 1,069; 3, County of London, 1,065; 4, Surrey, 1,059; 5, Hampshire, 1,056; 6, Kent, 1,052; 7, Middlesex, 1,048; 8, Derbyshire, 1,048; 9, Yorkshire, 1,046; 10, Lancashire, 1,045; 11, Suffolk, 1,036; 12, Oxfordshire, 1,035; 12, Essex, 1,035; 14, Northumberland, 1,031; 15, Staffordshire, 1,027; 16, Lincolnshire, 1,021; 17, Devon, 1,019; 18, Cornwall, 1,006.

JUNIOR KOLAPORE CUP.—S.R.b.; teams of four; conditions as for Inter-Services Twenty Cup; h.p.s., 600 points; won last year by Trinidad with 511.—1, Falkland Islands (Sgt. J. Pecunet, 131; Pte. J. M. Campbell, 130; Wing-Cdr. H. M. Turner, 128; Sgt. J. R. Gleadell, 127—total, 516. 2, Nigeria, 514. 3, Gold Coast, 511. 4, Straits Settlements, 500. 5, Sudan, 500. 6, Trinidad, 498. 7, Federated Malay States 495.

DAILY TELEGRAPH CUP.—S.R.b.; seven shots at 600 yds.; h.p.s., 35 pts.; won last year by Mr. W. J. Webber, Dover R.C., with 35.

CLASS X.—1, R. W. Gleadow, late Glenalmond O.T.C., Lt. L. S. R. Skinner, S. Lond. R.C., and Sgt. E. J. Bradshaw, India, equal with 35 points and will shoot off to-morrow; 3, Capt. F. M. Davis, late 7th Ldn. Regt., and A. E. Martin, late R.A.S.C., equal 34; 6, Q.M.S. R. S. Bouttell, late C.S. Rifles; Lt. A. J. Eccles, 5th Seaforth Hlndrs.; Capt. J. G. Mayne, A.R.A.; and Sgt. W. Webster, late 4th City of Ldn. Regt., equal 34; 10, C.S.M. J. L. Dewar (S.M.), late Qns. Edinburgh Rifs.; S.L. A. G. Ellis, S.A.S.C.; R.S.M. A. Pettit, late R.A.S.; and Spr. Percy Smith, late R.E., equal 34; 14, Lt.-Cdr. D. Orr-Ewing, R.N., 34; 15, Maj. H. C. Patrick, R. of O., and Sgt. W. T. Shaw, R.M., equal 34.

CLASS M.—1, Sergt. Bradshaw, India, 35; 2, Cpl. J. Baxter, late 9th R. Fus., 34; 3, Lt.-Cdr. D. Orr-Ewing, R.N., 34; C. Parker, Notim., and L.-Cpl. H. A. Webster, late 25th Middx. Rgt., equal 34; 6, C.-Cdt. C. H. Lewis, Oxf. Univ. Air Sqdn., 33.

CLASS T.—1, Sgt. E. J. Bradshaw, India, 35; 2, Lt.-Cdr. D. Orr-Ewing, R.N., 34; 3, C.P.O. Dunford, R.N., and H. W. M. Stainforth, India, equal 33; 5, C.-Sgt. W. C. Hopkins, R.M., 33; 6, Pte. A. Orbarrison, Kenya, 32.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—S.R.b.; 10 shots at 900 yds.; h.p.s., 50 pts.; last year, seven scores of 50.

CLASS X.—1, Sgt. C. W. Foam, Black Watch, Canada, 50; 2, Captain G. H. Warrider, R.A., 49; 3, Sgt. H. C. Flick, R.M., Captain Foreman, A. and S. Hdrs., Canada, and Flight Lt. C. W. Hill, R.A.F., equal 49; 6, Pte. J. Craig, late 5th H.L.I., and Lt. H. G. Long, India, equal 49; 8, Sapper A. Smith, R. Engrs. (G.M.), 48.

CLASS M.—1, Cpl. R. Scott, late Lothian and Border Horse, 49; 2, Lt.-Cdr. D. Orr-Ewing, R.N., 48; 3, Flight Lt. H. W. Stainforth, India, 48; 4, Cpl. Kerr

(Continued at foot of next column)

Thompson, A.R., 48; 5, L. Cpl. P. Humphreys, late Scots Gds., 48; 6, Able Seaman A. E. Fleet, R.N., 47.

CLASS T.—1, Lt. Cdr. Orr-Ewing, R.N., 49; 2, Flight Lt. H. W. Stainforth, India, 48; 3, L. Cpl. P. Humphreys, 1st Scots Gds., 48; 4, Cpl. A. E. Groves, Bristol R.C., 47; 5, Major S. Banks Keast, Gold Coast, 47; 6, C.S.M. A. Preston, late Malay States, 47.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS EVENTS

GALE AND POLDEN CUP.—S.R.a.; 200 and 500 yards seven shots at each distance; h.p.s., 70 points.—1, Cadet B. W. Guseman, Brighton, 66; 2, Cdt. J. L. Mountain, Malvern, 66; 3, Cpl. J. E. Hatt-Cook, Bradfield, 67; 4, Sgt. J. R. Preston, Glasgow Acad., 66; 5, L.C. W. S. Biggar, Sedbergh, 66; 6, Sgt. G. A. W. Burn, Wrekin, 66; 7, Cdt. G. C. Adams, Gen. Wavcops, 66; 8, Sgt. J. D. Packham, Eastbourne, 66; 9, L.Sgt. E. A. G. Goldie, Malvern, 66; 10, Cdt. D. Garrick, Harrow, 65; 11, L/C. A. Prickett, Brighton, 65; 12, Cdt. R. R. Negus, Harrow, 65; 13, L/C. T. L. Ackernley, Halleybury, 65; 14, L/C. J. Guest, Fettes, 65; 15, Cpl. T. L. Braithwaite, Winchester, 65; 16, L/C. N. A. Paton, Brighton, 65; 17, Sgt. G. E. Strong, Marlborough, 64; 18, Cdt. J. Gilbart-Smith, Harrow, 64; 19, Sgt. C. R. Seymour, Marlborough, 64; 20, Cdt. W. H. C. Harley, Edin. Acad., 64; 21, L/C. E. R. Unwin, Bradfield, 64; 22, Sgt. D. E. Priestley, Felsted, 64; 23, Cdt. J. W. P. Scott, Charterhouse, 64; 24, Cpl. R. J. D. Temple, Fettes, 64; 25, Sgt. G. A. Mills, Hurstpierpoint, 64; 26, Cdt. D. J. Smith, Sedbergh, 64; 27, Cdt. H. Jones, Edin. Acad., 64; 28, Sgt. J. M. Griffith, Brighton, 64; 29, Sgt. J. R. Holland, Ardingley, 64; 30, Cdt. D. H. Weir, Fettes, 64; 31, Cdt. C. O. Yool, Edin. Acad., 64; 32, L/C. F. M. Talbot, Cranleigh, 64; 33, C.Q.M.S. Sir G. E. J. Mahon, Eton, 64; 34, L/C. J. R. Gunn, Sedbergh, 64; 35, Cdt. J. A. Richards, Felsted, 64; 36, L/C. P. C. Thompson, Eastbourne, 64.

THE OLD ETONIANS.—S.R.a.; in conjunction with Gale and Polden Cup; holders of S. R. A. (O.T.C.), Bronze Medals.—1 (The Trophy), L.-Cpl. W. S. Biggar, Sedbergh, 66.

O.T.C. STAFF.—S.R.a.; Gale and Polden conditions; h.p.s., 70 points.—1, S.-M. F. A. Stevens, Bickham, 63; 2, R.S.M. H. Macpherson, Edin. Head, 62; 3, Cptn. F. Batchelor, Glasgow Head, 62.

THE NOBEL PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLAY BIRD MATCH.—1, D. H. A. Kemble, Stowe, 9 kills; 2, J. Pardoe, Eton, 9; 3, J. W. Ogilvie, Glenalmond, 8; 4, D. H. Wenham, Hurstpierpoint, 8; 5, J. O. Collin, Greshams, 8; 6, F. T. Troubridge, Downside, 8; 7, D. C. Short, Mercbiston, 8; 8, J. G. A. Hamilton, Eton, 7; 9, J. F. Cardno, Glenalmond, 7; 10, E. W. Tassell, Tonbridge, 7; 11, D. Stewart, I. S. College, 7; 12, E. A. F. Widdrington, Stowe, 7.

THE KING'S MEDAL

The King's Medal with clasp "1929" for the champion shot of the Military Forces of the Union of South Africa has been won by No. 1065, R. E. Neville, Durban and Coast Defence Rifle Association.

The clasp "1929" for the champion shot of the Military Forces of Canada has been won by Lieutenant D. T. Burke, the Governor-General's Foot Guards. The medal was won by this officer in 1925 and the clasp in 1927.

The clasp "1929" for the champion shot of the Military Forces in India has been won by No. 5313, Naik Barna Sing Thapa, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles. The medal was won by this non-commissioned officer in 1928.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

SHEERNESS DOCKYARD CHANGE

The appointment becomes operative to-day of Captain H. D. Hamilton to be Superintendent of the Dockyard at Sheerness. Captain B. W. Barrow, D.S.O., hitherto there, has been nominated to command the HAREBELL and as Captain of Fishery Protection and Minesweeping. Captain Hamilton is a gunnery specialist, and was promoted in December, 1920, after serving as Squadron Gunnery Officer with Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Oliver, Commanding the Reserve Fleet. In 1922 he became Chief Staff Officer to the Commodore on the New Zealand Station and Second Naval Member of the New Zealand Naval Board; in 1924-26 he commanded the cruiser CARADOC in the Mediterranean; and after being Assistant Director of Naval Equipment at the Admiralty, in 1926-28, he was selected to command the ROYAL OAK, in succession to Captain (now Rear-Admiral) K. G. B. Dewar. During the War Captain Hamilton was successively gunnery officer and commander of the battleship BELLEROPHON in the Grand Fleet, and in 1918-20 was Flag Commander to Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee when Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.

EAST INDIES SQUADRON

Rear-Admiral Eric J. A. Fullerton, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, is due to leave Mauritius to-day in his flagship, the EFFINGHAM, for the East Coast of Africa, in continuation of the cruise which began last month. The EFFINGHAM is to visit Kilwa Kisiwani, July 20-25; Mafia, July 25-August 1; Dar-es-Salaam, August 1-5; Zanzibar, August 6-12; Tanga, August 12-15; Mombasa, August 15-September 3; Seychelles, September 6-11; and Diego Garcia, September 14-16. The ENTERPRISE, Captain P. E. Phillips, is cruising independently in East African waters, and is at Mombasa until the 29th. The EMERALD, Captain H. P. Boxer, remains in Indian waters, and is now on a fortnight's visit to Madras.

HOSPITAL SHIP MAINE

The hospital ship MAINE, which has been at Chatham for some weeks undergoing large repairs, should be completed on July 24, and will return to duty in the Mediterranean. The appointment becomes operative to-day of Surgeon Captain Alexander McCloy to be in medical charge of the Maine, in succession to Surgeon Captain S. F. Dudley, O.B.E., who has been appointed to the Naval Medical School at Greenwich. For the past three years, Surgeon Captain McCloy has been at Haslar Hospital.

NEW INDIA COMMANDANTS

The following changes in battalion commands have been notified by the Commander-in-Chief:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Thompson to the 1st Battalion, 4th Bombay Grenadiers.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Paige, C.I.E., D.S.O., to the 2nd Battalion, 4th Bombay Grenadiers.

Major F. E. Welch to the 10th Battalion, 5th Mahratta L.I.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Machrell to the 10th Battalion, 4th/9th Regiments.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Channer to the 11th Battalion, 13th Frontier Force Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. McCallum has been confirmed in a lieutenant-colonel's appointment, Indian Army Service Corps.

TERRITORIAL CAMPS

The main body of the Territorial Army will begin to move into camp for annual training on Thursday and Friday, when the Scottish units go to Dreghorn, Montrose, Barry, Gailes, Annsmuir, Buddon, Irvine, North Queensferry, Troon, and St. Andrews. Artillery units from various commands are assembling this week at Redesdale, Larkhill, Okehampton, Trawsfynydd, Kinmel Park, Catterick, Sandown, and Plymouth, and Engineers at Manston and Plymouth. The total number under canvas by the week-end will be 30,000.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BASIDU, July 11.—Cyclamen arrived.
RENKULEN, July 12.—Magnolia arrived from Penang.
BLYTH, July 11.—Fitzroy arrived.
BRIONI, July 12.—Bryony arrived.
BRIXHAM, July 11.—Concord and Truant arrived.
CAMPBELTOWN, July 11.—Ross and Submarines M 2, M 3, L 25, and H 32 left.
COLOMBO, July 11.—Medway, Otus, Osiris, Odin, and Oswald arrived.
DOVER, July 11.—Kellett arrived.
FALMOUTH, July 11.—Nelson, Rodney, Barham, Malaya, Renown, Repulse, Tiger, Emperor of India, Marlborough, Adventure, Tetrarch, Seasnake, Seahorse, Whirlpool, Lunar Bow, Leeward, and Sheen arrived; July 12, Velox and Halo arrived.
GALWAY, July 11.—Scythe arrived.
GREAT YARMOUTH, July 12.—St. Cyrus arrived, and Coldsnap left for Chatham.
HANKOW, July 11.—Tern arrived.
HESLAM, July 11.—Cyclamen left.
HONG-KONG, July 11.—Sterling left on patrol.
KIUKIANG, July 10.—Scarab arrived; July 11.—Aphis left.
LOWESTOFT, July 12.—St. Just arrived from North Shields.
LUSSIN PICCOLO, July 12.—Bryony left for Brioni.
MILFORD HAVEN, July 11.—Halo left.
NAUPLIA, July 12.—Devonshire arrived.
OBAN, July 11.—Ross and Submarines M 2, M 3, L 25, and H 32 arrived.
PORTLAND, July 11.—Valhalla arrived; July 12.—Vidette, Wolfhound, Vesper, Westminster, and Walpole arrived.
PORTSMOUTH, July 12.—Vindictive left for Sheerness, and Albury arrived.
RAKAHANGA, July 11.—Laburnum arrived.
ROTHESAY, July 11.—Pandora arrived.
ST. MARY'S, SCILLIES, July 12.—Versatile and Whirlwind arrived.
SAN PEDRO, CALIFORNIA, July 10.—Despatch arrived.
SHEERNESS, July 11.—Westcott arrived.
STORNOWAY, July 11.—Flinders arrived.
SUDA BAY, July 12.—Codrington arrived.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

SUB-LIEUTS.—A. B. G. TULLOCH, to Vidette (July 16); P. L. JAMISON, to Vanessa (Aug. 9); P. E. FOY, to Scarborough (Aug. 12), and A. M. P. COSTOBADIE, to Westcott; and H. DAY, to Vortigern (Aug. 14).

LIEUT. (E.).—S. V. JACKMAN, to Dolphin (July 18), and to President, for service with D.T.M. Dept., Admiralty (Aug. 29).

SUB-LIEUT. (E.).—K. H. GRAY, to Renown (July 18).

SCHOOLMASTERS.—J. MARTIN, to Pembroke, for R.N. Barracks (July 14), and E. V. DAVIES, to St. Vincent (July 25).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

COMMR. (Rtd.).—R. MCMURRAY, R.D., promoted to Captain (Rtd.) (seny, Dec. 31, 1929).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

SURGN. LIEUT.—H. M. WILLOUGHBY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to Albury (July 14).

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

SQUADRON LEADER.—H. G. WHITE, to Royal Air Force College, Cranwell (July 1).

FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—S. GRAHAM, M.C., to School of Technical Training (Men), Manston (July 1); M. W. C. RIDGWAY, to R.A.F. Base, Calshot (July 1); D. C. PRANCE, to No. 209 Squadron, Mount Batten (July 1); F. BOSTON, to No. 1 School of Technical Training (Apprentices), Halton (July 1); F. C. ROWLAND, to Station Headquarters, Andover (July 1); E. E. FALLICK, to No. 1 School of Technical Training (Apprentices), Halton (July 1).

FLYING OFFICERS.—A. W. ELIAS, to No. 1 School of Technical Training (Apprentices), Halton (July 1); J. A. HAWKINGS, to R.A.F., M.T. Depôt, Shrewsbury (July 1); J. D. GREAVES, to R.A.F. Reception Depôt, West Drayton (July 1).

SCHNEIDER TROPHY RACE

ITALIAN ENTRY NOT IN ORDER

POSITION OF ROYAL AERO CLUB

The only entry so far received for the Schneider Trophy race next year—that of Italy—has been returned by the Royal Aero Club as not fulfilling the conditions laid down for next year's race. The entry was sent under the conditions which governed last year's race. These were revised in January by the committee of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale, but at the general conference of that body in June, Italy carried a resolution restoring last year's conditions. The Royal Aero Club contests the authority of the Fédération to do this, and has returned Italy's entry as a matter of principle.

The main alteration in the conditions made by the committee was the raising of the deposit for every machine entered from 5,000f. to 200,000f. It also recommended to the general conference that the final date of entry should be put forward from December 31 to July 31. This recommendation the conference did not accept, and the original date no doubt will have to stand; but the Royal Aero Club, relying on the permanent rules for the race, which provide that the committee shall draw up the conditions and publish them "before January 31 of the year following that in which the last contest was held," holds that the conference had no right to make other changes after that date.

The letter from the Royal Aero Club of Italy, offering three entries, was received at the end of June and was accompanied by a cheque for 16,500f., representing the entrance fee for three machines and deposit money at the lower rate of 5,000f. a machine. Yesterday the cheque was returned with the following letter from the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain:—

"Sir,—I thank you for your esteemed letter of June 23, 1930, in which you were kind enough to indicate to us the conditions on which the Royal Aero Club (of Italy) is prepared to contest the

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Letters to the Editor

RATES ON PLAYING FIELDS

ASSESSMENTS RAISED

BURDENS OF POORER CLUBS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The crying need for more recreation fields and facilities for the playing of healthy games and sport for the working classes of the community is acknowledged on all hands by those who are concerned with the healthy development of the nation. The want of these open spaces for the children in the slums and crowded centres is obvious. And there is an almost equally important demand for facilities for playing games for the young men and young women, especially of the poorer classes. To-day there is still far too great a proportion of the C 3 element in the nation.

In the course of the very necessary reassessment of the country under the recent Acts an unfortunate result has been that, in the vast majority of cases, the assessments have been greatly increased as regards playing fields. Indeed, in a very large number of cases these assessments have been doubled and trebled, and in not a few they have been quadrupled and increased even more. Besides this, and in the case of agricultural land, so wisely derated, land the use of which has been given for playing fields is actually being assessed on this account. The National Playing Fields Association have had hundreds of letters from all parts of the country appealing for help and guidance from working men's clubs, &c., which up to now have been just able to carry on. They find themselves confronted with demands for rates that they cannot meet. In many cases they are faced with the prospect of having to close down.

The National Playing Fields Association put forward a Bill for the derating, not of the richer clubs such as Hurlingham, golf clubs, and the like, but of *bona-fide* amateur playing fields that are not run for profit. The whole object of the measure was to help the playing fields and recreation grounds for the use of villagers or attached to working men's clubs, settlements, churches, and institutes. The promoters were willing to accept any amendment the Minister of Health might suggest to ensure that the benefit under the Bill should be secured only for this type of playing field, and this though they had been advised that it was already the case under the terms of the measure. The Minister, however, chose to see in the Bill the cloven hoof of the wicked landlord. Though the Bill was backed by members of the Socialist, Liberal, and Conservative Parties alike, he refused to consider any alteration to effect the relief so urgently needed. It is an amazing commentary on the expressions of sympathy and protestations of care for the needs of the poorer members of the community.

I raised a discussion on the subject in the House of Lords last week, as evidence continues to pour in of the very serious position in which these most desirable playing fields are being placed. Lord Derby, the chairman of the National Association, Lord Onslow, and also Lord Buckmaster, from the Liberal benches, urged upon the Government the need for action. I am bound to say the answer on behalf of the Government appeared weak and evasive and showed a want of appreciation of the urgency of the matter. The powerful influence of *The Times* has already done much to help forward this great national movement that is the special province of the N.P.F.A. I trust, Sir, that it will be still further exerted to keep this matter before the public and press the Government to cope with this unhappy situation. Meanwhile the members of thousands of clubs up and down the country will note once again the gap between the expressions of sympathy on the part of the Socialist Government and their performance when matters come to an issue.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
O'HAGAN.
Ickworth Lodge, Bury St. Edmund's, July 13.

MEN FOR THE MINISTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Could you of your courtesy find space for a word of testimony to the value of the Sponsor Scheme which you have done so much to help?

I have had experience as Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and during the last two years, of the calibre of the men for whom help is asked, and I have no hesitation in saying that as regards both intellectual ability and personal qualities they are worthy of all the encouragement that can be given to them. In their case the only obstacle to ordination is the financial one; there is no better service that can be rendered by Churchpeople of means than to help in removing it.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD SHERBORNE.
The Bath Club, 34, Dover-street, W.1, July 12.

THE FINANCE BILL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Public attention should be drawn before it is too late to the fact that the House of Commons has passed through the second reading and Committee stages a Finance Bill, Part III. of which purports to impose obligations, levy a tax, and impose penalties upon bodies corporate, and probably individual persons also, being subjects of self-governing Dominions or foreign States, even though such bodies corporate or persons be neither domiciled nor resident (temporarily or permanently) nor engaged in business in, nor owners of property in, the United Kingdom.

It is unthinkable that any Government in this country would dream of endeavouring to put such provisions into operation: it was done once against certain North American Colonies with disastrous results; but surely even a House of Commons led by a Socialist Government can scarcely wish to do anything so ludicrous as to place such provisions on the Statute-book. Yet so far all the indications seem to point to the intention of the Government to force through the provisions in question, although attention was called in the House to their effect; first, by me in a discussion upon questions of procedure on this part of the Bill on June 25, and again by Major Nathan in Committee on July 3.

Part III. of the Bill would in certain cases make a body corporate in a Dominion or foreign State with no domicile or office in the United Kingdom, and with no property in the United Kingdom, accountable for and liable to pay estate duty, compellable to supply information as to its property and transactions, and liable to penalties for non-compliance. It would also apparently make a director of such a body corporate, though a foreigner who has never been within, nor owned property within, the United Kingdom, liable to comply with all requirements made against the body corporate and liable to like penalties for non-compliance.

The desire to prevent subjects of this country from escaping taxation by the use of foreign companies may be laudable; but legislation for that purpose should be directed against the subjects of this country and not against foreign corporations or persons over whom we have no jurisdiction. Legislation of this kind at the best can only be ludicrous and ineffective; at the worst it might be the cause of serious trouble with the Dominions or foreign Powers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
DENNIS HERBERT.
House of Commons, July 12.

UNDERGRADUATES IN CANADA

COST OF RESIDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The policy of Empire Free Trade in matters economic is one on which the most sincere lovers of the Empire may hold divergent views; but in questions which, in the widest sense of the word, may be termed spiritual such a policy does not admit of controversy. Every Canadian welcomes the appointment of Mr. W. Hamilton Fyfe as Principal of Queen's University and feels that the contribution he will make to educational life in Canada is undoubted. Of even wider interest is the proposal, recently announced in your columns, to establish "Canada scholarships" to enable English public school boys to proceed direct to Canadian universities.

There are several points in connexion with this plan which we think it would be valuable to bring to the attention of your readers.

1. In all Canadian universities the Christmas and Easter vacations are very short, while the summer vacation covers a period of rather more than four months.

2. A student in arts in any Canadian university will find that $700 (£140) will cover his board, lodging, tuition fees, and incidental expenses; while a student in one of the professional courses, such as medicine or engineering, must be prepared to add approximately $200 (£40) to this amount.

3. Remunerative work during June, July, August, and September has not been as easy to find during the present summer as in previous years, but with initiative and normal good luck the average student who is ready to turn his hand to any reasonable job which offers may expect to return to the university in the autumn having cleared $200 (£40) over and above all expenses.

4. Experience has already proved that the welcome which such boys will receive in Canadian universities is both warm and sincere. Few, if any, of them, for instance, will fail to receive invitations from fellow undergraduates to spend the Christmas and Easter vacations in their homes.

5. At this school-leaving age, given certain elementary qualities of tenacity and common sense, the boys will find the inevitable difficulties of transference from one environment to another reduced to a minimum.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
J. B. BICKERSTETH (Warden of Hart House, University of Toronto).
W. L. GRANT (Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto).
July 10.

FITNESS FOR MANHOOD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—If he has been correctly reported in the Press, Mr. B. L. Q. Henriques has stated in his advocacy of the Boys' Club Movement, that "the Boy Scout Movement is failing to reach the adolescent."

For the comfort of those who are interested in Scouts may I say that we who are in the movement have not noticed this failure and we have on our books at the moment some 1,970,000 adolescents, apart from several millions who have been through the Scout training in "fitness for manhood."

Yours truly,
BADEN-POWELL.
The Boy Scouts Association, 25, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1, July 14.

INDUCEMENTS TO IDLENESS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Hugh Cecil's letter in your issue of July 11 brings the country back to the economic issue, not of the merits of free trade versus protection, but of the earning capacity of labour, and this very few politicians in any of the parties have the courage to expound; on the contrary, votes are solicited by ever-increasing baits and bribes of public assistance, the raising of the dole, with the relaxation of its regulations. If protection is not to be invoked as an indirect method of attack on the problem, how does Lord Hugh Cecil propose dealing even with the sins of commission of the Conservative Party, who have themselves contributed to this state of affairs?

The unemployment figures are mounting, but too little attention has been given to the fact that a good many are added to the total through the relaxation of conditions brought forward by the present Government—against the recommendations of the Blanesburgh Committee—when they increased the dole and thus discouraged a still larger number from seeking work. How long is this state of things going to last to the detriment of everyone else's employment and of capital great and small? Is not this question worthy of the attention of the three parties in the State?

A well-known road authority, in carrying out the task entrusted to them of helping to solve this same unemployment problem, recently received the following report from their county surveyor:—

"We are experiencing great difficulty with a number of the men sent to the work, who, in many cases, only work a few hours, and occasionally a few days, when they clear off and we hear nothing more of them, and the result has been recently that we are having men coming and going all the time, which is completely disorganizing our work, increasing the cost, and making everything extremely difficult.

"As an instance, we applied for 12 men last week; 11 of them reported on the job on the 26th, five of them refused to start work at all, and of the six who actually did start work four of them only stopped there about 10 minutes and then cleared off the job, and, of course, we have no knowledge as to what becomes of them afterwards."

Comment, I think, is needless; but it is an aspect which, as the numbers mount week by week, is receiving too little attention. Lord Hugh Cecil is critical of the North Norfolk election, but if the poll were analysed it would probably be found that a very large majority of the responsible voters cast their votes for Mr. Cook.

I am yours, &c.,
H. R. FAIRFAX-LUCY.
Charlecote Park, Warwick, July 12.

INCOME-TAX METHODS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The incidence of taxation in this country is, no doubt, burdensome, yet so long as we receive the benefits of government we cannot complain if we are called upon to pay for them. But, though taxation in present circumstances must be heavy, it certainly appears to the ordinary citizen of a great and mighty Empire that the methods of collection should be scrupulously just and straightforward. It is disconcerting to find officials descending to what may be called "cleverness" for the purpose of collecting petty additions to the tax for which the taxpayer, under the present law, is not liable. I give a particular case in illustration.

Five poor persons who are totally exempt from income-tax are interested in a small trust fund consisting of a sum of War stock producing the annual income of £130. The trustees were assessed under Schedule "D" and paid income-tax amounting to £26 on that income. The trustees also furnished an annual return of the trust income, yet, though the tax has been assessed and paid, and the recipients of the income are totally exempt and entitled to refund, the Inland Revenue officials intimate that the beneficiaries' income for income-tax purposes "will be regarded" as certain sums slightly below the actual amount which is due to them, with the result that instead of the Inland Revenue making a refund of £26 it is intended to repay only £25. A somewhat elaborate calculation is furnished with which I need not trouble you, but the effect is that the Inland Revenue withholds £1 more than it is entitled to, and that from persons in poor circumstances.

This is but one of a number of specimens of what I call unfair methods of procuring payment of small additional sums of income-tax.

Yours faithfully,
AN ASHAMED ENGLISHMAN.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

EMPIRE TRADE

SOME QUESTIONS FOR THE BANKERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you allow me to support Brigadier-General Arthur Asquith's plea for an independent inquiry into the meaning and effect of the fiscal changes now proposed? We all wish to do what is expedient, and we all allow the possibility of increasing the profits of certain British traders by giving them protection at the consumer's expense. But it will be admitted that a good deal of perplexity exists as to what national expediency demands, and that some distinguished names associated with the recent bankers' pronouncement were associated with a very different policy a short time ago. Certain obvious questions, among others, seem to deserve closer examination than they have yet received:—

1. Is it important for us to bring down the costs of production in this country in order to retain our markets in a competitive world; and should we be likely to secure that object by imposing duties on our imports of manufactures, raw materials, and food?

2. Is the heavy taxation now levied in this country a contributory cause of trade depression; and could we hope to remedy that situation by levying fresh taxes for our consumers to pay?

3. To what extent may we reasonably estimate that the proposed "reciprocal trade agreements between the nations constituting the British Empire" would tend to increase or to reduce our markets as a whole? What evidence is there that the policy proposed would give us additional markets at home or in the Dominions equal to what we might lose elsewhere? Does the recent tariff legislation of Australia, for example, show any indication of a wish to increase imports of British goods? And is there any reliable evidence that political leaders in Australia or Canada, to say nothing of India, will consent, whatever preferences we offer them, to reduce substantially their tariffs against us?

4. As regards foreign manufactures, what is the amount and nature of the evidence that our staple trades have suffered severely from such imports since the bankers last pleaded for free trade?

5. As regards food supplies, can we hope to benefit the British farmer by transferring to Canadian or Australian producers some of the profits now earned by food producers in the Argentine or elsewhere?

6. As regards unemployment, if trade be a process of exchange and every tariff a restriction on that process, is it possible for even the cleverest of tariffs to add to the total output or employment of the nation?

7. And, more generally, is there any solid reason to anticipate that a country which has built up a vast international trade under a system of free imports could reverse its commercial methods without serious inconvenience and loss? Can it be sound policy to lend money to all the world, and then to restrict the imports by which alone the debts owing to us are paid?

Many other questions might be suggested, not for debating purposes, but because it is gravely important to us that the answers arrived at should not prove to be wrong. Whatever interest or party we belong to, a competent examination of these perplexing problems could hardly fail to be of service to us all.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
CHARLES MALLET.
July 12.

THE DISPUTE IN MALTA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In my letter published on July 4 I wrote:—

Further, I have an uneasy feeling that for us to maintain in office an Administration inimical to the Church is something like a breach of our treaty obligations to Malta.

I find that there is no treaty. But there has been more than one solemn promise, and the upshot of our relations with Malta, so happy and glorious for both parties, is that there exists on this point an understanding such as often exists in daily life between a very big man and a very small one, creating an obligation which it is particularly easy and peculiarly mean to break. I was far from imputing deliberate bad faith to our Government in this respect or in the others referred to in my letter.

Space prevents me from dealing in detail with Mr. Foot's reply published on July 8. In general, I refer all fair-minded men to the Vatican White-book; for example, it is there (p. 20) denied that Mgr. Robinson approved or had power to approve Lord Strickland's egregious Draft Concordat. There seems to have been a genuine misunderstanding by Sir John du Cane on this minor point, but in any case the Vatican was well within its rights in refusing to negotiate for a Concordat so long as Lord Strickland was in power, and to interpret this refusal as a demand that the British Government should "eliminate" Lord Strickland is fantastic.

Moderate men tell me that, while they are prepared for things to happen in Malta under self-government of which they thoroughly disapprove, episcopal action in this case passes the bounds of toleration, there being nothing like adequate justification for the extreme measures taken. I am rather sceptical of their tolerance where the Catholic Church is concerned, and I would urge them to be a little diffident themselves of their competence, in effect, to settle the terms on which Maltese Catholics ought to be allowed to receive the Sacraments. Give self-government a liberal chance, and abuses of episcopal power, if they occur, will in the long run react against the Church. But if we must make ourselves judges of this domestic dispute, I draw attention to the want of vision shown by even so able a man and so good a friend of Malta as Mr. Amery. He reduces the Church's grievance to anti-clerical "mud-slinging," for which the ecclesiastics have themselves to blame. I do not at all accept his simplification of the gross scandals revealed by the White Book and even the Blue Book; but, granting it, one has to consider the certain effect of a violent anti-clerical campaign on the simple Maltese masses; for, so far as you impair ecclesiastical authority, you impair the Catholic religion. Archbishop Caruana and the Pope are better judges than Mr. Amery on this point, and it is a grave injustice to believe that such men speak lightly of mortal sin or of refusal of the Sacraments.

Yours faithfully,
F. DE ZULUETA.
37, Norham-road, Oxford, July 9.

CALTON HILL SITE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. G. M. Thomson's letter in a recent issue of *The Times*, ridiculing the proposal to build the National Library in George IV. Bridge, which he terms "almost a back street," calls for a rejoinder. George IV. Bridge is the only central thoroughfare between northern Edinburgh and the extensive districts of Warrender Park and Grange on the south side. It contains the Burgh and County Court buildings. The handsome building of the Bank of Scotland closes the view on the north. Adjoining are Parliament House and the Signet and S.S.C. Libraries, not to mention the Advocates' Library. It is the site of the Public (Carnegie) Library, and is very largely a booksellers' row. Surrounding its southern end are the Royal Scottish Museum, the University, the Heriot-Watt College, the McEwan Hall, the Students' Union building, the Medical School, and the imposing blocks of the Royal Infirmary. It is reeking with historic tradition, although the construction of the street is modern. To call it the heart of Edinburgh would be less misleading to a stranger than "a back street."

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CORMACK.
55, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.

Points from Letters

THE BRITISH IN INDIA

My son writes from Calcutta under date June 21, 1930: "I have spent most of the week in and out of the High Court here. . . . I was the only European on the jury, and indeed the only one in court except for the clerk and a few police sergeants. The court officials, the spectators, and the Judge himself were all Indians. It is rather fine to see British justice, with all its show of scarlet robes, silver maces, &c., being truly and justly administered by the race whom we have taught to respect it." It gives one some faint idea of what England has done for India, what she is doing, and what she will do if the agitators in both countries will give her time.—Mrs. CHILTON THOMAS, Grayshott.

CONTROL OF FOOTBALL

I am of opinion that all friends of amateur sport will deprecate the unfortunate effort of the Warden of Mansfield House to draw a "herring across the trail." Rules and regulations are of necessity made for good government in all sport. In order that there may not be any undue encroachment upon the playing season of other sports in this country the Football Association in its wisdom decided that "The playing season commences on the last Saturday in August in one year, and ends on the first Saturday in May of the following year. The remainder of the year shall be known as the close season. Matches are prohibited during the close season." It will be observed that in the quoted reference no distinction is drawn as between amateur and professional matches.—Mr. HENRY J. HUBAND, President, London Football Association; Vice-President, London Minor Association; Hon. Treasurer, London and Greater London Playing Fields Association, 4, Little Stanhope-street, Mayfair, W.1.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Lovers of historic landmarks must regret the tendency not to erect on new buildings the historic plaques on the sites of historic houses. Two such plaques marking the houses of the great Lord Mansfield and Lord Ellenborough have not been re-erected on the huge building of the Liverpool Victoria Society in Bloomsbury-square which has replaced them, and there is reason to believe that they have been destroyed. Similarly one misses the plaque formerly marking Lord Loughborough's house at 67, Russell-square, though that of Sir Thomas Lawrence's house at 65 has been re-erected on the Imperial Hotel. To my mind these plaques are an asset to a building.—Mr. J. M. BULLOCH, 45, Doughty-street, W.C.1.

TARIFFS AND PRICES

It is not enough to take into consideration the positive effects of a tariff; the negative effects must also be considered. And if Mr. Amery would do this he would observe that the transference of the order from the foreign to the home market would result in the loss of its corresponding export, with a consequent increase of unemployment in the exporting industry concerned. It is true that this transfer would enable the protected home industry's workers, who would then receive wages instead of doles, to buy from other industries to an extent increased by the difference between wage and dole, less the increase in price of the articles due to the protective tariff. But this gain would be more than offset by the loss in purchasing power of those workers in export trades who would be deprived of their wages and thrown back on the dole. The fact, too, that the cost of all protected articles would be higher than it would be were they not protected would lower the purchasing power of the whole nation, and thus increase, rather than diminish, unemployment as a whole.—Mr. GEORGE BRYANS, Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

WANTED—THE AUTHOR

The authorship of the poem to which Mr. Masefield referred is uncertain, but there is evidence that it appeared in *The Trifler*, a periodical edited by the boys of Westminster School, about the year 1817. It is thought that the lines were the joint efforts of some of these boys.—Mr. A. C. P. WARD, The Rectory, Duloe, Cornwall.

SITE VALUES FOR BIRDS' NESTS

The fact that a pair of spotted flycatchers have continuously made use of a small wooden bracket placed in the outside corner of a window here for upwards of 30 years shows, I think, that birds do appreciate "site values." I agree with your correspondent of last week as to the necessity of removing old nests in order to attract birds to occupy the same sites again. In consequence of the cutting down of our woods, which deprives many species of our wood birds, such as the woodpeckers, nuthatch, redstart, tits, owls, wryneck, &c., of Nature's provision of holes in old or decaying trees wherein to nest, it is more than ever necessary to provide nesting-boxes if we are to save many of our wild birds. In our "Hawksmoor Nature Reserve," near Cheadle, Staffordshire, we have put up 60 nesting boxes, and all these have been occupied this year. Two or three of the nests have, however, been deserted through wasps and humble-bees (Bombi) having made their nests in the boxes and so driving out the birds.—Mr. JOHN R. B. MASEFIELD, Rosehill, Cheadle, Staffordshire.

FIVE-SHILLING PIECES

I was much interested to read Mr. G. S. Davidson's letter in *The Times* of July 12 about his 5s. piece. He must have had extremely bad luck with this coin. Three years ago I gave the Leeds branches of Lloyds Bank an order to collect as many 5s. pieces as they could for me and in the course of a year they collected 321. During last year I spent 285 of these coins (never more than two at a time), and not in a single case was one refused in payment, either in England or in Scotland. In fact, many people seemed pleased to take them owing to their rarity. An Edward VII. crown is now very rare. The 321 crowns were made up as follows:—George III., 21; George IV., 4; Victorian, 288; Edward VII., 8.—Mr. ALASTAIR J. WATSON, Chillesford Lodge, Orford, Suffolk.

MR. GRITS THE GROCER

Can Mr. Grit—whose name certainly suggests sand, really be an older scion of the family than the familiar Grits? Was it not the latter whose spectacles and scales were as much a feature in a Victorian nursery as the bright round tins of grits or groats from which, presumably, he took his name; which tins, when emptied and a hole drilled by "Papa" in the lid, made such satisfactory (and noisy) money-boxes?—FLORENCE M. HAINES, Bank House, Lancaster.

TRAVELLERS IN EGYPT

My wife and I have been completely round the world, staying a month or more in most countries. Why is Egypt the most difficult and expensive country to get in or out of? The charges are as follows:—Each passport *visa* 8s. 6d., for two 17s.; 15 piastres each arriving and leaving for quarantine fee (one having previously been examined on board and found fit), for two 11s.; antiquities fee, 180 piastres each (this for ordinary sight-seeing), £3 12s.; each piece of luggage costs four piastres, Customs examination fee on arriving and leaving; eight pieces for two cost 11s. 6d.; a new tax, started a month ago, 50 piastres for each fortnight you are staying in Egypt, for two persons £1; thus making a total for two persons, staying a fortnight, of £6 11s. 6d.! At an hotel I was asked 300 piastres, or £3 sterling, for a double room, without food, in May (*i.e.*, out of season). Is it any wonder that Egypt had a bad season last year, and do they expect to have a better one this year by demanding these exorbitant charges?—Mr. J. T. PHILLIPSON.

A CEMETERY IN A WOOD

The most beautiful cemetery I ever saw was in California—just a parklike enclosure on a hill, a finely graded road leading to a temple on the top. Not a tombstone was allowed; merely a uniform metal tablet with name, &c., sunk in the grass marked a grave, hardly noticeable in the wide expanses of perfectly kept turf. Flowers, a lily pond, a fine tree here and there made this cemetery more attractive than one would be in a damp wood.—EMILY CALLWELL, 117, Makepeace-mansions, West Hill, N.6.

CHANGE FOR A FIVE POUND NOTE

In your issue of July 8 Mr. R. J. Allen states that Bank of England notes are bills of exchange. He appears to have overlooked the fact that a bill must be an order to pay and must be addressed by one person to another. A Bank note is merely a promise to pay and cannot be a bill of exchange.—Mr. W. CHAMP, Davington, Eton-road, Worthing.

ETON AND THE ARMY

His Majesty's reference recently to the 13 Victoria Crosses awarded to Old Etonians during the Great War reminds me of a Fourth of June dinner held in Simla in about 1885. We mustered 17 in all, and included the Governor-General (Lord Dufferin), the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Frederick Roberts), and four Lieutenant-Governors—Sir Auckland Colvin, Sir Stewart Bayley, Sir Alfred Lyall, and Sir James Lyall. Of the 17 five were the V.C., Sir Frederick Roberts, Lord William Beresford, Captain Mordaunt Edwards, and two others. I think they were two brothers—either Colonels Sartorius or Prendergast. I cannot remember which.—Mr. CARLETON F. TUFNELL.

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A Large Selection of METAL BROCADES, with gold and silver metal designs on satin georgette and chiffon grounds, will be sold at less than half price. No patterns cut. SALE PRICE, per yd. 8/11 to 10/9

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A choice selection of Rodier Production in SILK METAL BROCADES on Chine Toile de Soie grounds, specially adapted for coats, gowns, also for furnishing purposes. Wide width. All at one price, being one-quarter of the original price. SALE PRICE, per yd. 5/11

400 yards of Striped and Checked ALL SILK TAFFETAS MOUSSELINE, suitable for gowns and petticoats. Usual Price 14/9 per yard. SALE PRICE, per yd. 7/11

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A large selection of METAL BROCADES with gold and silver metal designs on satin, georgette, and chiffon grounds, will be sold at less than half price. No patterns cut. SALE PRICE, per yd. 8/11 to 10/9

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KNITTED WOOLLEN THREE-PIECE SUITS, of which sketch is an example. Usual Price 9 gns. SALE PRICE 52/6

Exceptionally Smart Jap Silk MACKINTOSH with new cape effect. In many colourings. SALE PRICE 49/6

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BACKLESS CAMI KNICKER in Crêpe de Chine lace or crêpe bodice. All colours. SALE PRICE 35/9

COAT in lace tweed with detachable shoulder cape. In several colours. Usual price 6½ gns. SALE PRICE 78/6

MATRON'S TEA FROCK in silk marocain. In many colours and black. SALE PRICE £5:19:6

A number of British washing SILK FROCKS in various designs. Usual price 98/6. SALE PRICE 52/6

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REMNANT DAY THURSDAY

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COTTON TRADE OUTLOOK

MR. LEE'S SURVEY

HIGH TARIFF WALLS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JULY 14

Mr. Herbert W. Lee, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in his half-yearly address to the Chamber today pointed out that no previous six months had brought more serious problems or more troublesome difficulties. The cotton trade situation had become if possible more depressed. Unemployment generally had increased to proportions without precedent. Increased import duties in India, coupled with political unrest, had reduced trade in that great market to a very low ebb. In addition there had been a great deal of unnecessary want of confidence in trade caused by the Chancellor of the Exchequer both before and after what was still considered to be a poor Budget—a Budget no doubt pedantically correct, but in practice out of consonance with the real needs of the country.

Some of their members and many of the general public were always asking the Chamber of Commerce to solve the difficulties of Manchester trade, and they wrote and spoke as though the solution might be produced like a conjurer producing a rabbit out of a hat. The painful truth was that bad times could only be changed to good by an improvement in the general world situation, which they could do little to influence, assisted by hard work and by a number of partial solutions of each separate problem by those engaged in trade.

RUSSIA

Referring to Russia, he said it would be criminal to put any bar or to intrude any difficulty into any genuine attempt that the Russian Government might make to enter into good relations with this country. It was quite clear that the Russian Trading Agency in Great Britain intended greatly to increase the production of textiles in Russia, and were prepared to place considerable orders for machinery of all sorts for that purpose. It would obviously be unreasonable for them to expect that we should supply them with machinery on long credit terms unless we had some assurance that this machinery would not be used under the cheap conditions on which they were working to take trade in markets on which Britain depended for keeping our own workmen employed. We were willing to believe in the good faith of Mr. Bron, head of the Trading Agency, but we were not yet convinced that circumstances would permit him to guarantee the full safeguards we desired.

So far as the referendum on fiscal policy taken by the Chamber was concerned, Mr. Lee said the Chamber had fulfilled its functions and was now obliged to leave the action to have its effects and to exert what influence it might have upon the situation.

GENERAL TRADE POSITION

So far as the trade situation generally was concerned, the position was one of extreme difficulty, not merely in this country but throughout the world. It was no particular comfort or satisfaction to realize that their troubles were duplicated in a great many of the leading industrial countries of the world, but this factor was an important one to bear in mind, because it pointed to the conclusion that the remedies which the Government and industries of this country were seeking were not to be found only in their own internal arrangements, but also depended to a large extent upon a rectification of world conditions.

Of course 1929 was not a year which any of them would like to accept as a permanent standard of comparison, but it was a comfort to realize that, taking our industrial productivity as a whole, we were not slipping back to the extent which some of our chief competitors had experienced. He had had the figures for 48 leading countries assembled together, and he found that their external trade was in the first quarter of 1930 only 90.6 per cent. of what it was in the same quarter of the previous year. The United Kingdom figures alone were down by approximately the same amount, being 90.1 per cent. of the previous year. Both in their own case and in the case of the totals for the 48 countries, the drop in exports was slightly greater than the drop in imports. No doubt the general fall in the level of prices accounted for a good deal of this.

The cotton trade experienced a decline in export more serious than the average drop of all the trades taken together. Their exports of cotton yarn, both grey and finished, amounted in the first five months of 1930 to 62,000,000lb. weight, as against 73,000,000lb. in the same period of 1929. This year's trade was therefore only 89 per cent. of the previous year. In cotton piece goods their exports in the first five months of 1929 were 1,710,000,000 square yards, and in the same period of 1930 were only 1,329,000,000 square yards, or 77.7 per cent. of the previous year. Although the cotton trade had reached such a low level in 1929 it had, therefore, suffered a still further decline heavier than that of the average decline of all the British trades, which seemed to indicate that the world depression illustrated by the other figures quoted had overtaken them at a moment when their own difficulties were specially acute.

HIGHER TARIFFS

They had an intensification of the high tariff wall situation throughout the world which had proceeded in spite of the appeal from Geneva and elsewhere. Although most of them had grown impatient at the lack of result from all endeavours to reduce these tariff walls, none should forget that the temporary defeat of the attempt to get the world to see reason had not altered this fact that these enormous tariff barriers were the cause of much of the troubles, and were as bad for those who imposed them as for those who suffered from them. A direct attack on the line of tariff agreements was not necessarily the only avenue of approach, and the industrialists of the world would sooner or later have to consider whether they could not propound remedies more likely to prove acceptable than the suggestions of politicians. It might mean new methods of control of distribution and greater development in actual practice of the theory of economic interdependence between all nations, which most of them accepted on paper, but few carried into practical effect.

Mr. J. H. Thomas had come to them in January with a promise of help from the City, but six months had gone by and nothing had been done to implement that promise. The reason was that neither in Lancashire nor in London had there been sufficient willingness to disregard established conventions or to abandon personal prejudices. He was convinced that the only really sound position to aim at was one in which any mill working should work full-time, and all the operatives engaged have full-time employment. Only in that way could economy of production be attained. It was easy to say why did not the cotton trade do this or that, but the great problem was how to compensate the individual interests which were affected, and naturally claimed the right to consider their individual position first. The operatives were not alone in taking the position that "a bird in the hand is better than two problematical ones in the bush," and all sections clung to their existing privileges rather than risk the uncertainties of a radical reorganization. The position was now becoming so grave, however, that caution must give way to courage, and they would all be very much interested to see how far the Government report would help the trade to take action.

INDIA

What was required in the cotton trade in India was that everything possible should be done to increase consumption. If the purchasing power of the rural population could be increased even fractionally the effect on the total consumption would be so large that the Indian cotton industry as well as ours in Lancashire would reap enormous benefits. If suppliers, whether in Bombay or in Manchester, would concentrate upon reducing their costs by improved methods, if the authorities in India by a progressive agricultural policy would improve the lot of the humble Indian peasant, and if meanwhile no avoidable addition by way of import duty were made to the price of cloth, the cotton industry, both here and in India, would find that the increased consumption would leave plenty of scope for both. That was the policy which would pay best in the long run, and the increase in the duties was a step in the wrong direction which could not fail to have adverse results.

YOUNG COMMUNISTS

REORGANIZING THE SCHOLARS

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The executive committee of the Communist International has solemnly confirmed the finding of the executive of the Young Communist International that there is "a serious crisis" in the Communist children's movement.

There has apparently been a continuous decline in the membership of the Communist children's organizations, and the reasons adduced are that the organizations have not made a broad enough appeal to youngsters who have not yet reached the working age and that they have not been thoroughly Communistic. It is, therefore, laid down that the task of the Communist children's movement must be to make "the broad masses of proletarian children understand their class situation and recognize the necessity for the class struggle, thus training them in a spirit of Communism on the basis of participation of the children in the class struggle of the proletariat," care being taken to adapt "slogans" and activities to their understanding, the children are to be led in "masses" to put forward their own demands. There are to be school struggles against corporal punishment, for hot food, for school supplies and clothing, as well as organized demonstrations against "reactionary teaching" and the application of disciplinary measures to "revolutionary" teachers. Inside and outside the schools the children are to take part in "struggles against national, religious and military training."

BADGES AND OATHS

However varied their forms, the children's organizations must all have as common features badges, oaths, and regulations, and the printing of children's newspapers must be guaranteed. The children's Press is to produce "artistic publications and fiction," and in every country there is to be a uniform publication for the entire movement. All this work will require a great deal of leadership, and the Pioneer Bureau of the Young Communist League has been ordered to transform itself into "an organ of leadership." The bureau may make use of specialists in the various fields—"adult workers, mothers, and members of the revolutionary workers' organizations"—and "the active children must be drawn into the work on a large scale."

These orders will perplex the Young Communist League of this country, which is so busy trying to save itself from extinction that it will have very little time or energy to undertake the organization of school children.

ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC

SMUGGLING CENTRE AT AMOY

The British Government's annual report to the League of Nations on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs states that no seizures of importance occurred in Great Britain during 1929 and no evidence was obtained to show that the illicit traffic in the drugs exists in this country except on a very small scale. Reports, however, of seizures received from British Dominions (in particular India), from British Colonies, from the United States of America, and from Egypt and other countries (through the League of Nations) show that there was little, if any, diminution of the illicit traffic generally.

In September, 1928, 10 bottles of cocaine bearing the labels of a German manufacturer were seized in the possession of two coolies at a railway station in Burmah. It was ascertained from the German authorities that some of the bottles had formed part of a consignment exported under licence to a Chinese doctor named E. S. Cheong, of Amoy, and that others had been exported under licence to a firm in London for re-export, it was believed, to China. Inquiries of the firm in London showed that the cocaine had been exported by it under Home Office licence to its branch in Shanghai, which had, in turn, supplied the cocaine to Dr. E. S. Cheong, of Amoy. In each case the permit of the Chinese Maritime Customs had been obtained.

In another case, in which 32oz. of morphine, 500oz. of cocaine, and 28lb. of Persian opium were seized at Rangoon in October, 1928, cocaine bearing the label of the same German manufacturer was traced as having been exported from Germany to Dr. E. S. Cheong. The seizure at Rangoon consisted not only of genuine German cocaine, but also of morphia bearing labels (evidently printed in the Far East) purporting to be those of an English firm, which does not, however, exist, of cocaine with forged labels purporting to be those of a well-known German manufacturer, and also 100oz. of cocaine manufactured by a cocaine manufacturer of Tokyo, together with 225oz. of cocaine bearing the label of the mysterious Fujit Saru brand, the origin of which has not yet been traced. These two cases appear to indicate that Amoy is a centre from which drugs are smuggled into India and elsewhere.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL

GOOD PROGRESS IN RADIUM INVESTIGATION

The total number of in-patients treated at the London Hospital last year was 13,992, as compared with 14,049 in the year before. The mean residence of each patient in hospital was 18.55 days. Six hundred and forty-five patients died—a percentage of 4.83. The number of beds available was 839. Out-patients numbered 89,972. These made 461,297 attendances.

The income last year was £284,354 and the expenditure £265,311—a surplus of £19,043. The satisfactory condition of the accounts was due to legacies, which produced £68,840. The Hospital Savings Association paid to the hospital in respect of the treatment of its members £20,810. The income from investments was £53,117. Twenty years ago it was only £20,427. King Edward's Hospital Fund made a grant of £15,179, the Hospital Sunday Fund £7,000, and the Hospital Saturday Fund £1,930. As regards expenditure, the decrease compared with the previous year was £11,319. The average total cost of each in-patient was £14 4s. 9d. and of each out-patient attendance 2s. 7d.

The governors were deeply indebted to Sir William Paulin, the treasurer, and Miss Paulin for their generous gift of the covered way which extends across the garden and will be a great boon to patients and nurses. Sir Harry Mallaby-Deeley's gift towards the cost of the building for the massage and electrical department would total £16,000.

Great stimulus was given to research by the gift of £50,000 from an anonymous donor, which is designated the Freedom Research Fund. One piece of work may be quoted—namely, that in connexion with parrot disease—psittacosis. Several cases have occurred recently in England, and there are recorded somewhat severe epidemics in other countries. Hitherto the cause of the disease has been attributed to a certain bacillus, but investigations at the hospital proved that it is in no way connected with this bacillus, but is due to a filter-passing virus.

The committee report that the hospital has received from two anonymous donors gifts of a gramme of radium from each. The cost of a gramme of radium is approximately £12,000. In addition, one of the donors has presented the hospital with £13,000 for the endowment of a radium laboratory. A laboratory is equipped and is now in full working. The possession of an adequate supply of radium places the hospital in a position to test to the full the possibilities of radium in the treatment of cancer in various parts of the body.

The hospital is fortunate in attracting, with the cooperation of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, the services of Dr. Lumsden, whose laboratory work in connexion with cancer is famous. He is continuing his research at the hospital, working in close cooperation with the clinical and laboratory staff.

BATTERSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL CADET CORPS

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR REGINALD B. STEPHENS, Director-General of the Territorial Army, inspected Battersea Grammar School Cadet Corps yesterday afternoon, and distributed the prizes. He said it was a little difficult to talk about cadet corps because the Government had decided that certain of their activities had to cease. They were not to have rifles; they were not to be soldiers any longer. He hoped, however, that in one form or another Battersea Grammar School Corps would go on, and that the boys would continue to learn discipline. COLONEL CARROLL, the Officer Commanding, said he felt sure the work of the School Corps would continue. Only 25 hours a year were spent in actual training.

IN HONOUR OF DR. NANSEN

SCHEME TO PRESERVE THE FRAM

A meeting in honour of the late Dr. Nansen, and to enlist support for the preservation of his ship, the Fram, was held last evening at the Royal Society of Arts, Adelphi. Mr. J. Howard Whitehouse, chairman of the committee which is promoting the movement, presided, and Lord Cecil of Chelwood gave an address on Dr. Nansen.

In reply to a loyal message to the King, the chairman received the following message from Lord Stamfordham:—"The King desires me to convey to the members of the committee for the preservation of the Fram, and all attending this afternoon's meeting, his sincere thanks for their message of loyal greeting. His Majesty assures the committee of his heartfelt sympathy with the objects for which the meeting has been held."

The Prime Minister wrote:—"I am glad indeed to send to your meeting in honour of the late Dr. Nansen a tribute to his memory. It is a good many years since I met Dr. Nansen in Philadelphia just after he had returned from one of his Northern adventures, and since then I have met him under very varying conditions. On each occasion I was struck and moved to admiration by his wonderful qualities deeply and actively enlisted in all aspects of international friendship and human compassion. His splendid frame and noble carriage were sufficient to make him an outstanding and arresting figure: but it was the faith, hope, and, above all, love of his fellow-men, so gently yet boldly expressed in those eyes of his, that made him one of the finest spirits of our time."

A letter was also received from Mr. Baldwin, who stated:—"I am sorry that I cannot be present at the meeting in honour of the late Dr. Nansen. I would, however, like to send you these few lines of appreciation. Dr. Nansen had a life of extraordinarily varied experience: adventure in the spirit of an Elizabethan sailor, and the activities of a twentieth-century idealist who devoted his high abilities to the service of mankind. His later work lives to preserve his name, but I understand that you are anxious to provide a material memorial of his heroic Polar Expedition by saving the Fram. I gladly support the appeal."

The Archbishop of Canterbury wrote:—"I am sorry it is impossible for me to be present at the meeting in honour of the late Dr. Nansen. I most cordially admire not only the courage and spirit of adventure which Dr. Nansen showed in his many journeys, but also the heroic work which he did for the relief of his fellow-men and the devotion which he showed to the cause of peace among nations. He was one of the great men of his time."

Letters were also read from Mr. Henderson, Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, and Sir Herbert Samuel.

A HERO

LORD CECIL said that Dr. Nansen's activities were indeed of a very varied character. He was one of the greatest athletes of his country and he was a very considerable man of science, whose work had added greatly to our knowledge in certain departments. He was an international statesman whose reputation and achievements were certainly second to none. He was something which was rarer perhaps, and certainly more valuable, than a genius—he was a hero. He reminded them perpetually of the old Vikings without their harshness and brutality, for he was overflowing with human kindness.

Lord Cecil referred to Nansen's work in the Polar regions and also at the League of Nations. Nansen took part, he said, in all the great efforts, first to establish the League on a firm foundation and then to utilize the machinery for the great service to peace and humanity. It was at Geneva that he personally became closely acquainted with Dr. Nansen, an acquaintance which ripened into warm friendship. They found that their objects were much the same and that they were prepared to collaborate in the same methods.

In the complicated negotiations which ultimately resulted in the admission of Germany to the League, and particularly in that unhappy Assembly when every kind of difficulty cropped up and the patience of every one was tried to the utmost, Nansen was always firm and determined to achieve the result that he had in view. And so it was of other causes in which he worked—those relating to the putting down of slavery, disarmament, the cause of refugees, and many other things. They would all agree that it was no exaggeration to say of him that he was a hero. (Cheers.)

The proposal was that they should preserve the Fram as some kind of memorial to Nansen. It was started before his death, and they were anxious to see it carried out. It was not, he believed, a very costly matter. It could not be regarded for a moment as the final memorial to a man of Nansen's calibre; it was just a tribute of some of those who realized in this country what Nansen stood for and what he really meant to the world. "Surely," Lord Cecil added, "that is a thing that ought to be done. And may we not say with Nansen that if it ought to be done, of course it will be done?" (Cheers.)

Addresses were also given by the NORWEGIAN MINISTER in LONDON and Mr. P. J. NOEL BAKER, M.P.

DELAY ON UNDERGROUND

ALL LINES AFFECTED BY CURRENT FAILURE

The failure of a generator in the power station at Lot's-road caused delay throughout the entire system of the Underground during the rush hour yesterday. The mishap occurred about 10 o'clock, and every train, lift, and escalator was stopped and only the dim emergency lights illuminated stations and trains. Entrance and exit at the stations could only be made by the emergency stairs. The Metropolitan Railway, which generates its own current, was partly affected at Gloucester-road and Aldgate, where it connects with the District Railway.

An official of the Underground stated that the hold-up occurred at 9.55 a.m. and lasted for eight minutes, the failure of the generator affecting the current to all lines. Shortly after the current was restored and the service resumed a further delay occurred, trains again coming to a standstill. This delay, however, was of only short duration, and the emergency lights were not brought into use, although the main lights dropped to a dull red glow.

A train from Kennington, on the City and South London Railway, had just reached Charing Cross when the failure occurred. As the main lights went out and the small emergency lights took their place passengers prepared to leave, but the doors of the train remained closed. Then in a few moments the main lights began to glow, the current then being sufficient to enable the doors to be opened. In the station, however, escalators were still at a standstill and emergency lighting was in use.

Some of the lifts stopped between floors at some stations. The passengers were, however, quickly reassured of their safety. An Underground official stated that "even when a big current failure occurs attendants can take the lifts to the nearest floor without much delay."

The London United Tramways, which also receive current from the Lot's-road power station, were held up on the Uxbridge-road route.

SIGNAL LIGHTS AT LUDGATE-CIRCUS

PROGRESS OF AUTOMATIC SYSTEM

The automatic control of traffic by signal lights at Ludgate-circus was more fully tested yesterday than on Saturday, when it was first put into service. Observations made during the afternoon, when the traffic streams were heavy, suggested that after a few days' experience the system could be operated without the present number of supervising police officers. Except that occasionally a car passed on half a second after the signal changed from yellow to red, the instructions of the lights were strictly obeyed; and with traffic moving in a direct line the point-duty constables were not required to intervene.

So far as there was any confusion, this arose, as on Saturday, from the new rules concerning infiltration, which led to vehicles wishing to turn into the transverse stream assembling in the middle of the circus, where at times the drivers needed assistance from the officers to proceed when the directions were altered.

It might be advisable to show the yellow or "caution" light a little longer between the change from green to red. A general impression, however, was that the system should shortly operate as successfully at this busy crossing as it does in provincial cities where it is regularly used.

EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN

MUSTARD GAS AS A PREVENTIVE

DUKE OF YORK'S APPEAL

The Duke of York presided yesterday afternoon at the annual general meeting of the British Empire Cancer Campaign held in the Moses Room at the House of Lords.

The annual report of the Campaign, which is now entering on the eighth year of its work, states that as a result of a system of co-ordination by which duplication and waste of effort are reduced to the smallest possible proportions, there has been an immense and immediate gain in effectiveness. Workers can now learn what other workers have been doing with ease and without delay, and the fruit of research in one area is made available at once and in all areas. The help given to those conducting experiments for the elucidation of the cause of new growth is producing important results. Cancer of the skin and breast can now be produced experimentally in mice with almost absolute certainty.

There has thus become available an immense mass of material for the use of those who are trying to enlarge the frontiers of knowledge, and the opportunity has been seized. Causes of cancer, formerly scarcely suspected, have been discovered and conditions which govern the growth of tumours are being diligently worked out. In addition, methods of treatment of various kinds are being tried. "While it cannot be said," the report comments, "that the Campaign has as yet won a great victory, no reasonable doubt can exist that it has brought the day of victory nearer, perhaps much nearer. The ground has been cleared; new weapons, forged by pioneer hands, have been served out to all combatants, new opportunities have been created, and new services of supply and information brought into being."

RADIUM

Dealing with the work being done with radium, the report notes that the tendency of those using radium as a therapeutic agent seems to be to employ smaller doses with increased screening over longer periods, as it is found that better results are obtained by this means both in respect of the disappearance of growths and in the preservation of normal tissues from damage. The general conclusion seems to be that very careful technique is necessary if the best results are to be obtained in any area of the body. It would appear that whereas some growths are relatively sensitive to radium, others are relatively resistant. The causes underlying this difference remain obscure and have not been elucidated.

While many of the results obtained from radium are very disappointing when judged by the standard of absolute cure, and surgical removal still offers the best hope in all but a few cases of the body, the Grand Council submit that there can be no doubt that the results of radium treatment are improving steadily and that it seems reasonable to predict that in the near future, and as a consequence of further experience in radium, marked improvement will be obtained. Results obtained with the "bomb" consisting of four milligrammes of radium lent by the National Radium Commission to the Westminster Hospital are not yet available.

In a passage on cancer-producing substances the report states that quite recently it has been found that those substances which readily produce cancer have a characteristic fluorescence spectrum. The hope seems to be justified that the search for the cancer-producing element has now been carried a step forward. Formerly it was believed that, whereas gas tar contains a cancer-producing element, blast-furnace tar did not contain such an element. It has now, however, been found possible to produce cancers by means of blast-furnace tar also.

On the other hand, the interesting statement is made that the chemical substance known as "mustard gas" possesses powers of preventing the onset of cancer in areas of the skin to which cancer-producing tars have been applied. The action of the mustard gas is localized to the particular area and is strictly limited in time, but is none the less on that account a remarkable one. The mustard gas does not prevent the active growth of skin which follows the application of tar and precedes the formation of cancer. It seems, therefore, to be the first true anti-carcinagenic agent ever discovered. These observations on "mustard gas" are based on research work carried out at the University of Leeds.

The report announces that the Campaign has disbursed a sum of over £28,000 during the past year, and adds that the only regret is that more money was not available.

DUKE OF YORK'S SPEECH

The DUKE OF YORK, in his address to the meeting, said they were assembled to take stock of the progress made during the past year towards attaining the great aim of supreme victory over cancer.

"Medical science," he continued, "has achieved much in recent times in this respect, but very much more remains to be done. However, the Campaign, thanks to the good will of all branches of medical science and the help of the public, is moving forward slowly, but surely, towards solving a problem which affects the whole world. The campaign has always encouraged every form of cancer research, both here and abroad. Amongst its more recent work may be included the formation of provincial councils in Great Britain, thus establishing new research centres. In Australia and New Zealand there are now four of these important centres, well staffed and organized. The International Conference of 1928 is still an outstanding landmark in the medical records of all nations. Its immediate result, the launching of the National Radium Fund, is now an accomplished fact, and treatment centres have been brought into existence. I have one suggestion to make, and that is that the usefulness of these National Radium Fund centres might be extended if some form of organization were set up to help poor patients to attend for treatment, especially where they live long distances away. I would like to submit to the Campaign that they and their branches might consider if steps could be taken to provide for the speedy and free transport of such patients in cases of urgent need. (Cheers.)

"I congratulate the Grand Council on its decision to issue, early in the autumn, a book bearing the title of 'The Truth about Cancer.' The publication of this important book on such a vital subject will, I am sure, do much good, and I wish this book every possible success. The annual report, which contains the record of nearly every research centre in the country, bears evidence of the splendid work of our committees. It is a most interesting document, which should appeal to all, so once again I venture to ask the generous public to give us all the support they can in our ceaseless struggle against a hideous disease." (Cheers.)

LORD READING moved a vote of thanks to the Duke of York and said that those who were devoting their skill, experience, and service to the work they had in hand were the first to acknowledge the stimulus it was to know that their president was so interested in all they were doing. The suggestion made by his Royal Highness concerning an extension of their efforts by the setting up of some organization to help poor people to attend for treatment would receive the most careful consideration.

ALL POSSIBLE BEING DONE

COLONEL SIR CHARLES GORDON-WATSON moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, and said that the policy adopted of pooling all resources, both financial and scientific, was slowly but surely bearing fruit. It was their duty to assure the public that everything possible that could be done was being done to discover the cause and cure of cancer. A study of the reports of the last two years must convince the most confirmed sceptic that there was no avenue that was not being explored. He spoke of the advance which is being made with X-ray treatment and the possibility of greatly extended use of this medium, and in conclusion said that if they could get the financial support they needed the time might not be long before they could submit their final report.

SIR RICHARD GARTON, who seconded, said that the amount collected in connexion with the cancer campaign since its inception was rather more than £540,000. The report and balance-sheet were adopted.

Among others present at the meeting were:—

Sir John Bland-Sutton, Mr. S. G. Asher, Sir Archibald Bodkin, Professor R. C. Davis, Dr. W. Sampson-Handley, Sir Thomas Horder, Professor W. S. Lazarus-Barlow, Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson, M.P., Mr. J. P. Lockhart-Mummery, Mr. W. Ernest Miles, Sir D'Arcy Power, Mr. Cecil Rowntree, and Sir William Willcox.

Sarah Tomlinson, 40, of Horden, and Robert Scott, 60, miner, living in a caravan at Blackhall, were remanded at Castle Eden, County Durham, yesterday, on the charge of murdering the newly born child of the woman, whose body was found on the beach at Blackhall on Saturday.

BLACKMAIL OF "MR. G."

SENTENCES AT THE OLD BAILEY

Sentence of five years' penal servitude was passed by the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on MATTHEW SHARPLEY, 42, fish salesman, who was found *Guilty* on the indictment charging him with conspiring to blackmail a tailor's manager, referred to as "Mr. G.," and with conspiracy to commit shopbreaking and with demanding money from "Mr. G." with menaces with intent to steal. RICHARD OSCAR VAUGHAN, 41, agent, who was found *Guilty* on the same indictment, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The jury found ALEXANDER PERCY THURGOOD, 34, porter, *Not Guilty* of conspiracy to blackmail, and they also found him *Not Guilty* of demanding money with menaces, but they found him *Guilty*, under the influence of Sharpley, of conspiracy to commit shopbreaking. The Recorder remanded Thurgood, who bore a good character, to the September session, saying that if he received a good report about him he hoped that he should then be able to release him without any punishment.

The defendants pleaded "Not Guilty" and all gave evidence denying the charges.

Mr. Eustace Fulton, Mr. G. D. Roberts, and Mr. Henry Elam prosecuted; Sir Walter Schwabe, K.C., and Mr. H. Shanly defended Vaughan; Mr. S. T. T. James defended Sharpley; and Mr. Granville Smith defended Thurgood.

The hearing of the case lasted five days. The accused were committed from the Stratford Police Court.

Inspector Cobley said there were previous convictions against Sharpley. According to the Southend police he blackmailed every one he came in contact with. Vaughan had been previously convicted, but since his release five years ago he had gone straight and had been earning his living as a trainer of greyhounds and a bookmaker. Inspector Cobley said Thurgood had a good character.

SIR WALTER SCHWABE said that there was no evidence that Vaughan ever extorted money from "Mr. G," or was a party to extorting money from him. Vaughan had been earning an honest living for the last five years.

The RECORDER, in passing sentence, said he believed that Vaughan was largely influenced by Sharpley. He believed that although Vaughan was taking a prominent part in this conspiracy, his part was altogether a subordinate one. Thurgood was acquitted of blackmail and of conspiracy to blackmail, and the jury had found that he took a subordinate part in the conspiracy to break and enter the shop managed by "Mr. G." The jury had found that he was acting under the influence of Sharpley, and in that he (the Recorder) agreed. He highly commended the conduct of Inspector Cobley and the other police officers concerned in investigating the case.

WILLIAM GEORGE BLOOMFIELD, 46, butcher, on bail, was found *Not Guilty* on all the charges, and he was discharged. Mr. Palmer defended.

THE SALE ROOM

SCARSDALE PICTURES

The Scarsdale heirloom pictures and those from other sources, such as the late Lord Balfour, Lord Feversham, and Mr. George Wilbraham, are now on view at Christie's before the dispersal on Friday. It will form one of the most important picture sales of the season.

The famous Rembrandt portrait of an old man, once called "Ephraim Bonus," from Kedleston, where it has been for nearly a century and three-quarters, deservedly occupies a place of honour, and close to it hangs Lord Feversham's Holbeinia landscape, which Smith in his "Catalogue Raisonné" classes "among the master's best works." The Scarsdale as well as the other properties include a large number of Early English portraits, notably Gainsborough's Lady Impey, Hoppner's Lady Waldegrave, Sir Joshua Reynolds's Second Earl of Halifax and Lady Dashwood and Child. These named are among the Scarsdale pictures. There are two fine Romneys from Zeals, Mr. and Mrs. William Chafyn-Grove. There are some Sir Joshua portraits of the Bradshaw family from Lifton Park, Devon, and some important Dutch as well as other pictures from Delamere House.

EARLY SHAKESPEARE EDITIONS

Books, the property of Mr. John C. Hannigan, of Boston, Mass., brought £1,829 at Sotheby's yesterday. A copy of the Second Folio Shakespeare, 1632, with a few minor repairs, brought £400 (Maggs); and among early quartos were "Sir John Falstaffe," 1619, second edition, £300; "A Yorkshire Tragedy," 1619, second edition, £90; and "Othello," 1655, the third edition, £60 (all bought by the Rosenbach Company); and a copy of the first American edition of the plays and poems in eight 12mo. volumes, Philadelphia, 1795-6, £20 (B. F. Stevens). In the same collection were J. Keats, "Endymion," 1818, £46 (King); and "Lamia, Isabella, the Eve of St. Agnes," &c., 1820, £54 (Menken); and Charles and Mary Lamb, "Tales from Shakespeare," 1807, £52 (Fletcher).

ARMY HISTORICAL RESEARCH

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT THE SOCIETY'S DINNER

The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT presided at a dinner last evening at the headquarters of the Honorable Artillery Company, Finsbury, of the Society for Army Historical Research of which he is patron. The dinner celebrated the tenth anniversary of the society. The Duke was received on arrival in the grounds by a guard of honour, and in the dining hall were gathered soldiers garbed in the dress of various periods between 1537 and 1800.

The Duke gave "The King," and FIELD-MARSHAL LORD PLUMER proposed "The Visitors."

COLONEL LORD DENBIGH, replying, said that the H.A.C. regarded it as an honour to have given their headquarters to the excellent Army Historical Research Society for that occasion. The H.A.C. were formed as a guild under charter of Henry VIII. when there was no standing Army. They had to do with fighting the Armada and he once applied for the Armada to be put on the Colours, but the reply was that it might possibly create a difficult precedent. (Laughter.) They felt that the work of the Army Historical Research Society was of the greatest value.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR GEORGE MILNE also replied.

Mr. ALLEN FRENCH, of Boston (Mass.), who gave "The Society," said they had in Boston an Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company which was probably an offshoot of the H.A.C. in London. Official records of the work of regiments were dry as compared with history as it should be written, and the society came in to provide such good material. (Cheers.)

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. H. LESLIE replied.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ALFRED CODRINGTON, giving "The Health of the Duke of Connaught," said the Duke was the embodiment of the finest of our military traditions. His Royal Highness had earned the respect and the affection of all who had been brought in contact with him.

The DUKE of CONNAUGHT, replying, said it was the greatest pleasure to him to preside on that occasion. He had ever taken a deep interest in the history of the Army, and he was delighted when he heard that the society was being formed. The interest taken in the Army in the country was now so great that he was sure civilians would gladly help in the collection of Army history. The society would be able to do a very great and useful work in the future.

Among others present were:—

Colonel Lord Cottesloe, Lord Cambridge, Lieutenant-General Lord Baden-Powell, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Malcolm Murray, General Sir Walter Braithwaite, Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. B. Bartley-Dennis, Colonel G. R. Codrington, Sir Herbert Creedy, Brigadier-General G. D. Crocker, Brigadier-General Sir James Edmonds, Brigadier-General S. F. Crocker, Brigadier-General F. H. S. Camiffe, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Codfrey Dalbiac-White, Sir Louis Dane, Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Uniacke, Lieutenant-General Sir Wood Gollman, major-General Sir John Headlam, Brigadier-General E. J. Phipps-Hornby, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Leetham, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Gettins, Brigadier-General J. C. Wray, Mr. W. Y. Baldry, and Mr. G. Christy.

CRIMINALS AT WORK

Several robberies in the Metropolitan area were yesterday engaging the attention of Scotland Yard detectives. About £348 in notes and silver was stolen from the safe in the booking office at South Tottenham Station (L. and N.E.R.). As no marks were found on the safe it was assumed that the robbery was the work of experienced criminals who wore gloves. Money and jewelry of the total value of £300 was stolen from a house in Mornington-road, Bow, while letters believed to have contained about £150 were stolen from premises in Great Turnstile, High Holborn.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST PASTORAL

PRESIDENT ON UNION OF CHURCHES

At the request of the Primitive Methodist Conference, the Rev. John G. Bowran, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ex-President of the Conference, has written the annual pastoral address to the churches, and it will be circulated throughout the Primitive Methodist circuits and churches this month.

Referring to Methodist union, he observes:—"There is now no doubt that Methodist union will be an actuality. The great meetings held last year by the three Presidents in exposition of 'The Methodist Witness' was proof of the desire and the decision of the Methodists to unite. The Conferences of 1931 and 1932 will be very important. The general secretary, the Rev. Jacob Walton, with admirable foresight, perceived this and devised a scheme for the augmentation of the Conferences of the next two years. Primitive Methodism has always been numerically smaller in its conferential representation, according to its numbers, than the other two Methodist Churches. This is to be altered for the two following Conferences. More than 100 additional delegates will be appointed by the synods. The scheme carried the judgment of the Conference, and Mr. Walton was warmly praised for his statesmanlike proposals. . . . In anticipation also of Methodist union a joint committee is busily preparing a new Methodist hymn-book. A very satisfactory interim report was received in regard to this."

After referring to the conference to be held in America in 1931, to unemployment, and to Sabbath observance, the Pastoral refers to foreign missions. On this subject it says:—"The success of our work in Africa is an ever-intensifying challenge. We now have 24,370 church members in Africa, an increase of 2,402. There are 20,086 Catechumens in training for membership, an increase of 2,753. In the day and Sunday schools there are 17,778 children, an increase of 1,477. The African churches themselves raised last year for the maintenance and extension of their work the fine sum of £28,916, an increase of £7,219. The deficits on both the home and African funds have been reduced during the year, but we need increased incomes, not only to wipe out the deficits, but to augment and quicken our operations. The deficit on the home fund is £2,744 5s. 7d., and on the African fund £1,895 12s. 4d."

WOMEN'S COLLEGES AT CAMBRIDGE

AWARDS AT GIRTON AND NEWNHAM

The following awards have recently been made at Girton and Newnham Colleges:—

GIRTON.—The Hertha Ayrton Fellowship—Mrs. WRINCH-NICHOLSON, D.Sc. (OXON); Alfred Yarrow Research Studentships—Mrs. WORSTER and Miss M. M. MAURICE (renewed); Miss A. S. DALE and Miss H. D. MEGAW; Ethel Sargant Studentship—Miss S. P. HAWKEY (renewed); G. M. Gardner Graduate Scholarship—Miss D. L. DOUIE, Ph.D. (Manchester); Old Girtonians' Studentship—Miss M. HARTLEY; Amelia Gurney Graduate Scholarship—Miss E. A. E. MITCHELL; Gilchrist Studentship (awarded by the Gilchrist Trustees)—Miss P. J. WARD; Research Scholarships—Mrs. DE HERRAND and Miss G. E. ROBINSON. Prizes awarded to students in residence on the results of Tripos and Intercollegiate Examinations:—Therese Montefiore Prize—D. L. DAVEY; Fanny Metcalfe Prize—E. M. HUTTON; Charity Reeves Prizes—M. C. BRADBROOK and E. M. SHEARD; Mary Elizabeth Ponsonby Prize—I. L. LEFEVRE; Ethel Gavin Prize—M. CAWOOD; Gertrude Elizabeth Mather Jackson Prizes—L. BURROWS and M. G. TINDLEY; Hilda Richardson Prize—M. WHITTAKER; Gertrude Gwendolen Bevan Crewdson Prize—C. B. RICHARDSON. Fourth Year Scholarships have been awarded to M. C. BRADBROOK, D. L. DAVEY, E. D. HUGGETT, K. M. A. MOORE, O. D. SALTMARSH, M. WHITTAKER, and E. C. WILSON.

NEWNHAM.—Associates' Research Fellowship—Miss M. E. GRIMSHAW; Mary Ewart Travelling Scholarship—Miss H. M. LYON; Mary Ewart Second Year Scholarship—Miss P. M. SKINNER; Marion Kennedy Studentship—Miss E. E. PHARE (renewed); Bathurst Studentships—Miss F. M. GREGG (renewed) and Miss K. M. SEARSMITH; Francis Maitland Balfour Studentship—Miss S. M. MILLS (renewed); Gamble Studentship—Miss D. A. CUFF; Helen Gladstone Memorial Scholarship—Miss E. M. DANCE; Arthur Hugh Clough Scholarship—Miss C. RICHARDSON; Mary Sparke Scholarships—Miss M. E. S. APPLEYARD and Miss M. W. YOUNG. Awards of 1929 continued.—Miss J. V. GIBSON and Miss F. WHITE: Exhibition awarded in 1928 increased to a Scholarship—Miss D. J. THOMPSON; Exhibition awarded in 1929 increased to a Scholarship—Miss M. E. WADAMS; College Scholarship—Miss E. J

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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THE SERVICE OF IMAGINATION

By CALLISTHENES

Whatever touches our imagination does us a service—one of the greatest that any man can do for another. Material services, social services, scientific services—all lack something if they leave the imagination unmoved.

This is the special province of the artist. Even if it be the mountains, the stars, the seas that set our thoughts to a larger rhythm, that help us to detect a superb pattern of form and colour in all the scattered efforts of men, it is yet an artist who has done us the service. Some poet, musician, painter has mastered a technique and called our sleeping imagination to life.

But the service is greatly rendered not only by the artist as interpreter but by the artist as creator.

Few of us look for the first time at St. Paul's Cathedral, either in the infinite detail of cornice and capital, or in the majesty of its grey dome rising into the sunshine, without feeling that life and work are greater things than we had believed. Some of us have had that vision of the nobility of men and of men's achievements when we first looked upon that forest of Gothic which is the Houses of Parliament. It has been renewed when we have gone to Rome and seen the vast magnificence of St. Peter's.

In everything men do they can similarly render us the service of making life appear more worth while.

Those who are unstirred by architecture or painting will thrill at the launch of a liner, will never see an aeroplane rise from a field without a touch of wonder and imagination, will look with delight on some perfectly devised and perfectly executed piece of machinery. Sometimes masterly skill on the cricket field or on the tennis court will set our minds a-glow. Sometimes the sight of a man absolutely concentrated on his task, the runner near the tape, the blacksmith when the iron is red hot upon the anvil, will stir us more than any play ever acted or any book ever written.

It is not for anyone to aim directly at the performance of this great service. If he does he will most often fail. The artist must aim at expression and sincerity. The craftsman, the engineer, the athlete must think only of their task. Their effect on our imagination is a superb by-product.

In this House we believe in imagination. We bring it in to inspire and transfigure all our work. We are grateful to all the forces which help to keep our imagination sensitive, active, creative. It may be something as fantastic as the backcloth in a revue or as stately as an organ, but if it sets our minds alight it gets our thanks.

Nor are these moments sterile. We hope that they raise our standards, give fullness and attractiveness to our ideals, irradiate our purposes, make us more likely to do for others in our turn the unsought but supreme service of imagination.

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GIRL GUIDES' WORLD CAMP

The Girl Guides are holding their world camp and conference for the second time at Princess Mary House, Foxlease, in the New Forest. Nearly all the European countries are represented, in addition to India and the United States. The Guides are living under canvas, and their programme includes conferences on numerous subjects relating to the aims and ideals of the movement. The Chief Guide, Lady Baden-Powell, is in residence, together with Miss Montgomery, the general secretary, and the Chief Scout, General Lord Baden-Powell, will visit the camp to-morrow.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 5

Entertainments

THE FIRST PLAY BY TELEVISION

B.B.C. AND BAIRD EXPERIMENT

"THE MAN WITH A FLOWER IN HIS MOUTH"

BY LUIGI PIRANDELLO

The Man	.. ..	EARLE GREY
The Customer	.. ..	LIONEL MILLARD
The Woman	.. ..	GLADYS YOUNG
Producer	.. ..	L. DE G. SIEVEKING

The Baird system of television was yesterday applied, for the first time in England, to a public, though still experimental, broadcasting of a play. The piece chosen—and, having regard for all the circumstances, very perceptively chosen—by Mr. Val Gielgud, the director of productions for the B.B.C., was Pirandello's *The Man With a Flower in His Mouth*. It is a forbidding study of emotion in the shadow of death, which the B.B.C. might not ordinarily choose as part of an afternoon's programme, but its qualifications as a subject for the present experiment are overwhelming, for where else shall we find a play that is almost without action, that demands no depth of perspective, and that can be performed without grave loss though but one actor (and then only his head and shoulders) is to be seen at a time?

Let it be admitted at once that plays by television are as yet a subject for men of science, not for critics of the finer points of acting. The visual transmission is far from perfect; you feel yourself to be prying through a keyhole at some swaying, dazzling exhibition of the first film ever made. But if the process has still a long way to go before every subscriber to the B.B.C. is fully satisfied by seeing and hearing plays in his own library, the difficulties that have already been overcome are many and remarkable. Imagine the conditions that govern the performance of the play itself. The space in which the actors have their being (to say "in which the actors move" would be to suggest too great a freedom) is a half of a small cube, sliced through on its diagonal. Even the full beam of the light-projector is not theirs to play in, for the effective plane of the photo-electric cells cuts it diagonally and cuts off the actors' retreat. They must stay very close to the projector. Each of them, as his turn comes to speak, must thrust his shoulders into the imaginary half-cube that is his stage. Once there, he plays his part like a man with his head in a band-box. When he moves, he must move slowly and deliberately, for a swift movement will perturb the whole delicate affair and blur the screened image. When another actor's turn comes a chequered screen must be passed across the face of the occupant of the band-box while he withdraws and his colleague takes his place. When a little scenery is necessary one of Mr. Nevinson's drawings is substituted for the chequered screen. When—as does once happen in the present performance—we see the face of The Man and, at the same time, the back of The Customer's head, the two actors are, we understand, within a few inches of each other. These are conditions such as the most intimate of Intimate Theatres have never dreamed of. Mr. L. de G. Sieveking, the producer, working in inches where other producers work in yards, has made an extremely ingenious use of his material. His chequered fade-outs are cleverly timed and accompanied by music. He has thought, as he was bound to think, in fragments of dialogue, and, greatly assisted by the clearness and variety of Mr. Earle Grey's speech, has given coherence to the play within the limits prescribed by the apparatus.

So much for the actors' part in the experiment. What the audience sees in the televisor is an image of about the size of a postcard. The clearness of the image greatly and rapidly varies. At its best it allows slow gesture, such as the moving of The Man's hand to his mouth, to make its effect, and even admits the more striking changes of expression. At its worst, when the apparatus appears to have temporarily taken leave of its senses, the whole world of television leaps into the air and the actor oscillates violently between the room above and the cellars beneath, not deigning to pause in the little rectangle on which our attention is fixed. Perhaps, you think as you watch this dazzling battle between scientific virtue and natural vice, the fellow would behave more discreetly on a larger screen. In this hope, and because a play on a postcard has its limitations as an amusement, we went unofficially on to the roof. Here—an experiment within an experiment—a larger screen, about 10 square feet in area, was being used so privately that it must not at present be criticized; but it is perhaps permissible to say that, coming out of the long, low tent at the end of which the apparatus was set up, we did feel, as one does not feel in the same degree when looking at the television post-card, that we had been watching a cinema of the future. Not that on the large screen the image is clearer or steadier than on the small: indeed the lighted rectangles of which the image is composed are larger, and there is a certain loss of intensity. But all these things will pass, and the use of the large screen, even with its present imperfections, did suggest that this afternoon on the roof of 133, Long Acre, will prove to be a memorable one. Much lies ahead—the clarifying and steadying of the image; the intensifying of detail so that an ear ceases to be a gleam of gold and a nose a smudge of sepia; above all, the extension of the width and depth of the "stage." How far off these improvements are only Mr. Baird and his men of science can judge. Men of the theatre may meanwhile rest in peace. The time for interest and curiosity is come, but the time for the serious criticism of television plays, as plays, is not yet.

From The Times of 1830

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1830. Price 7d.

This being the day appointed for the interment of his late Majesty, no business whatever will be done in the City. The bells of the various churches will toll early in the morning, and continue so till late at night, and minute guns will be fired at the Tower and in the Park during the day. Prayers will be read at all the churches, and at the various Jewish Synagogues; and all places of public amusement will be closed.

* * * *

Sir Walter Scott, we understand, has bid adieu to his labours in the Parliament House, and retires from his situation as a Principal Clerk of Session; and we believe that his example will probably be followed by another Baronet.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

* * * *

3 per Cent. Cons., 92¼ to ½.

NEW BLACKPOOL MAGISTRATES

The names of the following persons are to be inserted in the Commission of the Peace for the Borough of Blackpool by flat of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, dated July 14:—

D. J. Bailey, W. Bateson, A. S. Carrier, Mrs. L. A. Chew, Miss A. Crook, W. R. Duckworth, G. W. Gath, Mrs. J. L. Groves, D. Holland, S. A. Machin, T. B. Patterson, E. Stevenson, T. Shopford, P. Wilde, and H. Worden.

THE MUSICIAN'S GRAMOPHONE

MOZART, SCHUMANN, BRAHMS

One can find no fault with Mozart's little D major Symphony as Toscanini and the New York Philharmonic play it (H.M.V. D.1782-4) except that it is too quickly over. There would have been some respite if they had given the repeat in the first movement, in the splendour of its hilarity so well worth repeating. That might have cost us the fragment of Gluck on the odd side of the last disk, and it would have been better to lose it than to have it played, however beautifully, without the true balance of its parts. The second movement of the symphony is the least interesting, though faultless in its beauty and faultlessly played. The first might be called a *tour de force*, except that the phrase has associations of effort and display, and everything here is as natural as wind and sunshine. The quality of the work is perfectly revealed in the elemental simplicity of the Menuetto; its alternating gravity and tenderness, its culmination in that soft-echoing sigh with which the pensive Trio returns upon itself, are of sculpturesque economy. Only Mozart can do things like this—it is as if a poet should repeat the first letters of the alphabet and make a poem of them by the music of his breath. The Symphony in E flat is a work of larger scope, with a slow movement of meditative, spacious serenity. The rendering by Herr Knappertsbusch and the Berlin State Orchestra (Parlophone, E.11003-5) is not improved by a somewhat raw tone in the records; but the conductor was not in his vein. Listen to the opening chord, and to the half-hearted phrasing of the melody of the second movement! There are still musicians who think a makeshift manner good enough for the gramophone, and forget that on the disks they are not only exposed but pilloried.

We have waited long for a recording of Brahms's Third Symphony, and now, having a version by Stokowski with the Philadelphia Orchestra (H.M.V. D.1769-73), ought surely to be content. But the standard of expectation is constantly rising, and Brahms, apparently, is not Stokowski's favourite composer. Certainly the statement of the opening theme in these records is a disappointment one hardly recovers from; it is the prow of the great vessel, and what is a vessel without a prow? The disks of course are admirable material for study; they have a richness of tone which only a very great orchestra can give, and countless passages of nobility and beauty; but their defective balance emphasizes a defect of the interpretation itself—which is slightly plodding and unconvinced.

The St. George's Singers, who lately contributed several illustrative numbers to the first volume of Mr. Scholes's History, give us now an album of selected motets and madrigals (Columbia, 9876, 7, 5546-9) with the general title Sixteenth Century Songs. Among them are a part of Byrd's lovely Lullaby Carol, his monumental funeral anthem Justorum Animae, and a variety of the characteristic gaieties of the period by Gibbons, Morley, Weelkes, Wilbye, and others. The music could not easily be bettered, but the interpretations lack flexibility and tend to exaggerate the Elizabethan lustiness. A useful leaflet, which supplies the words, with explanations, tells us that Drayton and Ward would have us think of their "pretty turtles" and "wounded Love" as "really all fudge and the tears sham tears"; but even in playfulness there can be an exquisite sensitiveness and sympathy, and this the St. George's Singers have not yet quite appreciated.

VERDI LETTERS

A DESIRE TO SET "KING LEAR" TO MUSIC

(FROM OUR MILAN CORRESPONDENT)

Several unpublished letters of Giuseppe Verdi, taken from the archives of La Fenice Theatre at Venice and from the collection of autographs of the Theatrical Museum of the Scala, have now appeared in a volume. Here and there these letters reveal particulars up to now little known. Thus, from a letter of the year 1843 adressed to the management of La Fenice, we learn that even at that time Verdi had had the idea of setting *King Lear* to music. It was a subject upon which his thoughts turned also later on, as appears from letters written in 1853 and 1854, but afterwards he abandoned the idea, not knowing a singer who could worthily take the part of Lear.

Another English subject that he proposed to set to music was *Caterina Howard*, the outline of which he himself composed; but this too came to nothing. The management of the Fenice suggested that he should set to music a *Cromwell*. He replied that he was familiar with the story of Cromwell and that the subject appeared to him excellent, but that it would be necessary to see how the librettist would treat it. The librettist chosen by the management of the Fenice was Piave (who later was to write various libretti for Verdi) and he composed a *Cromwell* in three acts but, unfortunately, it failed to meet with Verdi's approval. He wrote that the libretto was lacking in action, and that the theatrical effect, instead of growing from one act to another, fell away. The truth is that at that period (1843-44) Verdi had his mind on *Hernani*. In the letter in which he refused the libretto of *Cromwell* he wrote:—"Oh, if we could do the *Hernani*, what a fine thing it would be!" And since the subject of *Hernani* was accepted by the management of La Fenice, all the letters that follow are of great interest because they reveal the origin and the way in which this opera was composed. We learn from them that if Verdi did not personally write the libretto, he sketched out the scenes and episodes, giving proof that he had a very good knowledge of the art of theatrical effects.

ELIZABETHAN WALL DECORATION

DISCOVERY IN A SUFFOLK MANOR HOUSE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Alterations now being carried out in the old Manor House, Barhams, in the parish of Higham, near Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk, have revealed behind the later period plaster walls of the partly panelled large parlour in the upper floor of the house, painted wall decorations of a most unusual and interesting character.

The painted designs, which date from about 1600 or possibly earlier, are in red and black on a thin white plaster ground; the centre design in each section of the pattern is in red, representing alternately a flower and pomegranate, the divisional scroll work being in black freehand. Above the later period ceiling—there having been originally only the open timber roof—there are further traces of the paintings finished off with a frieze, inscribed therein being verses of the Twenty-third Psalm—while the panelling itself is of a slightly later period, probably early seventeenth century. This unexpected discovery has aroused much interest among archaeologists, as the design appears to be unique so far as is known, and the walls are a fine example of the domestic decoration of Elizabethan days.

Another very curious feature of this wall decoration is that the painted designs are carried over the massive vertical oak beams of the room, the house being of the old stud type in which great oak beams were used lavishly by the builders of those days. Higham is one of the prettiest of the villages in that corner of Suffolk known as Constable's country, and the present owner of the Manor House is Mr. T. Sanderson Furniss.

*** A photograph of part of the decoration appears on page 18.

HAMBURG CHESS CONGRESS

FULL RESULTS OF FIRST ROUND

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

HAMBURG, JULY 14

The withdrawal of Belgium and Mexico from the International Team Tournament will necessitate a slight change in the programme of that event, and will mean a reduction in the number of points it is possible for a team to make. But, as it means two games less to play, I do not suppose there will be any complaints, but the point may arise in the future whether entries from defaulting countries should be accepted, if it may mean refusing last moment entries from others. Yugoslavia is a case in point here.

The programme had provided for two rounds to-day, and the change meant that only one was played, with the adjourned games for to-morrow afternoon. There were a good number left over at the end of this afternoon.

The following are the full results of the first round of the Team Tournament, and in every case (—) indicates adjourned games:—

BRITISH EMPIRE		GERMANY	
Sultan Khan	0	C. Ahues	1
F. D. Yates	—	F. Samisch	—
Sir G. A. Thomas	0	C. Carls	1
W. Winter	½	H. Wagner	½
Total	½	Total	2½
DENMARK		NORWAY	
E. Andersen	—	O. K. Jorgensen	—
T. E. Gemzoe	1	O. Hovind	0
K. Ruben	—	E. Halversen	—
A. Desler	1	A. Krogdahl	0
Total	2	Total	—
AUSTRIA		HOLLAND	
H. Kmoch	—	H. Weenink	—
H. Muller	1	S. Landau	0
		J. H. O. van den Bosch	0
J. Lokvenc	1	D. Noteboom	1
S. R. Wolf	0	Total	1
Total	2	FRANCE	
UNITED STATES		M. Duchamp	½
F. J. Marshall	½	A. Gromer	—
I. Kashdan	—	A. Voisin	—
H. M. Phillips	—	L. Betbeder	—
J. A. Anderson	—	Total	½
Total	½	SPAIN	
RUMANIA		D. Lafora	0
A. Tyroler	1	V. Marin	—
S. Bakogh	—	A. Ribera	—
A. Baratz	—	P. Soler	½
H. Taubmann	½	Total	½
Total	1½	SWEDEN	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		G. Staahlberg	—
S. Flohr	—	K. Berndtsson	0
A. Pokorny	1	G. Stoltz	—
K. Treybal	—	E. Lundin	0
J. Reiffr	1	Total	—
Total	2	ICELAND	
LATVIA		E. Gilfer	0
F. Apschenek	1	A. Asgeirsson	0
V. Petrow	1	E. Thorvaldsson	0
M. Feigin	1	J. Gudmandsson	—
A. Taube	—	Total	—
Total	3	LITHUANIA	
FINLAND		S. Macht	0
B. Rasmusson	1	J. Vistanetzki	1
H. Larsen	0	M. Scheinberg	—
T. Gauffin	—	L. Abramavichus	—
I. Rahn	—	Total	1
Total	1	HUNGARY	
POLAND		G. Maroczy	0
A. Rubinstein	1	A. Takacs	0
S. Tartakower	1	A. Vajda	—
D. Przepiorka	—	A. Steiner	½
P. Makarczyrk	½	Total	½
Total	2½		

In the tournament for the Women's Championship of the World there are now five entries, Fräulein Hentschel having come in for Germany. She should win her adjourned game against Mrs. Stevenson, and in the other game Fröken Beskow was playing without exact knowledge of the time limit. Consequently 20 moves in six minutes was something she failed to manage successfully.

ART EXHIBITION

THE CIVIL SERVICE

If there are any general characteristics to distinguish the exhibition of the Civil Service Arts Council they are, appropriately, those of neatness and order, and they are made all the more evident by the setting of the Imperial Gallery of Art, Imperial Institute, where the exhibition is held this year instead of in the North Court of the Victoria and Albert Museum, that being occupied by the insufficiently appreciated exhibition of English Medieval Art.

To recall, the Council exists as a central organization for the purpose of encouraging and co-ordinating the pursuit of all forms of art throughout the Civil Service, assisting and correlating artistic associations where they exist and promoting their formation where they do not. As we know, it does not rule out sectional exhibitions, such as those of the Post Office and the Ministry of Health, but once a year it arranges a general and representative exhibition from all branches of the Civil Service.

This year, owing to the change of quarters, the exhibition is rather smaller than usual, and it gains thereby in quality. It consists of 440 works in oil, water-colour, pastel, black and white, engraving, sculpture and photography, and pottery and other applied arts and crafts. Some of the exhibitors are officially connected with art, and one or two may almost be called professional artists, but the scale of merit is so nicely graduated that their works do not stand out more than is consistent with a friendly lead. Sir Charles Holmes pitches the highest note with a beautiful water-colour of "Woods and Fells, Settle," and Professor William Rothenstein, Mr. Martin Hardie, and Mr. Charles Harvey loyally respond at convenient intervals.

In looking at the work in general one cannot help hesitating between that which shows high technical accomplishment and that which is rather the product of untutored originality. In the first class must be placed the seascapes, in oil and water-colour—"The Incoming Tide" for a good example—by Captain J. Guy Dollman, who has a fine sense of movement and pattern and remarkable dexterity, particularly in water-colour—and the oil painting of a girl reading, "After the Day's Work," by Mr. A. H. Fitt. Typical of the other are the strange landscape compositions in oil—"Pulling down Old Lambeth Bridge" is the best—by Dr. S. W. Wheaton, and the two water-colours (52 and 54) by Mr. B. S. Long. Sir Victor Wellesley, who delighted us last year with a Dutch townscape, has gone romantic, and his "The Bath of Diana" is the most ambitious composition in the exhibition. Other works of special merit are "Field Workers, Cancale," by Mr. G. C. Robson, "Custom House Quay," by Mr. T. P. Clark, "Telham Farm, Sussex," by Mr. Will King, "Near Cader Idris," by Mr. Albert Lomax, "Middlesex Elms," by Mr. Alfred T. H. Stone, "Bury Hill from Amberley," by Mr. Ernest Blaikley, "The Cottage Door," by Mr. W. H. Ludlow, "Alice," by Mr. W. Isaac Herbert, and the drawings by Mr. Blaikley and Mr. H. T. Rees. Mr. Rowland Koster shows a whole case of very accomplished pottery, but it is questionable if the artistic quality is not higher in the two pots (421 and 433) by Mr. K. W. Elliott. The photography is at a remarkably high level, particularly in the matter of composition.

BETTER BRITISH PRINTING

The LORD MAYOR commented on the great improvement in British printing when he opened an exhibition of post-War types at the St. Bride Institute, E.C., yesterday. "In the old days we used to go to Germany to see what they had," he said. "Then we came away feeling rather envious of them. Now we want them to come and see what we can do, and they will probably be a little envious of us." Whatever some people felt about some of the new types, he thought there could be no doubt that a tremendous improvement had been manifest in display work. For this a great deal of praise was due to the advertising trade. Mr. C. W. BOWERMAN, chairman of the Governors of the Institute, said that many of the new types introduced features from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, altered to meet modern requirements. The exhibition consists of 701 different new types, of all sizes—about a third of which have been contributed by British manufacturers.

The Royal Naval School of Music is to be transferred from Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth, to the Royal Marine Depôt, Deal, between April 8 and October 1, of next year. The decision has been taken on grounds of economy.

CARS OF TO-DAY

DODGE EIGHT-IN-LINE

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The Dodge Eight-in-Line is a good example of the latest American car.

The five-seater metal saloon is ingeniously constructed; the mono-piece body is made of light steel stampings fused together. The floor-boards are held directly to the frame, and in consequence of spot and flash welding there are no body joints. The body sits down well on the chassis, giving a low centre of gravity and overall height, yet exceptional headroom. The six side windows are of good size and neatly curved at the top. The interior finish is trim and modern, but not fanciful. Three interior lights, companions, and anti-glare reflecting mirror, a large ventilator in each side of the scuttle, a movable foot-rest, a folding grid at the back, bumpers, and chromium plating are among the standard fittings. All the six side glasses have convenient winders; the two front can be let right down, and the other four about three-quarters of the way. There is only a small pocket on two of the doors and no cup-boards. The one-piece screen can be moved, only for ventilation, by a winding handle. The whole of the front seat can be adjusted, tools are under the cushion, and the battery is under the front floorboards, which are screwed down; but there is a trap over it. The spare wire wheel and 5.50in. for 18in. rim tire are in a well in the nearside front wing; large plates hide the hubs and wheel nuts. The roof has a wide gutter.

The 8-cylinder engine has side valves, five main bearings, and a compression ratio of 5·2 to 1; the firing order is 1, 6, 2, 5, 8, 3, 7, 4, and while the nominal power is 26·45, the unit is said to give 76 h.p. at 3,400 r.p.m. The cylinder dimensions are 73 and 107·9mm., making the capacity 3,617 c.c. The engine, with the gearbox, is held in the frame at four points. The cylinder head is in one, as are also the block and the upper half of the crank-chamber; it can be lifted without disturbance to other parts except the horn. In the front of the block an impeller is combined with the fan. The gland can be regulated; there should be enough clearance for repacking. A triangular belt drive is used for these parts; the generator is on the nearside. The V-shaped belt can be easily tensioned by moving the dynamo. The film and honeycomb radiator is in a shell; a tap runs the water off, but it might have a spout to take the water through the undershield to the ground. Lubrication is forced throughout the engine; spray through small-metered holes in the connecting rod bearings lubricates the cylinders. The tube oil filler has a semi-permanent gauze. The relief valve, just below, is easily reached. The starter, built-in under the bonnet, works in sequence. The make-and-break and distributor are set at an angle to the vertical midway in the length of the engine and facing the operator.

The valves are on the offside, and when the cover plates are moved the tappets can be adjusted. The sparking plugs are accessible; the oval flat section four-branch inlet is bolted horizontally to the exhaust manifold, which has three double ports and a single one at each end. Brass nuts, reachable with a box spanner, hold the two manifolds. The lower hose connexion of the water-pipe to the bottom of the radiator is rather awkward to get at. There is a separate breather pipe towards the back of the engine. The carburettor is vertical and above the centre of the inlet manifold with a large air cleaner on the top. In such a high place the whole is easy to remove or adjust. There is a mechanical petrol pump with a breakable bowl filter. The back tank holds 12½ gallons; the filler is towards the side; there is no gauze. An electric petrol gauge is among the instruments in front of the driver, also a thermometer for the water. The heat for the mixture is controllable from the dash, and the exhaust pipe is taken down centrally and below the shield.

Steering is by worm and sector with adjustable Timken bearings; the box is held within the channel of the frame. The master cylinder and small tank for the control of the four-wheel hydraulic brakes is housed within the offside rear bearer arm. The single plate dry clutch has an oil-less graphite spigot bearing. The travel of the clutch pedal is alterable. There are no external means of oiling the pedal shaft bearings. The gear-box is a separate casting from the clutch housing face and is bolted up to it. There is a small level plug in the nearside of the box, and there are three forward speeds with the customary central, flexible lever, without stop for reverse. The ratios are 4·6, 8·25, and 12.7 to 1. Just behind is a band transmission brake with a central hand-lever. The open propeller shaft has metallic joints, and the half-floating back axle has spiral bevel gearing contained in a banjo case. Here also oil is replenished through a small level hole.

The suspension is half-elliptical; the springs are flat, of good length, and well-clipped, and work with hydraulic shock absorbers; they have rubber bushed shackles. The back springs are under the axle; the front springs follow the tapered frame. There are no stops behind the after shackles. The four brake drums are enclosed and on each of the shields or inner sides there are two nuts for adjusting them. When once the shoes are set, regulation and compensation should be automatic for some time. All the steering connexions are behind the axle. There is good entrance by all four doorways, though by the rear door a passenger's coat is apt to touch the wing; the driver can get to his seat also from the nearside.

ON THE ROAD

This Dodge behaves well; in fact, but for some fore and aft movement, I have little fault to find with the running. The engine is quiet, and full of smooth vigour. There is rapid acceleration, and the pulling is well-balanced even under hard conditions. The cooling worked as it should. The clutch and gear change actions were satisfactory and though second could be quieter it was not noisy; it is not often required. The steering and fourwheel brakes were distinctly good. The former was light to handle yet free from shake, and there is a good lock. The pedal brakes were powerful and progressive, with a light touch and without sign of snatch or over responsiveness. They were inclined to squeak slightly in the last part of their application. There was also a squeak from one of the back springs or some part of the body.

Wheelbase, track, and ground clearance measure 114, 57, and 9 inches. The mean turning circle is about 43ft. The seating was very comfortable. The greatest speeds on first, second, and top are about 27, 45 and 70 or a little over. On the outward journey there was a slightly favourable cross wind; the road was dry; there were two persons in the saloon. Sixty-two miles an hour was attained on the stretch, 30 and 57 on the 1 in 22½ hill, and 30 on the crest of the old Dashwood Hill starting at the bottom on top. The saloon costs £425.

"Cars of To-day"—the seventh annual edition—containing 94 complete reviews, and a new and enlarged edition of "The Art of Driving" are published by The Times Publishing Company, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at 2s. and 1s. 3d. respectively, or can be had from newsagents, booksellers, or bookstalls.

VARIETY THEATRES

THE PALLADIUM

There is at the beginning of the Palladium programme the turn of Renée and Godfrey, an exceptionally clever acrobatic dance, to put the audience into the kind of genial mood which will make it appreciate Mr. Robb Wilton's joke—Mr. Wilton being a soldier who realizes in 1930 that the War ended in 1918—that a porter on Waterloo Station told him that Bradman had won the War. The Houston Sisters, bravely turning their quarrelsome backs on all that Leeds could offer them, remained faithful to Scotland, and their way of taking the orchestra (particularly the orchestra) and the audience into their confidence as to the meaning of the phrase a "house-party" was as delightful as were Miss Patricola's songs. Miss Irene Bordoni, "A French International Singing Comedienne," lived up to at least two of her imposing list of adjectives, and there was no possible doubt that Miss Beate Bradna was accurately described as "an acrobatic dancer." Messrs. Clapham and Dwyer brought their own inimitable technique to bolster up the announcement that they were appearing in "a spot of bother," and there remained Mr. Charles Austin and his company in *Parker, P.C.*

THE COLISEUM

Music and acrobatics are the features of a rather patchy programme at the Coliseum this week. Miss José Collins, returning to the London stage after a long absence, sets a standard for the music, in which for once jazz has no part. Her singing of the final air from *Madame Butterfly*, and of the Cigarette Song from *A Southern Maid* was exceedingly popular. Miss Désirée Ellinger and Mr. Donald Mather sang gracefully some lighter modern songs; and Miss Helena Millais set to well-known airs some feminine variations on the songs of occupation. The best of the acrobats were Miss Vera Rudd and Partner, while the two Lengas suggested amusing origins for modern dances, the most effective being the Egyptian Dance modelled on a London policeman directing traffic. Mr. Bob Hall, rhyming extempore, reviewed such national events as the Test Match and Mrs. Meyrick's adventures.

OPERA

STRAND. Proprietor, Kyrle Bellew.
CARL ROSA OPERA SEASON.
TO-NIGHT, at 8. MESSALINA.
RISPAH GOODACRE, AUDREY MILDMAY, WILLIAM ROLAND.
HUBERT DUNKERLEY, LEYLAND WHITE.
Conductor: ARTHUR HAMMOND.
POPULAR PRICES. TEMPLE BAR 2860, 4143.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
TOM WALLS, Mary Brough, and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE SILENT WITNESS.
MARIE LOHR. MALCOLM KEEN
The Old Bailey trial that is thrilling all London.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) 2.30, 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée & Philip Stuart. 200th Perf. Wed.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
DENNIS KING in
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Tem. Bar 5122.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., MON. & WED., 2.30.
In association with Willhut, Ltd., Famous Players Guild, Ltd., presents
THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN.
By Walter Hackett.
MARION LORNE. C. AUBREY SMITH.
CATHLEEN NESBITT. NIGEL BRUCE.

EVERYMAN. Hampstead 7224.
LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. Mat., Sat., at 2.30.

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991.) TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
Matinées, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"THE LOVE RACE."
STANLEY LUPINO, LADDIE CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY in
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GRAFTON, Tottenham Court-road.
ANNAJANSKA.
By BERNARD SHAW. (Last Weeks.)
And UNUSUAL VARIETY. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
WED., FRI., 2.30. Museum 1424. Café opens 6.30.

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
EVERY EVENING, 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, London. (Gerr. 0648.)
EVGS., 8.15. Mats., Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller in Association with Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
BOBBY HOWES
In a New Musical Comedy,
"SONS O' GUNS."
with ROBERT HALE and MIREILLE PERREY, &c.

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
12th Month of CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Production
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

LITTLE. (Tem. 6501.) TO-DAY, 2.30 & 9.
MARY NEWCOMB in
JEALOUSY.
Matinées, Tuesday and Saturday, at 2.30.

LONDON PAVILION. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, TO-DAY and THURS., 2.30.
CHARLES B.
COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE.
"MR. COCHRAN'S BEST REVUE."—*Daily Mail.*

LYCEUM. (Last Week.) TEMPLE BAR 7617
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Weds. and Thurs. at 2.30.
A JULIAN WYLIE Musical Production.
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."
CLIFFORD MOLLISON. EDMUND GWENN
JEAN COLIN. RICHARD DOLMAN
Vera Bryer, Maria Minetti, Albert Brouett, Howell, Harzer, and Naldi.
SEATS BOOKABLE from 3s. (Unres., 3s., 2s., & 1s.)

LYRIC, Hammersmith. EVENINGS, 8.40.
(Riverside 3012.) MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
Nigel Playfair presents
THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST.
"OSCAR WILDE'S MASTERPIECE."—*The Times.*
John Gielgud, Mabel Terry-Lewis, Jean Cadell.

NEW (Tem. 3878). 2.30, 8.45. Mats., Tues., Thurs.
OWEN NARES and JEANNE DE CASALIS in
"DESIRE."
Adapted by John Leslie Frith.
"SMART AUDIENCES WILL LIKE THIS PLAY."—*Daily Express.*

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Ger. 5162.
GLADYS COOPER and GERALD du MAURIER in "CYNARA."
By H. M. Harwood and R. Gore Browne.
CELIA JOHNSON
ANN TODD. DORICE FORDRED.
CAMPBELL GULLAN.
Mats., Wednesday and Thursday, at 2.30.

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3033.
LAST WEEK.
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Wed. & Thurs., 2.30.
HEATHER THATCHER.
CONNIE EDISS. AUSTIN MELFORD.
LESLIE HENSON.

ROYALTY. Gerr. 2690. 8.30, Tu., Th., 2.30.
THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM.
EDITH EVANS. GODFREY TEARLE.
Miles Malleson. Eric Portman.
Martin Walker. Mary Mayfren.
Produced by NIGEL PLAYFAIR.
"HASTEN TO THE ROYALTY TO SEE THE SALTIEST, MOST ELEGANT COMEDY ACTING OF OUR TIME. A DELICIOUS ENTERTAINMENT."—*Sunday Pictorial.*

ST. JAMES'S. Lessee & Mgr., Gilbert Miller.
EVGS., 8.30. WED., THURS., 2.30. (Ger. 3903.)
FERENC MOLNAR'S COMEDY,
THE SWAN.
EDNA BEST. HERBERT MARSHALL
IRENE VANBRUGH. COLIN CLIVE
HENRIETTA WATSON. C. V. FRANCE

ST. MARTIN'S. At 8.30. Wed. & Thurs., 2.30.
PETTICOAT INFLUENCE.
NIGE

Imperial and Foreign News

PARTIES IN THE PRAIRIES

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS

(FROM OUR CANADIAN CORRESPONDENT)

As the Canadian election campaign proceeds, the prairie provinces are clearly becoming the real battleground of the contest. At present impartial observers believe that the turnover in the other provinces is not likely to be sufficiently large either to put the Government in an impregnable position or to give the Conservatives hopes of a clear majority, but in the prairies there is a possibility of a decisive sweep.

In the prairies Mr. Mackenzie King and his Government are markedly on the defensive. Out of 54 prairie seats in the late Parliament, the Liberals and their faithful allies, the Liberal-Progressives, held 34, the Independent-Progressives 16, the Labour Party three. The Conservatives had to be content with a solitary representative in their leader, Mr. Bennett, whose prestige and popularity enabled him to hold West Calgary. The 34 Liberal and Liberal-Progressive seats, of which not more than one-fourth can be counted safe, are at present being vigorously attacked by the Conservatives, who have all their candidates in the field.

When the campaign began economic conditions in the prairies were already unpropitious for the Government. The lowness of wheat prices and the general agricultural depression had brought the farmers to the same sort of discontented and querulous mood which induced them to turn in an almost solid body against the Meighen Government at the election of 1921. Business was poor in all the towns and cities; the mining and forestry industries were struggling with difficulties, and unemployment had become serious. In the month since the opening of the campaign these conditions have grown worse instead of better. Wheat prices have sagged below $1 a bushel—a price which would have seemed incredible a year ago—and the crop which is now growing is doing none too well, a heavy toll having been taken by soil drifting, cut worms, and other plagues.

UNEMPLOYMENT

There has also been an extension of unemployment. It is asserted that there are over 100,000 people out of work in the prairie provinces. A large proportion of the workless are concentrated in cities like Winnipeg, where there has been some rioting by Communists, and Calgary; but they are to be found in every town or village throughout the prairie region. In most years the springtime brings a scarcity of labour on the prairies, but this year many farmers who formerly hired extra labour for seeding have been compelled through lack of funds to rely upon the efforts of themselves and their families. There has been a curtailment of mining and oil-drilling activities, and many business firms have had to reduce their staffs. Unemployment is perhaps the dominant issue in the prairie provinces campaign, and Mr. Bennett and his lieutenants have been exploiting it to the limit. They have been making specific pledges that, if the Conservative Party is returned to power, a special Session will be immediately called to take the measures necessary for the relief of unemployment.

Mr. King's Ministry has not seen fit to counter with any similar pledge, but is relying for salvation upon its general record and its Budget. Mr. Dunning and other Liberal leaders are taking the line that the Budget was framed for the special purpose of improving the fortunes of the prairie provinces, that it will bring about a larger inflow of British manufactured goods, which will not only increase the purchasing power of Great Britain but will also generate sentiments of gratitude and good will calculated to make the marketing of Canadian foodstuffs easier in Britain. They are also claiming credit for the solution of the problem of the natural resources of the West and for the completion of the Hudson Bay railway. They can, therefore, point to their credit several practical accomplishments, and in regard to unemployment they maintain that the Conservatives are grossly exaggerating the seriousness of the situation and that Canada is relatively well off as compared with the United States and other countries.

MANITOBA SEATS

On the other hand, Liberal Ministers have to meet the charge that the protectionist features of their Budget imply a shameless recantation of their former principles and professions and that they cannot fail to increase the Western farmers' cost of production, a thing which cannot be tolerated in view of the vigorous competition now threatened in world wheat markets. Mr. Bennett has shown a measure of audacious honesty which pleases many Westerners in arguing that a higher tariff, by expanding Canadian manufacturing and increasing domestic purchasing power, will in the long run benefit the prairie farmer.

In Manitoba, Winnipeg, which has now over 120,000 voters, has four seats, of which the Liberals hold two and Labour two. South Winnipeg is traditionally a Conservative seat, and would certainly revert to its old allegiance if the Conservative candidate were somebody else than that celebrated veteran Mr. Robert Rogers. Mr. Rogers, however, does not command the confidence of the younger element of his party, and although his chances are considered fairly good, he may have some difficulty in carrying the seat. North Centre Winnipeg is being defended for the Liberals by Mr. J. T. Thorson, a former Rhodes Scholar, and, if the threatened intervention of a Labour candidate comes, he will certainly lose it to Major W. W. Kennedy, who held it for the Conservatives in the Parliament of 1925. Mr. Woodsworth, the Labour leader, is absolutely safe in South Centre Winnipeg, and his colleague, Mr. Heaps, will probably be elected again in North Winnipeg, thanks to the unemployment situation.

Mr. T. A. Crerar, the former Progressive leader, who is now Minister of Railways in Mr. King's Cabinet, inherited the Brandon constituency from Senator Forke, and he is faced with a difficult fight against a popular Conservative. Moreover, the Labour candidate, Miss Brigden, will get a certain amount of support from Radical farmers.

The purely rural seats are, with one exception, all held by Liberal-Progressives, who are seeking re-election. A number of these Liberal-Progressives, however, have at their nominating conventions been faced with the charge that, instead of taking the independent line to which they had pledged themselves, they have become bound to the chariot wheels of the Government, and do not therefore deserve to be re-elected. At one joint convention of Liberals and Progressives a group of Progressive farmers withdrew in protest and announced their intention of refusing to back any supporter of the Government. If the farmers did not happen to be very short of funds Independent-Progressive candidates would certainly appear in all the rural constituencies of Manitoba.

Another factor in the situation is the strong anti-Catholic sentiment which finds expression through the Canadian Ku Klux Klan. A number of Liberals are expected to desert their party through dislike of Quebec's dominating position in its councils. In Manitoba the Conservatives have absolutely nothing to lose, and their more optimistic experts predict that they will gain seven or eight seats, but the Liberals have one tremendous advantage in the powerful and skilful advocacy of the *Manitoba Free Press*, and they are confident that they can keep their losses down to four or even below that figure.

GERMAN FASCIST SPLIT

FREE FIGHT BETWEEN RIVAL GROUPS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 14

The secession of the "revolutionary" group from Herr Hitler's National Socialist Party has soon passed the stage of exchanging insults in the newspapers. The rival groups of Fascists came to blows yesterday and treated each other to samples of that violence which they have hitherto preserved in common for the police, the Communists, and others of whom they disapproved. Major Buchrucker, the former "Putschist," had his nose broken.

Dr. Granz, one of the "revolutionary" leaders who had already been ejected from the National Socialist Party before the split in consequence of a difference with Herr Hitler, summoned a meeting in the village of Albersdorf, in Holstein, where he is a veterinary surgeon. Albersdorf lies in the midst of the agricultural area where the National Socialists have been agitating for a year or so, encouraging the peasants to oppose forced sales and refuse to pay taxes, and where the bomb outrage movement appears to have had its source. Dr. Granz brought Major Buchrucker and Herr Schappke from Berlin (where, with Herr Otto Strasser, they lead the "revolutionaries") to explain from the platform the reasons why they had seceded from the National Socialist Party.

National Socialists thronged to Albersdorf from all parts of the countryside and even from Hamburg. Supporters of Herr Hitler and the main party predominated. The proceedings had hardly begun when the "Hitler Song" was started, and immediately afterwards a "shock troop" of about a dozen men, armed with the rubber truncheons, knuckledusters, iron rods, chair legs, and similar instruments which make up the National Socialist armoury, rushed the platform. The "revolutionary" leaders were promptly laid out, the major with a broken nose, and the veterinary surgeon with a broken head. When "revolutionary" supporters rushed to the rescue from the cloakroom they were also handled with dispatch. One was flung out of the window and had his feet broken. A general fight developed. Country gendarmes, who had difficulty in forcing their way through the *mêlée*, eventually restored order.

While the National Socialists are thus engaged in civil war, they have suffered a second defeat at Leipzig, where the Supreme Court has condemned the politically coloured prayers which Herr Frick, the National Socialist Minister of the Interior and Education in Thuringia, sought to impose on the school-children. As the Thuringian Government had agreed to abide by the Court's decision, the prayers will presumably be withdrawn, and the ban on Reich subsidies for education raised.

U.S. PROHIBITION AGENTS ARRESTED

CHARGE OF DRUNKENNESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 14

An awkward situation has arisen out of attempts to enforce the laws in Iowa. A few days ago a branch of the American Legion held a convention at Marquette. Some of the legionaires who gathered in a billiard hall to spend the evening were interrupted by two Federal prohibition agents, who drove those present away from the bar at the back of the room and seized a quantity of alleged alcohol. The legionaires say that both prohibition agents were drunk at the time of the raid. As the two agents retreated from the billiard hall, taking with them the proprietor as a prisoner and the alleged liquor, the legionaires pursued them with threats. The prohibition agents drew their revolvers, but a sudden rush overpowered them.

They drove away in a motor-car, but later stopped in a restaurant in the neighbouring town of McGregor. Here they were arrested by a local constable on charges of parking in a prohibited area, driving without lights, and being intoxicated. They were put in the local gaol and kept there until late the following afternoon, when the Mayor of McGregor sentenced one agent to a fine of $99.99 for reckless driving, and the other to a fine of $75 for drunkenness. When they attempted to appeal they were thrown into gaol again.

When they were finally released they hastened to headquarters at Dubuque and told the story to Mr. George Parsons, federal prohibition administrator for Northern Iowa. Mr. Parsons collected eight agents and drove off to McGregor at their head. There they seized the constable who had originally arrested the two agents and bundled him into the car. Then they went to the home of the mayor, whom they manacled and put in the car with the constable. Then they went on to Marquette through crowds of astonished townsfolk come to see their mayor and constable driven through the streets in irons. At Marquette they arrested another local policeman and one other man.

CHINESE TREASURES FOR ART MUSEUM

INSURANCE CLERK'S BEQUEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 14

A clerk formerly employed by the Metropolitan Insurance Company, who lived alone in a small apartment in the Bronx, and died some months ago at the age of 57, has bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art his entire estate, which consists of 1,065 examples of Chinese textiles.

The clerk, whose name was William Christian Paul, had spent all his spare money on assembling this unique collection. He began it on his return from a trip round the world which he took in 1908 for the sake of his health. After that trip he scarcely ever left New York. As his knowledge became increasingly expert, and his passion for his collection more and more absorbing, dealers with peculiarly rare examples to dispose of began to offer them to him even before approaching wealthy and well-known collectors. He seldom took advice, relying almost entirely on his own judgment. The collection includes work of the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. This treasure he kept in trunks, boxes, and cupboards in his apartment in the Bronx.

THE WAFD AND THE CROWN IN EGYPT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 14

Nahas Pasha, the leader of the Opposition, made a statement to the Press this afternoon, in reply to an article published in a London newspaper. He said that it was untrue that the Wafd wanted a régime other than the Monarchy in Egypt. Article I. of the Constitution was that Egypt was to be ruled by an hereditary Sovereign, and that as the Wafdists had taken the oath to protect that Constitution they would keep their oath.

THE BECHUANALAND CONCESSION

QUESTION OF TERMINATION

Information has been received in London that Tsekedi, the paramount chief of the Bamangwato Reserve in Bechuanaland, is giving notice through the High Commissioner in South Africa to terminate the concession held there by the Chartered Company.

Last March Chief Tsekedi visited this country in order to interview Lord Passfield. The object of his visit was to secure official assistance in cancelling the concession held by the British South Africa Company. It was largely due to the conflicting legal opinion as to the terminability of the concession that the paramount chief visited first the Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of South Africa, and secondly Lord Passfield in London. It should have been obvious to the Chief that it was impossible for the Colonial Secretary to decide whether the concession was in perpetuity or terminable. Confronted with this dilemma, Lord Passfield was apparently in favour of making an amicable settlement between the chief and the Chartered Company, under which an entirely new concession would have been granted to the British South Africa Company.

The chief and his advisers before they left South Africa for London apparently believed that pressure was being exerted by the Secretary of State in order to secure the chief's signature to this new concession, which was not the case. The High Commissioner for South Africa had assured Chief Tsekedi that he was a perfectly free agent in the matter and that it was open to him to execute no concession. He had, however, advised the chief to sign the new agreement because it was more favourable to the Bamangwato tribe than the 1893 concession; and if the paramount chief and his advisers had been prepared to accept this new concession Lord Passfield, it is understood, would have been ready to issue a proclamation under which mining would have been regulated in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. In view of statements made in South Africa and of questions raised in the House of Commons, the Government has made it clear that it would be no party to exercising any compulsion upon the chief to sign the new concession.

The concession was granted to the company on July 25, 1893, by the paramount Chief Khama. It conceded the sole and exclusive right to prospect for precious stones, minerals, and metals in the Bamangwato Reserve, subject to definite provisions for restricting the concession within certain limits of towns and villages, roads, &c. The company on its part is under the obligation to introduce into the territory only men of good type, and to do all in its power to discourage the introduction of intoxicating liquors; and for this concession the British South African Company was to pay, and has regularly paid, the sum of £25 per month on the discovery of precious metals, &c. Finally, the paramount chief Khama declared the concession to be the only one in force, and that he would not grant any other mining company any concession over his territory while the concession of 1893 was in operation.

The present form of notice seems to indicate that the decision of the chief and his advisers to terminate the concession means not only that they are determined to maintain the cancellation of the 1893 agreement, but that they are not at present prepared to enter into any other concession. The next move is therefore, presumably, with the British South Africa Company. The company may elect to submit the case to judicial decision, and it is understood that the Bamangwato authorities have no objection to the case coming ultimately before the Privy Council.

THE ITALIAN FRONTIER INCIDENT

ANARCHIST ARRESTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, JULY 13

The third man concerned in the frontier affray at Gaggiolio (Varese) last week, when one Italian frontier guard was shot dead and another wounded in preventing a party of three men and a woman from crossing into Switzerland, was arrested yesterday.

It was at first supposed that the party was engaged in contraband traffic, but it is now evident that the affair has a political background. The man arrested yesterday is Eugenio Macchi, aged 30, one of the gang of anarchists sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in connexion with the bomb outrage at the Diana Theatre in 1921. Macchi was released from gaol only a few months ago, and inquiries are now being made as to where he obtained the ample funds that were spent in bribing his two male companions, who were natives of the Varese, to guide him in his flight across the frontier with his woman companion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JULY 14

It is reported that ten Italian young men have secretly crossed the frontier and arrived in Switzerland on their way to France. In consequence of numerous cases of Italians leaving the country Fascist guards have been reinforced on the frontier.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY IN U.S.

NEW FEDERAL POLICE FORCE SUGGESTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 14

In a letter just made public, Mr. Elihu Root expresses the conviction that the United States Government ought to bring into being a new Federal police organization designed to protect the country against the menace of Bolshevism.

The letter was written in response to a communication from Mr. Ralph Easley, executive secretary of the National Civic Federation, a strongly anti-pacifist and anti-Redical body. The complaint had been voiced by Mr. Easley and Mr. Hamilton Fish, jun., who is chairman of the Congressional Committee investigating Communist activities here, that since the Department of Justice disbanded the secret police six years ago there have been no defences against Red activity. Mr. Root points out that there are organizations of Federal police agents to deal with the violation of prohibition, Customs, and other laws of the Federal Government, but no general police organization such as might deal with revolutionaries.

He concludes:—"We have reason to believe that an assault is being made by secret means, supported by the resources of a great Empire, and aimed at the destruction of our system of government, and we find that the Federal Government has no police force available for our protection. Of course, such a force ought to be provided."

AUSTRALIAN ARBITRATION BILL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, JULY 14

The Senate is expected to demand amendments to the Arbitration Bill unacceptable to the Ministry. In that event the Bill will be shelved until next year because of the adjournment of Parliament in August.

Mr. Justice Dethridge, of the Arbitration Court, has given his award in respect of shearers' wages, which are to be reduced in all States except Queensland by 20 per cent. He said he was faced with the distasteful duty of adjusting wages in accordance with economic realities. When the cost of production was greater than the market price after all other savings had been made, there was no alternative to reducing wages. If the wool industry were crippled all the other industries would be more or less maimed. It was the staple industry of the country and not a parasite that Australia could allow to wither. The Court must not blind itself to facts.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA

OFFICIAL REVIEW

The Government of India's weekly appreciation of the situation, reviewing events up to July 10, was issued yesterday. In the course of it the Government says:—

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE: TRIBAL.—The week has seen a recrudescence of hostile activity in South Waziristan in the Upper Shaktu area. A hostile Shabi Khel Mullah, named Gulin, succeeded in collecting a *lashkar* of Shabi Khel, Kikarai Jalal Khel, and Nazar Khel Mahsuds. Simultaneously, Mullah Kundalai with Ramzan, Sadde Khan, and other hostile leaders collected a *lashkar* in the Maidan and Baddar valley area on the evening of July 6. Gulin's *lashkar* invested the Scouts' post at Sararogha, and during the night fired shots into the post. They destroyed a neighbouring Khassadar post and smashed the water pumps on which the post depends for its water supply. On the morning of July 7 Kundalai's *lashkar* from Maidan and Baddar entered Marobi village, on the main Razmak-Sararogha road, attacked the Khassadar post at Shamak Raghza and destroyed the road bridge above Marobi. The *lashkar* then joined forces with Gulin at Sararogha on the evening of July 7. A strong party under Sadde Khan and others was detached from Sararogha and moved down the road, its objectives apparently being the Kotkai and Ahnai Scouts' posts, and the Khassadar posts south of Sararogha.

On July 8 the main *lashkar* was still in position round Sararogha. In the late evening they again concerted an attack on the Scouts' post, and a gun belonging to Sadde Khan was brought into action. The gun was put out of action by machine-gun fire from the post, and the *lashkar* withdrew to a distance, but kept up long-range sniping. The *lashkar* withdrew northwards on the morning of July 9, but in the evening of the same day returned and made a further determined attack on the Scouts' post. It was repulsed with much loss, including, it is said, the destruction of gunners owing to the bursting of Sadde Khan's gun. The *lashkar* then retired towards Piazha, captured and destroyed the Khassadar posts at Piazha and Bibizai and invested the Khassadar posts at Shamak and Ladha. On the advent of the Razmak column on July 10, the *lashkar* withdrew towards Maidan. A noticeable feature of the operation has been the cooperation on the part of friendly sections and the loyalty of the Khassadars. Continuous air action has been maintained against *lashkars* and the areas which supplied them, and numerous casualties have been inflicted on *lashkars*. On the Peshawar border, Alingar Fakir is still active.

The Haji of Turangzai has announced his intention to leave the Mohmand country if the Mohmands do not join him in a *jehad* (holy war).

INTERNAL.—Bannu District reports a slight recrudescence of political meetings in villages. Five Congress volunteers, organizing picketing by villagers in Bannu City, were arrested and sentenced.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

In other parts of India, the civil disobedience movement pursues its course. There has been increased activity in some places and a lull in others, but on the whole the recent indications of a decline have been maintained. It is reported that in Bengal, as a whole, the civil disobedience movement is on the decrease, but that tendency towards violence is increasing, and there are signs that the terrorist party may become more active. Madras Presidency also reports a definite slackening in the movement, due, however, more to vigorous action by the authorities than to voluntary abandonment by its adherents. A similar improvement is manifested in other Provinces, except in Bombay and the Central Provinces. Further clashes have taken place in Bombay Presidency between the authorities and the public, the most serious of which occurred on July 11 in Bombay, when Congress volunteers persisted in their attempts to hold a procession and meeting in honour of Garhwali soldiers who have been convicted of mutiny. In spite of the orders of the Commissioner of Police forbidding the procession, the volunteers made persistent efforts to defy authority, and the police had to make several charges before the intention was abandoned. There was a collision during the week between the police and a crowd in Poona, and, owing to its aggressive attitude, the crowd had to be dispersed by force.

While the movement remains in principle non-violent, incidents are continually occurring which show that the rank and file, especially in rural areas, cannot be restrained from acts of violence. This most commonly takes the form of attacks on small parties of police, and four or five incidents of this nature have been reported during the week from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Madras.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE

QUESTION IN THE COUNCIL OF STATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 14

Questions of constitutional interest arose in both Houses of the Indian Legislature to-day. In the Council of State Sir Phiroze Sethna moved for effect to be given to the recommendations of the Indian Delegation to last year's Assembly of the League of Nations. The chief proposals were that there be continuity of *personnel* in the Indian Delegation and that India immediately press for a seat on the Council of the League. To these Sir Phiroze added a demand that the *personnel* be wholly Indian.

Sir Brojendra Mitter, the Law Member, in reply, showed the practical difficulties of securing the attendance of the same *personnel* every year, and said that it would be useless for India to claim a seat on the Council of the League before she had control of her own affairs, or to plead for a wholly Indian delegation while such questions as the Army were outside her responsibility. This reply pleased Sir Phiroze Sethna and his friends as strengthening their claim for immediate Dominion status and confirming their belief that in the Viceroy's Council Sir Brojendra Mitter was espousing their cause in that respect.

In the Assembly the Government was asked why it had interned Mr. Gandhi under an ancient regulation instead of prosecuting him under the ordinary law, and replied that while it did not doubt that there was adequate material for a successful prosecution it had adopted the alternative course as being more in the public interest, and, particularly, more in accordance with the feelings of the people of Bombay.

To other questions, which had been tabled before the Viceroy's Address to the Legislature and last week's three-day debate, pressing for a political amnesty, Mr. Haig, the Acting Home Member, replied that while civil disobedience was in progress no question of granting a political amnesty could arise.

INDIAN EXPENDITURE

ANALYSIS OF INCREASE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 14

Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member, laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly to-day the preliminary report by Mr. Jukes, the Controller of Civil Accounts, upon his special investigation into the expenditure of the Central Government during the past six years.

The report does not touch on the direct statutory demands on the revenue, but concentrates on the normal administrative expenditure. It shows that this has risen in the last six years by Rs.20,487,000 (£1,536,775) under the head of "Central Government"; by Rs.10,429,000 (£782,175) under the head "Minor Administrations"; and by Rs.4,418,000 (£330,900) under "Charges in England." The first figure is not an exact measure of the true growth of expenditure as among the more important causes of the increase is the assumption of new responsibilities by the Government, including the taking over of the control of ports and lighthouses, the assumption of direct relations with the states formerly in relation with the Government of Bombay, new expenditure on aviation and meteorology, and the cost of the new Central Council of Agricultural Research and Operations.

The others are due to the adoption of new methods for dealing with old responsibilities, the normal expansion of work, the growth of pay under time-scales, the revision of pay and the grant of new concessions, and the increase of establishments owing to growth of work.

Most of the increase appears to be permanent.

PARIS MILITARY REVIEW

THE ARMY OF 1830

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 14

The military review and march past, which are traditional features of the Fourteenth of July celebrations, were particularly brilliant and picturesque this year. In addition to the regular troops of the garrison of Paris, representatives of the Colonial forces and detachments of men wearing uniforms of the Algerian campaign of 1830 took part in this morning's ceremony.

When President Doumergue, accompanied by Sidi Mohammed el Habib, the Bey of Tunis, drove over the Pont Alexandre III. between the ranks of the cadets from Saint-Cyr and the Ecole Polytechnique, the Esplanade des Invalides presented an imposing sight. In the front were the cadets from the Naval College, and behind them the Engineers, the Sappers, and Marines. Next came four battalions of infantry, the Colonial troops, with their drums and fifes, the cavalry, and finally the mechanized forces. The horizon-blue, the khaki, and the black uniforms of 1930 looked, for all their smartness, strangely drab against the brilliant colours in which the soldiers of 100 years ago set out to war. These detachments were drawn up behind the regular troops, and beyond them again, to form the centre of the picture, were grouped 40 Algerian Kaids, resplendent in gorgeous costumes, which scintillated with decorations.

As the President drove down the central avenue each detachment presented arms. Before the Hôtel des Invalides M. Doumergue and the Bey paused to greet the native chieftains, and then drove back across the Pont des Invalides to the saluting base on the steps of the Petit Palais. After the President had conferred decorations on the recently promoted generals, the march-past began. As soon as they had passed the saluting base the troops of the garrison of Paris turned into the Champs Elysées and formed up on either side of the Avenue to watch the Army of 1830 go by.

Preceded by a drum-major in an immense bearskin and a band playing the march from Rossini's *Moise*, came the 14th Regiment of the Line in bright blue tunics and scarlet trousers. The Sappers followed in pale blue, the Light Cavalry in green coats and leather trousers, with plumed shakos on their heads, and, no less picturesque, the Artillery dragging a small bronze cannon. Voltigeurs with white braces, Gendarmes in disproportionate bicornes, Turcos, Zouaves, Spahis, in their baggy trousers, their burnouses, their chechias, their képis, their chapskas, their boléros, and all the other items of equipment, of which the names are almost as picturesque as their appearance, followed one another.

The most popular group, however, were the Algerian Kaids on their white horses. These 40 men indeed presented a magnificent appearance. Their white burnouses were thrown back to show costumes of scarlet or purple velvet richly embroidered in gold, and they rode with all the ease and swagger which could popularly be expected of a "sheikh." As they pranced down the streets of Paris they were accompanied by a continual roar of enthusiasm.

The unofficial, but equally traditional, celebrations of the 14th have also enjoyed an immense success. The unusually low temperature for the time of the year has encouraged the dancers at every street corner, and it will be late to-morrow, as it was late this morning, before the last musician puts away his instrument and the last merrymaker goes home.

A SUPPOSED RAPHAEL

DISCOVERY IN PALERMO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JULY 14

Art lovers have been greatly interested by the suggestion that a picture now hung in the hall of the Rector of Palermo University may be, in part, at least, the work of Raphael. The picture represents the Madonna and Child with St. John.

It is stated that the picture bears a striking resemblance to a painting in the collection of the Duke of Westminster described by Adolfo Venturi in his book on Raphael (page 163, illustration No. 105). Venturi there expresses the theory that the Westminster picture is a copy of a lost prototype by Raphael, and it is now suggested that the newly-discovered picture may be this lost original.

It is admitted that there are appreciable differences between the two works, notably as regards the background. Nevertheless certain experts appear to think that at any rate the figures of the Madonna and the Child are by Raphael even though other portions of the picture may have been completed by one of his pupils. On the back of the picture has been found the lettering "AL, P, A, m; CIGALA 12." Underneath are the words "DUX CARD p. ANT" CIGALE."

It is known that Raphael was commissioned to paint pictures for certain churches in Sicily. The present picture was presented to Palermo University by the Theatines, who up to the beginning of the nineteenth century occupied a building in the Via Amqueda. When the picture was first discovered it was lying uncared for with a number of others, and it was only after it had been carefully restored that its beauty and value were recognized.

LAND RECLAMATION IN ITALY

WORK FOR 90,000 MEN A DAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JULY 13

The progress of the national land reclamation scheme is demonstrated in a striking report presented to Signor Mussolini by the Minister of Agriculture, Signor Acerbo.

During the financial year 1929-30, land reclamation operations, involving an expenditure of 1,122,000,000 lire (over £12,000,000) were approved. Of this, 885,000,000 lire are assigned to hydraulic and irrigation work carried out by the State itself, while the remaining 237,000,000 lire are being spent by private individuals, and companies subsidized by the State on such schemes as the construction of rural aqueducts, land improvements, deep ploughing, and so forth. Under this chapter comes the improvement of the Roman Campagna, on which 46,000,000 lire are being spent.

In addition to these sums, a large amount of money has been advanced by the various mutual loan companies, while 13,000,000 lire, of which the State contributes 4,000,000 lire, are being spent on improving mountain pastures. Signor Serpieri, the Under-Secretary for Land Reclamation, states that the works already begun, or about to be begun, will provide work during the autumn and winter for an average of 90,000 men a day.

A TURKISH NAVAL VISIT TO MALTA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 14

The British Government has invited Turkey to send a naval squadron to Malta to return the visit which Admiral Sir Frederick Field's squadron paid to Constantinople in October, 1929. The invitation has been accepted, and it is understood that in November the battle-cruiser Yawuz, formerly the Goeben, will lead a Turkish squadron to Malta.

A DANUBIAN AGRARIAN CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUDAPEST, JULY 14

According to trustworthy information representatives of Rumania, Hungary, and Yugoslavia will meet at a conference to arrange for the formation of an agrarian *bloc*. The conference will begin on July 21 at Sinaia, in Rumania. Opinion here is that the formation of such a *bloc* for establishing common principles in the sale of wheat and barley, possibly also of maize and animals, seems most desirable, but Hungary must be careful lest the agreement should turn out to be detrimental to her, seeing that she is at a disadvantage as compared with her victorious neighbours.

U.S. SENATE AND THE NAVAL TREATY

MORE RESERVATIONS PROPOSED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JULY 14

Fifty-three Senators answered to their names this morning, and the discussion of the London Naval Treaty was resumed. This was after Senator Watson (Indiana), who leads the Senate as the Duke of Plaza Toro led his regiment, had breakfasted with the President and had promised to send messages to absentee Senators, urging them to rally round the endangered quorum. The nervousness of the Administration grows with each roll call. There is chaos in the Senate, but not enough to make a world.

The reservation of Senator Norris, under which consent to ratification, if it were given, would be on the express understanding that there existed as between the signatories no secret understandings, is still the business in hand, but others will follow it. Senator Moses (New Hampshire) has eight or 10 of them, two of which are worth immediate mention. One would provide that if there should be resort by another Power to the "escape clause," the United States would be free to match the new building thus undertaken in any class of warship whatsoever; and the other would abrogate Article 19 of the Treaty of 1922, setting up the *status quo* in Pacific naval bases. It is small wonder that the gentlemen described as "Senate Leaders" have abandoned hope of a decision on the main question before the end of the week.

Senator Robinson (Arkansas), a member of the American delegation to London, spoke at some length this morning, and said the differences of opinion concerning the "cruiser and ratio arrangements" of the treaty had been expressed "in terms of exaggeration and bitterness." He found it difficult to discover in this controversy any "justification for personal or partisan hostility or antagonism," and he urged that if the Senate refused to consent to ratification "the treaty will fail and an era of insecurity, dread and fear will follow, making probable the initiation of naval programmes in excess of anything ever conceived since the beginning of history."

Not long after Senator Robinson had spoken another roll-call was demanded. Exactly 49 answered this time, a quorum and no more.

THE WAILING WALL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, JULY 14

At to-day's sitting of the Wailing Wall Commission, counsel for the Moslems produced witnesses, including tourist guides and aged Franciscan Fathers who had known Jerusalem since 1880, who averred that no articles of furniture or liturgical objects had been used by the Jews at the Wailing Wall before the War.

Counsel for the Jews produced *firmans* dated 1841, 1889, and 1893 granted to various Chief Rabbis of Jerusalem by the Ottoman Sultans Abdul Mejid and Abdul Hamid II., all containing a formula forbidding Turkish soldiery to molest Jews during the course of their religious practices in their synagogues and also in "places of devotional visits and pilgrimages. Moreover, none shall say to them, 'You shall lift up your dead this way, or you shall pray this way.'" These *firmans* are endorsed as having been registered in the Sheria Court of Jerusalem. The first of them was granted to the first Jewish Chief Rabbi in Jerusalem to be recognized by the Turks, the Haham Bashi Abraham Hayyim Gagin, after Sultan Abdul Mejid's reconquest of Palestine from Mehemet Ali of Egypt in 1840.

Telegrams in Brief

Count Herman Wrangel, a former Foreign Minister, has been appointed Grand Chamberlain of the Court of SWEDEN.—*Reuter.*

Captain J. E. B. Gapper, of the 10th Battalion, The 10th Baluch Regiment, died at KARACHI on Saturday at the age of 32.

Miss Katherine Trevelyan, daughter of Sir Charles Trevelyan, has made the first ascent this year of Mount Edith Cavell in the ROCKIES.

Rear-Admiral Ashley H. Robertson, who was a transport officer in the United States Navy during the War, has died at San Diego, CALIFORNIA.—*Reuter.*

Signor Riccardo Astuto, Director-General of the Italian Ministry of the Colonies, has been appointed Governor of ERITREA, in succession to Signor Zoli, who has retired.

The governing body of the Bank for International Settlements met yesterday at BASEL. The library of the Reparation Commission has been transferred to the new bank at Basel.

Dissension is reported to have broken out in the Military Council which is now ruling BOLIVIA, and one of the members of the Council, Colonel Ayoroa, has been exiled.—*Reuter.*

Work was begun yesterday at Vantze, YUGOSLAVIA, by the Bulgaro-Yugoslav mixed commission which is considering questions connected with liquidation of estates cut by the frontier.

A preliminary inquiry has been ordered by the AUSTRIAN Public Prosecutor into the activities of Major Pabst, the Chief of the Staff of the Heimwehr, who was expelled from Austria in June.

No further progress has been made in the police inquiry into the disappearance of Mr. R. A. Lee, the British Vice-Consul at MARSEILLES. The woods in the neighbourhood of Marseilles are being thoroughly searched.

An international congress of river and sea pilots held at ANTWERP has decided to send to the Governments of maritime countries a model pilot ladder which, it is hoped, will be adopted on board all ships of those countries.

Lieutenant J. D. Vance, one of the best known of Canadian pilots, was drowned in Great Bear Lake in the NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, after falling from the window of the cockpit of his aeroplane when attempting to alight on the lake in a fog.

The airman who crashed on Friday on the Saint Gotthard Pass after dropping anti-Fascist leaflets on MILAN, is in hospital at Andermatt, suffering from a broken leg, broken ribs, and several wounds in the head. His name is Bassanesi.

One of the three English naval ratings who were wounded in a knife fray during the visit of British men-of-war to DANZIG has died in hospital there. His name is given as Johnson. Another, whose name is given as Downer, is still in a dangerous condition.

Signor Savino, an Italian airman, who left Milan recently on a flight to Australia, damaged his seaplane while landing at Charbar, on the Persian coast of the Arabian Sea, on Saturday. He embarked with his machine in a Gulf steamer for Karachi.

The AUSTRALIAN Wheat Marketing Bill introduced in the Commonwealth House of Representatives on April 8 by Mr. Parker Moloney, Minister for Markets, has been rejected, and, owing to constitutional difficulties, it cannot be resubmitted in time for it to become operative in the coming harvesting season.

ONTARIO-MICHIGAN TUNNEL COMPLETED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JULY 14

The tunnel under the Detroit River between Detroit and Windsor, Ontario, which has been under construction for several months, was finally "holed through" to-day. The new tunnel, which is the first between Canada and the United States, will materially help trade and tourist traffic at this active point of juncture between Michigan and Ontario.

Other Foreign News on following page

BRADLEYS

CHEPSTOW PLACE, W.2 PARK 1200

SALE

JUST A FEW EXAMPLES OF

FURTHER REDUCTIONS

TAILOR SUITS and REDINGOTES. Original Paris Model Suit in fawn Saxony.
REDUCED FROM £16 TO 4½ gns

TAILOR SUIT in Raspberry Melange Velour, with roll collar and cuffs of Marten-dyed Opossum. Originally 26 gns. TO-DAY'S PRICE 9½ gns

Original Paris Model REDINGOTE in Black Velour, with scarf-collar and cuffs of pony cloth. Season's price £38. FURTHER REDUCED TO 10 gns

REDINGOTE in Dark Cornflower Charmelaine, with vest of grey.
MARKED DOWN FROM 14 gns. TO 4½ gns

WRAPS AND COATS. Wrap Coat in Peau de Velour, scarf-collar and cuffs of fine quality Moleskin. Season's price 16 gns. TO-DAY'S PRICE 7½ gns

Three-quarter length COAT in black cloth, with collar of Sable-dyed Kolinsky. Originally 59 gns.
FURTHER REDUCED TO 14½ gns

Original Paris Model COAT in pillar-box red cloth, large collar, facings, and cuffs of Seal Musquash.
REDUCED FROM £57 TO 11 gns

MILLINERY. The remainder of the season's hats, grouped in various lots, at 10/-, 12/11, 18/11.

DAY AND EVENING GOWNS. Original Paris Models marked at clearing prices, regardless of cost.

JUMPERS, KNITTED SUITS, LINGERIE, DRESSING GOWNS, etc. Innumerable bargains in these sections await the early visitor to our Salons.

The above are typical of TO-DAY'S SPECIAL CLEARING PRICES

Bradleys Chepstow Place London, W.2 PARK 1200

Ten minutes' Taxi from the Hyde Park Hotel

SIMLA MORE HOPEFUL

THREE MEETINGS

NEED FOR UNITY AT HOME

THE DANGER OF PHRASES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 14

The new week began to-day with the switching of interest from the Assembly (which has passed on to its own domestic affairs) to the more unofficial but infinitely more important meetings behind the scenes. It is really rather difficult to believe in the unanimity of three important conferences—each of them unofficial, uninspired, and absolutely spontaneous—which spent a wet Sunday afternoon yesterday in thrashing out the situation according to their respective lights.

As I indicated in my dispatch last night, the Hindu Moderates, under Mr. Jayakar; the Moslem League, representing varying influences from the urbane diplomacy of Mr. Jinnah to the rugged cynicism of Mr. Shaukat Ali; and the minority communities, embracing not only Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, and the depressed classes, but the European group, all met during the day. Each made some sort of statement this morning, and, read in parallel columns, they seem practically identical.

All three supported the Viceroy's speech and the principle of the Round-Table Conference. All three, by word or by implication, condemned the continuance of the civil disobedience movement. Moslems and Hindus were at one in their appeal to the Government to abandon "repressive measures," while the minorities contented themselves with a mere vague expression of hope for a better atmosphere, realizing, as they did, the vital point that the first move must come from the Congress.

MR. JAYAKAR'S MISSION

The Hindu Moderates took the most practical step of the lot by suggesting that Mr. Jayakar should go as an emissary to the Congress triumvirate now in gaol—that is to say, Mr. Gandhi and Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru—in an attempt to persuade them to declare an armistice themselves. It is a delicate mission even for so skilled a tactician as Mr. Jayakar, and perhaps it would be unwise to expect too much as yet. But one thing is fairly clear. Especially as the admirable speeches made by Sir Hugh Cocke and Mr. Eric Studd in the Assembly debate left no doubt that the European group would welcome the cooperation of the Congress, it would be very difficult for the Government to refuse facilities for the suggested line of approach even in the unlikely chance of their disapproving it.

For the moment it is enough to take hope and encouragement from the fact that the week has begun with an outspoken desire to get on with things from all camps in the Assembly. What that means only those in this country who have faced from the beginning one black week after another for these last few months really know. Nothing would be more dangerous than premature rejoicing. Not only is the path ahead extraordinarily difficult, but the one thing calculated to break down even the possibility of negotiation is the suggestion to the Congress that it is being led into ambush, with defeat and humiliation waiting for it at the other end.

A TACTLESS OUTBURST

It is the irony of fate that, at the very moment when the position seems more hopeful than it has been since the Congress leaders waited on the Viceroy before going to Lahore, trouble should appear on the home front. There have been many crises during the past few months when a violent speech from some Indian leader has tipped the scale and upset all hope of reconciliation. But few have come at a more unfortunate moment than Mr. Churchill's tactless outburst, with its denial that Dominion Status was possible within a lifetime.

If only people would stop using that sadly overworked phrase to inspire either false hopes in this country or groundless fears at home, the Round-Table Conference would automatically be brought several laps nearer reality. When Indian leaders rant about "Dominion Status with safeguards" they are using an expression that in itself is a contradiction. But, if they are satisfied with the prospect of a contradictory Constitution, that is their business; it should at least be possible to discuss it with them. The truth is that the definition of Dominion Status here is a very different thing from the accepted idea at home, and it will be sheer tragedy if the Conference founders on a phrase.

Mr. Churchill's speech has already provided ammunition for another soured attack by Sir Phiroze Sethna in the Council of State to-day, and no doubt it will furnish a fresh supply of capital for the dwindling resources of people who matter rather more. Nothing is more calculated to make mischief at a time when the Indian leaders are composing their differences than the suggestion that fresh differences are arising among the leaders in London. Indian hope in the Conference is based on the fundamental assumption that their representatives will be dealing with the British nation and not with the party that happens to be in power; and the politician who, through impatience or ignorance, goes out of his way to wreck it now is every bit as great a danger to the future of the Indian Empire as a Bombay Congress *wallah* or a Charsadda "Red Shirt."

THE REPORT AS "BASIS"

As for the agitation to obtain some official pronouncement to the effect that the Indian Statutory Commission's Report will be the "basis" of the Conference, those who are promoting it are going the right way to defeat their own ends. The Indian Report was the basis of discussion in the debate in the Assembly last week, and if the Conference were held to-morrow, the Report would be the basis again. The true test is to ask its enemies to provide an alternative. But, if the Indian delegation is forcibly dragged into shafts which at present fall naturally, it will most certainly jib.

A delegation of the ruling Princes, together with other representatives of the Indian States, had a long conference with the Viceroy to-day. It is understood that the section of the Indian Report dealing with the States was the principal subject of discussion, but the proceedings were private and strictly confidential. Next week the Governors of the different Provinces will arrive for personal conversations with Lord Irwin. The object of the meeting is to ascertain the views of various parts of India and to compare the attitude of the Provincial Governments with that of the Government of India. But it will be essentially a conference of Governors, not of Governments, and no statement of policy may be expected as its result.

BRITISH PARTIES AND THE CONFERENCE

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—At the request of Lord Russell, the Under-Secretary of State for India, Lord Burnham has agreed to postpone the question on India which he had intended to raise to-morrow until Tuesday of next week.

At a well-attended meeting of the Unionist India Committee—which consists of members of both Houses—yesterday the following resolution was adopted:—

That this meeting of the Unionist India Committee wishes to place on record its appreciation of the great value of the Simon Report as a basis for discussion at the Conference, and its strong opinion that, just as the Statutory Commission was composed of representatives of all three parties, so the three political parties should be adequately represented on the Round-Table Conference.

INDIAN PRINCES AND THE REPORT

SIMLA, July 14.—It is understood that the Indian Princes, at a meeting to-day, decided in favour of cooperation in carrying out the design of ultimate federation of India and joining the Council of Greater India, but totally rejected as unsatisfactory the financial and other recommendations made by the Statutory Commission with a view to giving effect to its scheme. The Princes also expressed regret that the Commission failed to recommend the institution of a Supreme Court of India, which they consider an essential prerequisite of federation.

There was also a discussion regarding the Princes' delegation to London, which is likely to include the Maharajahs of Mysore, Bikaner, Patiala, Alwar and Rewa, the chief of Sangli (Sir C. D. Patwardhan), the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the Nawab of Bhopal.—*Reuter.*

SHOLAPUR MURDERS

APPEAL TO THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JULY 14

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Madgaonkar in the Bombay High Court to-day delivered separate and differing judgments in the case of the appeal of four persons sentenced to death on a charge of murder at Sholapur on May 8.

The Chief Justice accepted the story of the prosecution and upheld the conviction of all the accused. Judge Madgaonkar upheld the conviction in regard to the first of the accused, but held that the others should be discharged owing to material discrepancies in the evidence.

The Chief Justice subsequently announced that the appeal in respect of the first of the accused had failed, but in regard to the other three, in view of Judge Madgaonkar's judgment, the matter would be referred to a third Judge for final decision.

Among the demands for supplementary grants tabled for discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council is one of over 14 lakhs (£105,000) under the head of police on account of the civil disobedience movement. The Home Member, explaining the demand, says the civil disobedience movement imposed an especially severe strain on the police which necessitated the provision of large additional forces, with consequent grants of special compensatory allowances to officers and men serving in districts where their duties are unusually onerous and where they are exposed to severe boycott. There would be grants to the constables and head constables of Bombay City for similar reasons. The Home Member also asks for an additional six lakhs [£45,000] for excess of expenditure on gaol accommodation.

The Bombay Merchants' Federation, which is said to represent 60 business associations, yesterday considered a proposal for declaring a *hartal* continuously for three months. It was decided not to give a mandate, but such associations as were inclined might observe the *hartal* whenever they liked. The federation considered the Viceroy's statement unsatisfactory and concluded that the decisions of the Round-Table Conference would be unacceptable to India if Mr. Gandhi were not included. It recommended members not to deal in Government securities and Treasury Bills.

POLICE ATTACKED BY MOB

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 14

It is reported from Meerut that a Sub-inspector and two constables who were executing an attachment warrant against a person for breach of the Salt laws at Minnagarsarai were attacked by a mob. The Sub-inspector, after warning the mob, fired his revolver and killed one of his assailants. The policemen were seriously injured. Forty-eight persons have been arrested.

KARACHI FIRMS SUSPEND PAYMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, JULY 14

Owing to the steady collapse of wheat and seed prices several firms in Karachi and Hyderabad (Sind) have suspended payment. Other failures are imminent. Many small traders have filed bankruptcy applications.

Added to the general lack of confidence is the obstruction of local *Satyagraha* volunteers, who are picketing the foreign cloth markets, the railway goods depôt and booking office, and the liquor shops. The Commissioner in Sind called a conference of the local commercial bodies at Government House on Friday, but two hours' discussion was unproductive, as the Indians felt the situation would become worse immediately the picketing and intimidation ordinance was put into effect. They seemed willing to continue suffering to any extent rather than that the Government should use "repressive measures."

COMMUNAL RIOTING IN BENGAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14

Serious rioting has occurred in Kishorganj, a subdivision of the Mymensingh district, resulting in nine deaths, the police having been compelled to fire upon rival bands of Hindus and Mohamedans. Through all the villages of this area there has been grave unrest, not due to political considerations, but arising out of revived communal and religious antipathies. The police have been reinforced by parties of the Eastern Frontier Rifles, who are occupied in hunting down bands of hooligans.

Other Indian news on page 13.

A WEEK IN THE JUNGLE

STORY OF AIRMEN'S ADVENTURES

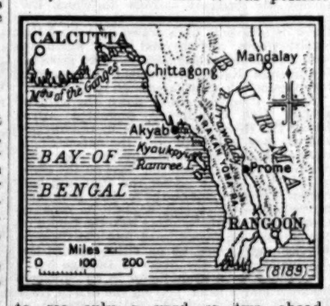
SEARCH FOR MR. HOOK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, JULY 14

Mr. Matthews, the airman, who was picked up by villagers and brought to Prome on Saturday, is suffering from the effects of exhaustion, sunburn, and leech bites, but he is making progress. The search for Mr. Hook, the companion of Mr. Matthews, who was left behind in the jungle in a serious condition, is still going on.

Mr. Matthews states that while they were crossing the Arakan Yoma range on their flight from Akyab visibility was so bad that it was possible



to see only a yard or two ahead. Suddenly the aeroplane crashed into a bamboo clump, rested there for a few minutes, and then slipped to the ground, becoming buried in dense virgin forest, 250 miles from Prome.

Fearing an attack by wild animals, the airmen abandoned the machine, taking with them all the available provisions, and hoping to reach civilization quickly. After marching for some time, however, they found they had walked in a circle and had returned to the aeroplane. Making another start, they reached a stream, and for seven days, clad only in shorts and shirts, they followed its course, suffering greatly from torrential rain, heat, and insects, and unable to obtain sufficient sleep. Wherever they looked there were tropical forests, without any sign of habitation. To add to their difficulties their provisions threatened to give out.

After the seventh day the privations proved too much for Mr. Hook, who was indisposed before leaving Akyab, and he collapsed. He persuaded Mr. Matthews to leave him and search for help. Mr. Matthews made him as comfortable as possible under a shady tree by the stream, left him some provisions, and continued his weary journey over swampy ground till he met some villagers, who treated him kindly. Later the villagers went in search of Mr. Hook, but were driven back by floods.

Mr. Matthews does not think the aeroplane can be recovered, as, even if it were found, there would remain the difficulty of transport in the vast and tangled jungle.

THE OPPOSITION IN RUSSIA

LEADERS GIVEN "ANOTHER CHANCE"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JULY 14

No important changes have been made in the composition of the administrative organs of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. as the result of the election of officers by the Party Congress yesterday. The new Central Committee includes not only Rykoff, but other leaders whom the Congress had condemned for heresy. Even Bukharin and Tomsky retain their membership of the Central Committee, but they have been dropped from the Politbureau. Sokolnikoff and Tchitcherin, who were members of the old committee elected in December, 1927, were not elected to the new committee yesterday. The committee has 71 members, as before.

Whether Rykoff and Tomsky gave further proofs of their penitence, as the Congress had demanded, or a compromise was arranged with the Stalinists, is not yet certain. The Soviet Press to-day says that the Congress decided to give the Opposition leaders another chance to show their sincerity and their ability to carry out without question the party's general policy, but Right Wing dissentients still represent the greatest danger, and the disciplinary organs must watch them most carefully and crush them unmercifully if they persist in discrediting the policy which the Congress has authorized the Central Committee to carry out.

Rykoff's position is not an enviable one, as he is alone in the Politbureau among Stalin's obedient subjects since Voroshiloff and Kalinin have thrown in their weight on Stalin's side, at least outwardly. Apparently Rykoff was retained because it was more convenient to handle him from within than from outside the Politbureau, whose membership has been increased from nine to ten to accommodate him. Trotsky, Zinovieff, and Kameneff were similarly treated before their degradation and expulsion from the party. Rykoff still remains Chairman of the Soviet of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R., but it is not yet known whether he will remain. In any case, the post is ornamental rather than influential.

SIR FREDERIC KENYON

RETIREMENT FROM BRITISH MUSEUM THIS YEAR

Sir Frederic Kenyon will retire at the end of the present year from the position of Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum, which he has held since August, 1909.

Sir Frederic Kenyon, who was born in London in 1863, was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. He became a Fellow of Magdalen in 1888, and the following year was appointed an Assistant in the British Museum. From 1898 to 1909 he was Assistant Keeper of MSS. During the War he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Territorial Force (Inns of Court) and saw service in France in 1914. In 1918 he was adviser to the Imperial War Graves Commission.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR

The reopening of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, after 10 years of restoration, has been fixed for Tuesday, November 4, when it is hoped that the King will be present.

CHITTAGONG ARMOURY RAID

CHITTAGONG, July 14.—Ananta Singh and 28 others have been charged under various sections of the penal code in connexion with the raid on the armoury at Chittagong last April. The trial will begin on Wednesday in gaol before a special tribunal.—*Reuter.*

A EUROPEAN UNION

REPLIES TO M. BRIAND

APPROVAL OF PRINCIPLE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 14

The greater part of the replies to M. Briand's *questionnaire* on the proposals for a federal European union, sent to the European Powers on May 17, have now been received by the Quai d'Orsay. In his original memorandum M. Briand asked that the replies should reach him before July 15. The British reply, however, is not likely to be ready for a day or two. I understand that the British Government, in common with one or two other States, would have preferred to delay it until the autumn meeting of the League, but in compliance with M. Briand's wish a reply of a general character is being sent. It deals with principles rather than detail. Great Britain, being already a member of a federation of nations, is in a peculiar position with regard to Europe.

The German reply has not yet been received, but it is expected that it will be handed to M. Briand by the German Ambassador almost immediately. The following are among the countries from which replies have already been received:—

Austria, Greece, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland, Denmark, Portugal, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Poland.

The replies of some of these have already been published. In general they take the form of long and carefully considered documents, which will afford the Quai d'Orsay a vast amount of material for co-ordinating the views of the several countries of Europe on this difficult question. The substance of the replies may be grouped into general considerations, on which there is a very large measure of agreement, and particular considerations, whereby is meant the special reservations caused by the particular situation of the various countries.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY

The replies show that there is a body of opinion completely agreed not only as to the necessity for further federation, but as to the general lines on which it should be sought. From the various documents there emerges an almost general conviction that in a federal European union the sovereignty of each State must be respected, that there must be absolute equality between States, and that participation in the union must be inclusive, complete, and permanent. The replies for the most part view the project as a proposal for a system of cooperation. On the negative side there is the objection that the greater States must not control the lesser ones, and that the federation must on no account be directed, or appear to be directed, against any other State or group of States. Opinions differ a little as to the best method of organization, though the accepted view seems to be that, while the federal union must not overlap the League of Nations, it must work in complete harmony with it. Most of the replies are against the creation of a new Secretariat, and are of the opinion that the system of rotation, as practised in the League Assembly, would not be suitable to a federal union. It is evidently thought that a federation in harmony with the League, and perhaps based on the principles of the Geneva Protocol, would find support, as being in the interests of peace.

The replies devote a great deal of consideration to the question of precedence between political and economic federation. But the great mass of opinion seems to be on the side of M. Briand, to the effect that a loose political federation must come first and that, when it has been achieved, a much tighter economic federation could be tacked on to it.

In the reservations made the peculiar position of various States in an unfederated Europe comes out clearly. Spain is careful to reserve her relations with the Latin American States, Switzerland is anxious about her neutrality, Holland about her free trade and her large colonial Empire. The replies of the Little Entente have all the appearance of having been mutually agreed upon; they insist on the respect of existing treaties. Poland considers that the federal union should be based on the guaranteed security of all States, with full respect for their integrity and political independence. Taken as a whole, however, it seems probable that the replies at least show what is common ground and what must be avoided.

OFFICIAL SECRETS ACTS

NEWSPAPER DEPUTATION TO PRIME MINISTER

The following official agreed statement was issued last night:—

"The Prime Minister, accompanied by the Attorney-General and the Home Secretary, received a deputation to-day representing the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Newspaper Society, the Institute and Union of Journalists, and Press Agencies, when views were exchanged with regard to the Official Secrets Acts. It was agreed that representatives of these bodies should meet the Attorney-General at a later date to discuss the questions raised in more detail."

FIRST TELEVISION PLAY

The first public broadcast of a play by the Baird system of television took place yesterday. The play chosen was Pirandello's *The Man with a Flower in His Mouth*, and Mr. L. de G. Sieveking was producer. Our Dramatic Critic discusses the experiment on page 12.

Arrangements have been made for a demonstration of television in the cinema to form part of the programme of the Coliseum in the week beginning July 28, and onwards. The demonstration will consist of the recent developments of Baird's system of television, whereby an image can be seen by a large number of persons simultaneously.

TELEPHONE TO MEXICO

The Postmaster-General announces that from to-morrow the Transatlantic telephone service will be extended in Mexico to Orizaba, Cordoba, and Vera Cruz, in the State of Vera Cruz. The charges will be the same as those to other places in Mexico admitted to service with this country—£9 minimum charge covering three minutes' conversation, and £3 an additional minute after the first three minutes.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City columns:—

Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal.
Marconi's Wireless Telegraph.
Monks Investment Trust.
Rickett, Cockerell and Company.

LIBERALS AND THE GOVERNMENT

TO-NIGHT'S PARTY MEETING

EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

A meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party is to be held this evening. Its ostensible purpose is to consider the position of the Coal Mines Bill, which will have been before the House of Lords earlier in the day. As it is now taken for granted that the Peers will insist on the permissive spread-over of hours, Liberal members were unable to discover last night why it was necessary for their party to meet at once to review the position even before the Cabinet has a chance of doing so, and they were wondering whether Mr. Lloyd George proposes to take this opportunity of explaining the reasons for his actions last week, when he came within two votes of wrecking the Government.

In Liberal newspapers the ground for such an explanation has been carefully prepared. In one Liberal evening newspaper it was suggested yesterday that the Liberal leader would "unfold a remarkable and startling story of the division." It was suggested that Mr. Lloyd George was officially informed that the amendment to the Finance Bill which proposed to exempt from taxation profits spent on reconditioning would cost £5,000,000 and that the Prime Minister, who was consulted about the amendment, forgot to mention the matter to Mr. Snowden. It was added that it was this misunderstanding which led to the division and to the narrow escape of the Government. This, however, does not represent the true position, and in fairness to the Government it should be remembered that it was Mr. Lloyd George who proposed that in any discussions in the two-party conference on unemployment the condition of secrecy should be observed.

A DIFFERENT PROPOSAL

This much, however, can be said. When Mr. Lloyd George first agreed to enter into the conference he put a series of questions to the Government, and he then inquired as to the cost of a scheme for helping employment by exempting profits from taxation in certain circumstances—though his proposal differed considerably from the amendment which the Liberals moved in the House of Commons. He was informed that while it would be difficult to give an exact estimate the cost of such a concession would be not less than £7,000,000 (not £5,000,000, as is now suggested), and that it would probably be a good deal more. The Prime Minister informed Mr. Snowden of the Liberal amendment as soon as he was told of it, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer then intimated that he would hold himself free to discuss the matter with Mr. Lloyd George at any time during the week-end. He remained at his house at Churt for the purpose, but he heard nothing further from the Liberal leader on the subject. Members of the Cabinet obtained the impression that Mr. Lloyd George did not propose to press the amendment after the matter had been ventilated in the House of Commons, and they state that they had received many assurances that the Liberal leader had no desire to defeat the Government.

In the meantime the Independent Labour Party Group of the Labour Party has decided to press forward with its own scheme for coping with unemployment, particularly in view of the belief that the figures to be published to-day will show another large increase. The scheme proposes to give Import Boards the power to prohibit the importation of competing goods made under unfair conditions. A Capital Investment Board would be set up to see that capital was put to useful purposes from a national standpoint. A 40-hour working week would be established. The school-leaving age would be raised and adequate maintenance grants would be paid without any means test. Pensions would be provided for all workers at 65 years of age and at 60 for the infirm and disabled to ensure the withdrawal of old people from industry, and national housing and road schemes to find additional work would be started. The scheme is different in some respects from the memorandum drawn up by Sir Oswald Mosley. He proposed, for instance, that pensions should be paid to all persons over the age of 60 who retired from industry within six months of the adoption of the scheme—a suggestion which the I.L.P. Group do not regard as adequate. An attempt will be made to persuade the Labour Party to adopt the scheme at the conference at Llandudno in October.

21 MONTHS IN CAPTIVITY

SPANISH PRISONER RELEASED BY MOORS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 14

The office of the Moroccan Protectorate states that Señor Zubillaga, a Spaniard, who fell into the hands of the dissident Bouzekri tribe in October, 1928, has been handed over to the French commander at Beni Mellal.

The negotiations for Señor Zubillaga's release have been extremely difficult. The tribe into whose hands he had fallen first demanded a ransom of 30,000,000f. M. Saint, the Resident-General, rejected the demand, and preferred to wait until circumstances allowed him to bring strong military pressure to bear upon the recalcitrant tribe. Recent engagements in the neighbourhood of Sgat and Arbala forced the Bouzekri to take refuge with the Ait Seckman. The latter tribe considered it wiser to deliver the prisoner to the French authorities against the cost of his keep during his captivity.

Señor Zubillaga was one of three men in a motor-lorry which was held up by mounted bandits near Wad Zem, in the hinterland of Casablanca. The motor-lorry was obliged to stop as the oil tank had been pierced by a bullet. The driver was shot dead, and Señor Zubillaga, and a fellow passenger, Señor Palmares, were wounded and carried off. Later, the French and Moorish authorities started in pursuit and overtook the bandits, but in the encounter M. Rozier, deputy controller of the district, was shot dead. Señor Palmares escaped and joined the relief party, but the bandits succeeded in escaping with Señor Zubillaga.

DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND

The Duke of Northumberland was operated upon for appendicitis on Sunday night, and although he is going on as well as can be expected, some anxiety is felt.

The bulletin issued from the Duke's town house in Prince's-gate yesterday was as follows:—"The Duke of Northumberland underwent a difficult and serious operation last evening. The Duke has stood the operation well, but for some days there must be anxiety."

TEST MATCH

LITTLE PLAY YESTERDAY

Rain interfered with cricket at Leeds more than in other parts of the country yesterday. Heavy thunderstorms had so drenched the pitch at Headingley that it was impossible to resume play in the Test Match until 5.30 in the afternoon.

Hammond and Duckworth, who had been not out on Saturday, resumed batting to the bowling of C. V. Grimmett and P. Hornibrook. The wicket played easily after the rain, and neither batsman was in difficulty, Duckworth playing with great confidence and scoring 15 runs. The English score was increased to 242 before bad light caused play to be abandoned for the day at 6.20, ten minutes before the time for drawing stumps. Our Special Correspondent, whose report will be found on page 7, says that the rain will have bound together the pitch, which showed signs of crumbling on Saturday. That, he thinks, should make batting more easy and increase the prospects of the game being unfinished when play ceases to-night.

FURTHER RAIN

LOCAL SHOWERS AND THUNDER

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

The depression that reached Northern Ireland on Sunday evening was accompanied by widespread rain as it moved slowly eastwards across the Irish Sea and Northern England yesterday. The rain came in the form of showers, some of which were very heavy. Thunderstorms were reported from many places in the Midlands and East of England. Among the largest amounts of rain may be mentioned a fall of slightly less than an inch at Cheltenham, three-quarters of which fell between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

In the North and West of England most of the rain came in the night and early morning. At Blackpool about two-thirds of an inch was measured before 10 a.m., and nothing subsequently. In spite of this, the best records of sunshine were obtained in the South-East—seven hours at Eastbourne and over eight at Sandown up to 6 p.m. In London this was the wettest day for three weeks, although the total amount of rain was not remarkable.

Conditions out on the Atlantic suggest that any improvement is likely to be short-lived, for there is another depression south of Iceland that may be expected to approach our north-west coasts before long. Apart from this, minor disturbances will probably cause further showers locally to-day, and perhaps thunder.

CHORLEY COTTON DISPUTE

THE EIGHT LOOMS EXPERIMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JULY 14

No development has yet taken place in the situation created by the decision of the Chorley Weavers' Association that the eight looms per weaver experiment at the mill of H. C. Pateson, Limited, Blackrod, Horwich, should be discontinued last Saturday. It now appears that this is Horwich Wakes Week and the mill, along with all others in the district, is closed down for the week.

Mr. T. Ashurst, secretary of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, stated yesterday that there was a definite procedure laid down in regard to disputes. The first step that should have been taken by the local weavers' association should have been a request for a local joint meeting to be followed by a joint meeting of the central associations of the employers and operatives if they failed to reach agreement. So far as he was aware no such request had been put forward, but the employer had simply been told that the experiment should cease.

"Our application to the Weavers' Amalgamation," he said, "that the system of running more looms to a weaver should be extended throughout the county, still stands, and we are still awaiting a definite reply to the application." It is understood that the whole situation will be discussed at a meeting of the Weavers' Amalgamation executive, probably on Thursday.

A report of the president's address to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce yesterday, in which the situation in the cotton trade was discussed, appears on page 11.

CHURCH AND EMPIRE

A BOOK OF "THE TIMES" SPECIAL NUMBER

A reprint of the Special Church and Empire Number of *The Times* is now published in book form. The volume (10in. by 7½in.) consists of 128 pages in maroon cloth binding, with gilt lettering. It contains over 60 illustrations, including five full-page plates on art paper. The price is 2s. 6d. net.

The message which the Archbishop of Canterbury contributed to the Number is reproduced in the book, which, divided into four parts, commemorates the reopening of St. Paul's Cathedral, serves as a guide to the Lambeth Conference, which assembled at Lambeth Palace this week, illustrates the work of the Churches in the missionary fields of the Empire, and deals with many aspects of the Church at home of particular interest to members of the Anglican Communion.

Copies of the book may be obtained from the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4 (postage 6d. inland, 8d. abroad), or by order from all booksellers, bookstalls, and newsagents.

THE KING

VISITS TO COWES AND BALMORAL

It was stated yesterday that the King will not visit the Goodwood race meeting this year.

The Court will go direct from Buckingham Palace to Cowes for the Regatta week, leaving London at the end of this month. The King will join the Royal yacht, Britannia, with the Queen, and after Cowes their Majesties will go to Sandringham about August 11, breaking their journey at Buckingham Palace.

After a short stay at Sandringham the King and Queen will go to Balmoral at the end of August. This will be the King's first visit to Scotland since his illness.

THE KING OF SPAIN

The King of Spain, before leaving Portsmouth, paid a visit to the Dockyard during the week-end to see Shamrock V., which is in dry dock there being prepared for crossing to America. Shamrock V. will be taken out of dock to-day and will probably leave for America next Saturday.

POLITICAL NOTES

LABOUR AND LORD HUNSDON

THE VOTE OF CENSURE

Sir Kingsley Wood is to ask the Government to-morrow when they propose to resume the Committee stage of the Public Works Loans Bill, which had to be suspended on Friday owing to the revolt of the back-bench Labour members. They imagined, apparently, that they had won a signal victory when they induced Mr. Pethick-Lawrence, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, to report progress and that Lord Hunsdon would at once resign his position on the Public Works Loans Board. The Chancellor of the Exchequer realizes, however, that a vital issue is at stake, and he has been assured of the full support of both sections of the Opposition if he persists in his present intention of presenting Lord Hunsdon's name to the House of Commons again. The Labour back-bench members were being reminded yesterday that it is not many years since one of their number was ordered to leave the House for calling a Conservative member a murderer, and yet his fitness to serve on committees and other bodies has never been challenged.

The Conservatives have issued a three-lined Whip for the Vote of Censure debate to-morrow. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Chamberlain will be the principal speakers for the Conservative section of the Opposition, but the Government have no fear of the result, as they feel sure that the mere raising of the safeguarding issue will bring the Liberals into the division lobby with them.

A meeting of members of all the political parties was held at the House of Commons last night to discuss methods for developing the steel markets. Sir Frank Baines stated that the building regulations had not been revised since 1894, and they were a serious obstacle in the way of the full utilization of steel. It was time that they were revised, and something analogous to a national standard of steel frame building was created. Any new regulations, however, should be fluid in character, so that the difficulties which obsolete regulations now created would not be perpetuated in a new code. It was decided to ask Mr. Greenwood, the Minister of Health, to receive a deputation on the subject, when it could be pointed out that the regulations of local authorities required to be standardized. It was also suggested that a private members' Bill might be presented to the House of Commons to draw attention to the necessity for action, and that the matter should be raised if possible on one of the remaining Supply Days.

RUSSIAN CLAIMS COMMITTEE

FOREIGN SECRETARY'S ANNOUNCEMENT

WESTMINSTER, MONDAY

MR. HENDERSON made an announcement in the House of Commons to-day, with an apology for its belatedness, of the membership of the Joint Committee on Russian claims and counterclaims, the scope of whose activities was outlined in the Protocol signed in October of last year. The Chairman is Lord Goschen, and there are five British and five expert Soviet representatives. Four sub-committees, on which the interests immediately concerned will be represented, will be set up to deal with various categories of claims; but the British members of the sub-committee on inter-Governmental debts will be confined to members of the Treasury.

The PRIME MINISTER deprecated debate on the situation in India. A few Ministerial back-benchers, who appeared to be dissatisfied, found no sympathy from the House as a whole. Afterwards MR. MACDONALD indicated that the conversations on unemployment between members of the Government and representatives of the Liberal Party, "to whom material necessary for effective cooperation has been supplied," would continue. Civil servants had attended certain of the meetings and their attendance would be requested whenever that was necessary for guidance and information. At the end of question hour, the FIRST LORD of the ADMIRALTY formally introduced the Government's Bill to give legislative effect, where that is needed, to the London Naval Treaty.

The House then went into Committee on the Scottish Estimates and heard an interesting review by MR. ADAMSON of various aspects of the social services in Scotland.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Strand	MESSALINA	8

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Grafton	ANNAJANSKA	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	2.30 & 9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.45
New	DESIRE	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
Victoria Palace	FOLLOW THROUGH	8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Palladium		2.30, 6.30, & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
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Capitol	THE SQUEAKER	12 to 11
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Empire	IN GAY MADRID	12 to 12
Kensington	HIS GLORIOUS NIGHT	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	MAMBA	2 to 11
New Gallery	DUMB-BELLS IN ERMINE	2 to 11
Plaza	YOUNG EAGLES	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	BE YOURSELF	1 to 11
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Tivoli	THE CUCKOOS	12 to 11

THE TIMES

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind north-west or west, moderate; fair periods; showers; rather cool. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Mr. Herbert W. Lee, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in his half-yearly address yesterday discussed the position and outlook of the cotton industry. (p. 11)

The first public broadcasting of a play, Pirandello's *The Man with a Flower in His Mouth*, by the Baird system of television is described by our Dramatic Critic. (p. 12)

An international mass meeting to protest against the oppression of religion in Russia was held last night at the Albert Hall in connexion with the Christian Protest Movement. (p. 16)

The Rev. J. G. Bowran, ex-President of the Primitive Methodist Conference, has written the annual pastoral address to the churches, at the request of the Conference. (p. 11)

Mr. Amery presided yesterday at a conference arranged by the British Social Hygiene Council and attended by representatives of public health and education departments in different parts of the Empire. (p. 16)

Conditions at Bisley yesterday were less favourable in the matter of weather, with heavy rain and a baffling wind. The Inter-Services match was won by the Royal Navy, the County Championship by Sussex, and the Junior Kolapore Cup by the Falkland Islands. The day's shooting closed in a heavy downpour of rain. (p. 9)

Possible means of improving the position of Indian seamen employed in British ships in respect of workmen's compensation were discussed at the Royal Commission on Labour in India at India House, Aldwych, yesterday. (p. 16)

A scheme to preserve the Fram in honour of the late Dr. Nansen was discussed at a meeting at the Royal Society of Arts last evening. (p. 11)

The Italian entry received for the Schneider Trophy race next year has been rejected by the Royal Aero Club as not fulfilling the conditions laid down for next year's race. (p. 9)

The discovery that mustard gas will prevent, in certain circumstances, the onset of cancer in the skin, was mentioned at the annual meeting of the Empire Cancer Campaign, at which the Duke of York presided, in London yesterday. (p. 11)

The results are published of the examination for promotion of officers of the Regular Army, Indian Army, and Dominion Forces which was held at stations abroad last March. (p. 9)

Sir Frederic Kenyon will retire at the end of this year from his position at the British Museum. (p. 14)

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday Matthew Sharpley, 42, fish salesman, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and Richard Oscar Vaughan, 41, agent, to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour, for blackmail and conspiring to commit shop-breaking. (p. 11)

POLITICS

The House of Commons was engaged yesterday in discussion of Scottish Estimates. The Naval Treaty Bill was formally presented. (p. 8)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Hindu Moderates, Moslems representing various views, and the representatives of the minority communities have held separate conferences in Simla to consider their attitude towards the Round-Table Conference. All support the Viceroy's speech and the principles of the Round-Table Conference and condemn civil disobedience. The Hindu Moderates suggest that Mr. Jayakar should go to the Congress leaders now in gaol in an endeavour to persuade them to declare an armistice. (p. 14)

Discussion of the Naval Treaty was continued in the United States Senate yesterday. Senator Robinson, a member of the American delegation to London, complained of the terms of exaggeration and bitterness prevalent in the discussions. (p. 13)

Replies from a number of States to M. Briand's memorandum on a European federation have now been received in Paris. The British reply is expected in a day or two. (p. 14)

Though suffering from the effects of exhaustion owing to privations in a Burmese jungle for seven days, Mr. Matthews, the airman, who was picked up by villagers and taken to Prome last Saturday, is making progress. Search is still being made for his companion, Mr. Hook. (p. 14)

COURT AND PERSONAL

A list of tenants of shootings for the Scottish season is published. (p. 17)

SPORT

The Folkestone Race Meeting was begun yesterday, when the Three-Year-Old Handicap was won by Major T. Bardwell's Eppie Adair. (p. 6)

Heavy rain fell at Leeds yesterday, and play was not possible in the Test Match until late in the afternoon. England, who had scored 212 for the loss of five wickets, increased their score to 242 without the loss of another wicket. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Austrian Loan; Marconi Company's Revenues; Furness Withy Balance-sheet; the Fairbairn Lawson Reorganization; a Brazilian Firm's Affairs; The Fire in a Paris Store; and Life Assurance Policies for Family Needs. (p. 20)

In the Money Market money was very plentiful. Discount rates remained unaltered. The Bank received £250,000 in sovereigns from the Cape. Among the Foreign Exchanges, the New York and Paris rates were slightly higher, but declines occurred in the German and Dutch exchanges. Both Argentine and Brazilian currencies showed appreciation. Silver rose 1-16d. to 16d. an ounce. (p. 20)

The Stock Markets were very quiet yesterday, but the tone was steady on the whole. British Funds were firm. In the Foreign market the Reparations loan weakened. A number of Motor shares declined, while International shares were mostly higher. (p. 20)

THE LORDS AND THE COAL BILL

The House of Lords return to the Coal Mines Bill this afternoon in circumstances very different from those prevailing even after their amendments had been first rejected by the House of Commons. On that occasion they were able to keep open a door for further negotiations, and their justification for insisting on the substance of their amendments now is that disagreement between the two Houses has been reduced by negotiation to a single point. But the interval has proved that this point—that is, whether or not the miners and colliery-owners should be allowed to agree on the spread of permitted working hours over a fortnight—is too stubbornly contested to admit of further compromise. If the House of Lords insist upon the reinsertion of their amendment making this "spread-over" possible, the Government will have either to give way or to drop the Bill. The decision of the House of Lords to-day must therefore be governed by considerations other than what may be the best course for the mining industry. Upon this narrower ground the House of Lords, with a sincerity which only the blindest partisans will dare to challenge, have already done everything possible to warn the miners that they are risking, in the absence of a "spread-over," a fall in wages or in the volume of employment, or in both. What they have to consider this afternoon is the political and economic consequences of the complete rejection of every part of the Bill; and these consequences are sufficiently disturbing to make all responsible statesmen pause before deliberately inviting them.

The argument advanced in some quarters—that, if the House of Lords stand firm, the Government will give way—is dangerously flimsy. MR. GRAHAM has made it clear that the Government believe themselves to be fulfilling a pledge to give the miners shorter hours, and that they will abide by the decision of the Miners' Federation in this matter. The Miners' Federation, for their part, believe that the "spread-over" will effectually cancel out any ostensible reduction in hours. The fact that this part of the Bill will expire with the Eight Hours Act of 1926 in a year's time strengthens rather than weakens their opposition to compromise in the interval; because they feel that the enactment of a lower statutory maximum to-day will allow them to approach the negotiations upon hours of work in July, 1931, with greatly increased bargaining power. It is permissible to suppose moreover that those counties where 7½ hours are to-day the normal daily shift will most strongly oppose the "spread-over," because an equalization of working hours throughout all districts will be the best possible guarantee of an improvement of their competitive position, and therefore of the maintenance of their wages and volume of employment. No doubt in all districts there are miners who appreciate that the Bill, without the provisions for a "spread-over," threatens their wages and their jobs; but experience has proved time and again that so far-sighted a view is not likely to be extensive enough either to modify official hostility to the "spread-over" or to prevent trouble if the Bill is lost. The Lords will therefore be deceiving themselves if they think either that their motives in insisting upon a "spread-over" will be appreciated or that the economic advantages of the proposal itself will carry weight with any sufficient body of miners. The hope that the Government will prove more amenable is likely to prove equally deceptive. Only last Friday the Government were forced to beat an ignominious retreat before the hostility of their followers to the appointment of LORD HUNSDON to the Public Works Loans Board. An administration so vulnerable to domestic criticism on so trivial a matter must feel itself far too shaken to stand firm on a question likely to raise far more widespread discontent. Even if the Government should decide to save their Bill at the cost of agreement with the House of Lords, the chance that they would be able to impose such a decision on their followers is extremely remote.

The other possible events are either a General Election or the dropping of the Bill. Of these a General Election is certainly not desirable at the present moment upon any issue whatever, and least of all upon the disturbing and unreal issue—which, as MR. SNOWDEN showed in his speech last Saturday, would be speedily staged—whether the House of Commons should be subject to the domination of the House of Lords. As for the alternative—the dropping of the Bill—it may again be doubted whether the Government are strong enough to pursue such a course in face of the inevitable disappointment and recrimination of their own supporters. But even if the Government could drop the Bill, is it so certainly in the public interest that it should be lost? With all its imperfections the Bill does confer upon the industry very large powers to reorganize itself, and the measure of interference with those who are to work out their own salvation is likely to prove less serious in practice than it is on paper. Internecine strife has undoubtedly caused many of the present difficulties of the industry; but a wider and more consistent cause has been the conditions of the production of coal in other countries. That is why few will deny to-day that in addition to peace within the industry a measure of reorganization is essential. It remains to be seen whether the Bill will produce peace and whether the reorganization which it contemplates will be effective. But meanwhile it is certain that without the Bill the chance of peace will be much more slender and that no other machinery of reorganization can be substituted for the Bill. Lastly, in spite of the changes made during the passage of the Bill through Parliament—changes which have reversed or modified the approval originally given to the measure by many colliery-owners—the astonishment, expressed by MR. LLOYD GEORGE during the second reading debate, that a Socialist Government should have endowed capitalists in any industry with so much mastery of their fate should not be forgotten and is still to be justified. For all these reasons the responsible leaders of the Opposition in the House of Lords will be well advised to-day if they decide that they have already done their duty. They have, so far as they could, protected the public from the more undesirable consequences of the Bill. They are not called upon to do more than warn those in the industry itself who refuse to be protected.

Settler Delegates from Kenya

Everybody concerned for the future of East Africa will welcome the decision of the Settlers Associations in Kenya to send a delegation to London to appear before the Joint Committee of both Houses. That Committee, whose appointment has been deferred through the pressure of business until October, will no doubt call before it many competent witnesses; but there should be great advantages of a more general kind if accredited representatives of the settlers' organizations, men whose testimony will be accepted in the Colony, can discover for themselves that the Joint Committee is being set up precisely in order that so grave a matter as policy in tropical Africa may be put beyond party politics, that its spirit will be eminently judicial, and that whatever any interest in East Africa can justly claim it will receive. The wording of the White Paper just issued on native policy did not take much pains to spare the sensibilities of the Kenya settlers, and a certain soreness has been the natural result. It would be a great and unnecessary pity if anybody in Kenya were led to believe from a cursory reading of the White Paper that new and menacing developments are taking place against the whole idea of white settlement. The settlers, having been encouraged by Imperial policy, are plainly entitled to all the reassurances they require that their right to Government protection and help is fully recognized to-day as heretofore, and that in the policy of dual development of the natives and the resources of the country white settlement has an important place. At the same time a good deal of harm is done to settler interests if too high a line is taken by bodies acting in the settlers' name. The Joint Committee will have before them the full texts of the three main pronouncements of Government policy put out by three different Cabinets in 1923, 1927, and 1930. The fundamental policy, recognizing a quite special obligation on the part of the Imperial Government towards the native races, remains constant through them all.

The Joint Committee, which will be primarily concerned, it should be remembered, not with the declaration of native policy but with the proposed machinery for closer union, will have a free hand in the arrangements it adopts. It will be free, for example, to seek a better outlet for the political aspirations of the settlers than the Government have been able to suggest. The Government have very naturally declined to abolish the official majority in the Kenya Council so long as that Council legislates for over 2,000,000 unrepresented Africans. The overwhelming majority—at least nine-tenths—of these natives are natives of the reserves, under the chief Native Commissioner. The task of administering them and of assisting their economic and cultural advance is one of great responsibility and increasing complexity. In the words of the recent Commission on Colonial Appointments, "We are labouring to establish "a régime which seeks to preserve what is best "in the traditional native culture, rather than "to provide a cleared ground for a ready-made "alien polity. Such a purpose demands a high "degree of knowledge and understanding on the "part of the administrators." The field is not one where unofficial criticism has any particular role to play. The work done by the present Native Commissioner and his Department, often under serious difficulties, deserves great praise; but it is admittedly only a beginning. Whether, as is advocated in some quarters, a division should be made by issuing two Commissions to the Governor, one as Governor of the Colony and one as High Commissioner for the reserves, or whether a special office of Native Commissioner should be created, second only to the Governor and responsible through him direct to the Colonial Office, the general principle is plain that the administration of the reserves can be divided from the general affairs of the Colony. Those who are primarily concerned with our deliberately accepted duties to the Africans, and who to-day watch the settlers with undisguised suspicion, would then know that the native policy of the Imperial Parliament was being carried out directly under the Colonial Office, and that, however the character and composition of the European and Indian communities might change in future years, there was no threat to the continuity of the policy of trusteeship. The Hilton Young report, while declaring the policy of complete segregation and the creation of white and black colonies to be impracticable to-day, declared in favour of separate administration for the reserves; and it cannot seriously be claimed that such a step would create insoluble administrative problems or any drawbacks comparable to the great and clear-cut gains.

Opposition to such a solution most commonly expresses itself in references to the administrative difficulties and to the lack of clear-cut and simple lines of demarcation dividing the white and native areas. Past practice in granting land, by the side of the railway for example, has left a piebald map of European farms and native reserves, and special cases like the Kavirondo reserve can be brought forward by anybody concerned to point out the difficulties. But the real question is whether in the circumstances the price in administrative inconvenience is not worth paying. The overwhelming need of the Colony is for political peace. The GOVERNOR has just expressed, not for the first time, his conviction of the harm that political uncertainty is doing to economic development. In his speech, which was reported in these columns yesterday, he mentioned in illustration that the supply of new settlers has diminished from one hundred and eighty-five in 1928 to seventy-five last year, while "this year there would probably be "no increase." What Government can do to help agriculture depends mainly on the revenue available, and the bad years are also the years of low revenue. An extension of the technical services in the reserves—though extremely desirable to stimulate native production—has had to be ruled out of the programme for 1931 from lack of revenue. Kenya is a young country which needs to give all its mind to formidable economic difficulties without being distracted by the emergence of racial politics. The belief expressed by the GOVERNOR that "on the basis "of the dual policy the opposing schools of "thought could be reconciled" is one that will be widely shared. What the settlers need above all is security. They also desire a widening of political opportunities for those of their number who have leisure and inclination for public tasks. They cannot claim to be the proper judges of the pace and direction of native advance. The white community is so small—between one and two hundred votes is a common poll at an election, and not a thousand votes in all were cast at the last General Election—that any considerable influx might change its whole character. But the question of representation is put on another and more arguable plane if it is limited to the administration of the settled areas, for the settlers can claim to possess rights over their own affairs which they cannot claim over the native peoples.

Below the Belt

A disconcerting thing has happened to schoolmasters and Scoutmasters and indeed to all who have to nurse and fortify the moral nature of the young. The accepted practice, particularly congenial to a race not very happy at phrasing moral exhortations, has been to use metaphors from those games which boys may enjoy and must at any rate respect. Nor has any metaphor been more continuously employed and done more good work than the injunction not to hit below the belt. Young men, hearing their elders say these telling words, have thought that it was an easy thing to be an instructor of youth. But such a thought overlooked the natural progress of the human race, and with it the advances in the science of boxing. Really clever boxers who are keen on winning their fights and purses have for some time found it increasingly difficult to adhere to an arbitrary rule bisecting the human body and putting its more vulnerable portion off the board. So many contests have ended in fouls that it became obvious the rules ought to be changed, and the State of New York has now given a lead. Boxers may strike anywhere, but they may also wear what protection they please to cover the territory that the rules will no longer pretend to safeguard. The gloves are to remain as at present, without horseshoes, although it would seem equitable to allow the punch to be made more effective if armaments are to take the place of rules. For the object of a foul blow is to win quickly, and, while it is unsatisfactory to end fights on fouls, when the winner is in pain and the loser in disgrace, fouls do at any rate provide endings. It is difficult to see what will end the fights of to-morrow if the pugilists are allowed to be fed by their seconds and to recruit their strength to support their heavy coverings. But endurance contests may enable the same seats to be sold several times over, for periods of two or three hours at a time, and boxing will be raised to the level of first-class cricket, which combines the promise of steady entertainment with the exciting possibility of a sudden and immediate finish at any moment.

Whatever grumbling there may be at the new rule—chiefly from people who were themselves the victims of the old rule, and who know they could have won if only they had been allowed to hit anywhere—it is at least satisfying to find that the dead hand of the past has no weight in the boxing ring. The most firmly established principles can be overturned in the interests of popularity, and the lesson is not likely to be lost on the governing bodies of other games which would like to command large box-office receipts. A few firm alterations in the law would make croquet a breathlessly dangerous contest to watch. The mallets are there and all that is needed is the abrogation of the rules that cripple their effective and aggressive use. Chess commands pitifully small crowds, because the better the players the less the audience can understand. But everybody could watch and enjoy the successful smuggling of extra pieces on to the board, or the successful abstraction of an opponent's attention and gentle reshuffle of the position. The same crowds that go to St. George's Hall would hasten to watch really skilful legerdemain. In a word the answer to the cry for "brighter games" seems to lie in the magic phrase "more cheating." There are many games which are played at the higher levels of competence with an absence of the generosity that marks rabbit play. Professional billiard players do not hesitate to pot their opponents and leave double balks, because hundreds of points are at stake. Ordinary billiard players as a rule are giving nothing away whatever position they leave. Those who plan the strategy of Test Cricket take into consideration all sorts of ways of tiring out the other side that never enter the simpler minds of club cricketers. Spectacular sports already have their own codes and their own subtleties, which the crowd enjoys vicariously. People who like to play friendly games also relish second-hand participation in ruthless and humourless struggles. The chance now lies with other sports to abolish all rules in restraint of ferocity, and to beat the boxing fraternity at their own game by doing away with that general prohibition against striking the opponent, or the partner, which has given us the bloodless golf and scar-free tennis that we have known and watched too long.

THE WILLING WORKER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your admirable leading article under the heading "Iron and Steel Facts" in to-day's issue provides a most arresting contribution. In my judgment it establishes unanswerably that France, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia are capturing what we have hitherto regarded as our birthright in world iron and steel markets simply through lower wages, slightly longer working hours, and greater liquidity between workers in one trade and another. The inquiry upon which your leading article is based makes no suggestion that the wages are unduly low or that the hours are unreasonably long or out of sympathy with existing industrial necessities. It does, however, disclose that the advantages so accruing to those countries are equally effective in competition with protected Germany as with unprotected Britain. I claim that the conclusions to be drawn from your article confirm the opinion I have always held—namely, that there is no substitute in world competition for the willing worker, and that we must either beat him at his own game or go under.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN LATTA.

12, Portman-square, W.1, July 12.

BRITISH PURPOSE IN INDIA

GIRDING AT PHRASES

A QUESTION OF STATUS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Being only a humble retired Anglo-Indian official I am unable to appreciate the fine distinction between "Dominion Status" and "responsible government" about which such an outcry has sprung up in this country. Our declared goal is "responsible government in British India as an integral part of the Empire." And if that does not imply Dominion Status I am left in wonder as to what status it does imply.

But deficient as is my capacity for understanding these fine distinctions I have sufficient acquaintance with Indians to know this much: that what they are chiefly concerned about is their status—their standing in the world. And when we show such reluctance to acknowledge Dominion Status no wonder they chafe. For why should India have any lower position in the world? Did she not play her part in the Great War? Did she not sit at the Peace Conference? Has she not a seat on the League of Nations? Why, then, gird at the Viceroy every time he uses the expression "Dominion Status"? Why not see that this new spirit in India is in the main to the good? Why not recognize both the greatness of the work we have already done in welding India into a political unity and also the nobility of the work the Indians themselves are doing in creating a national spirit within that political unity? Why not put ourselves heart and soul into supplying every deficiency which, according to the Simon Report, now prevents India from being able to govern and defend herself? And, as the chief deficiency is in the military sphere, why not with more earnest purpose and at a swifter pace set to work to create a truly Indian Army capable of defending India at least against Afghans and Afridis, even if her defence against a European foe has still to be an Imperial concern?

Could we thus show India that we meant business and were as jealous for her standing in the world as we are for our own—for the greater hers the greater ours—we should not fail to carry her with us. At great times England always acts in a great way. This is a great time. And we are out to do a great thing. India is the comrade—not the "enemy." And we are out to make her responsible for her own government. And once England sees the grandeur of this task she will not falter on her way—nor fail her Viceroy in his time of need.

Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND.

Westerham, July 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I should consider it a privilege to be allowed to reinforce the appeals recently made by correspondents in your columns for a proper appreciation of the service being rendered to Great Britain and to India by the Viceroy.

I happened to be in India, studying her problems at first hand, when Lord Irwin made the offer of a Round-Table Conference and his reference to Dominion Status. The effect was astonishing. The idea of a Conference—which, I believe, originated with Sir John Simon—gripped the imagination of the country, and there was the unprecedented spectacle of Princes and politicians, moderates and extremists, Europeans and Anglo-Indians, united in welcoming the proposal. Then came discordant noises from England, and, to India's amazement, the excitement arose not over the offer of a Conference—the only thing that seemed significant to India—but over the reference to Dominion Status, which (as you so aptly state in your editorial columns) was no "more than a solemn reaffirmation of the Dominion ideal which has been held out to India by successive Viceroys and Secretaries of State, and by the Instructions of the King-Emperor himself, for the last dozen years." That Lord Birkenhead (one of those Secretaries of State) should repudiate this endorsement caused surprise; that Lord Reading (one of those Viceroys) should do so—followed by Mr. Lloyd George and the Liberal Party—was inexplicable. At once Indian politicians, although convinced beyond a peradventure of the absolute sincerity of the Viceroy, doubted the good faith of the politicians in England, and the Congress leaders hastened to withdraw their acceptance of the offer with the excuse that they imagined it to imply more than it said.

The conclusion reached by your correspondent, Mr. Richard Law, is inevitable: that the present disturbances in India are the result of the reception accorded to the Viceroy's statement in this country. History will apportion the blame. The responsibility of those concerned is a terrible one.

As to the future: Once again, when the situation seemed well-nigh hopeless, Lord Irwin, according to dispatches from India, "has changed the political atmosphere." It is imperative that his work should not be wrecked once more by ill-advised and ill-informed criticism at home. Let our political busybodies for once hold their peace. The least his fellow-countrymen can accord Lord Irwin in his tremendous task is patient and sympathetic support. In the end, I am convinced, he will compel their gratitude and admiration.

Yours, &c.,
NORMAN D. CLIFF.

41, Doughty-street, W.C.1, July 12.

"ALL AID ARREST"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I thank the many hundreds who have answered my appeal so generously and promptly. I now say:—

Ah! author's answerers, all aid arrest,
Britannia's bard's brows being bruised but blest.

I am, &c.,
JOHN MASEFIELD.

Boar's Hill.

AN OXFORD KITCHEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Dr. Saintsbury will be rejoiced to hear that the Warden and Sub-Warden of New College are still entertained every year at a "Visitational Dinner," at Brasenose, and still receive the customary fee. But, alas, they have no opportunity of having the coin framed and glazed, for it is a genuine groat, of which the Bursar of B.N.C. carefully relieves the parting guest in order that it may be used again the following year. It is usual for the Sub-Warden to be asked whether he has brought the wheelbarrow with him, but it is rumoured that the jest is not always appreciated, as the Fellows of New College are supposed to have given up reading Dickens as old-fashioned about the time that his works first penetrated the Senior Common Room of B.N.C. The purpose of the visit is believed to be to ascertain that the trusts of the will of an ancient benefactress of B.N.C. are properly carried out. What those trusts may be is known, if known at all, only to the Bursar of B.N.C., and he, like all good bursars, never tells, but after three Royal Commissions we may be tolerably certain that the good dame's money is devoted to purposes quite foreign to her intention.

Some day a new Parson Woodforde will arise who will write the Fasti Culinarii of the Oxford Colleges. There is nothing so unchanging as the traditions of a college kitchen. That of B.N.C. is to this day distinguished by the plenty recorded by Woodforde, and dyspeptic Sub-Wardens of New College have been known to beg the Outrider of the year to deputize for them. Our author will discover the secret cause which moves some colleges to have big tables in Common Room and some to have small; he will distinguish between the colleges which put on their best wine when there are guests and those which put on their worst; he will decide whether, on the whole, it is better to dine with the Mods. Tutors for the food or the Bursars for the wine; he will suggest a suitable menu for a supper to be eaten in one's rooms after dining at an institution where the meals are ordered and cooked by women; he will put on record the immortal stories of Dean Gaisford and John Buttitude, the college cook, and of the Fellow of Brasenose who had an undergraduate egg, and recite the Academic Fable of the Oxford Bursar who Dined at Cambridge and was not Offered Any Port.

Your obedient servant,
E. COLL. BLANK.

DEMOCRACY OLD AND NEW

MR. BALDWIN'S SURVEY

REACTIONS TO COME

"Democracy, Old and New," was the text of the Dr. John Clifford Lecture delivered by Mr. Baldwin at the annual conference of the Brotherhood Movement at Coventry last evening.

Mr. Baldwin spoke of the permanent elements beneath the appearances of change. Bygone ideals which once had proved powerful never died. He reminded his hearers of Sir John Simon's first broadcast address on "The Problem of India." In his opening sentence he went back to the Greeks of 2,200 years ago, and in his second sentence to Aristotle. Sir John Simon had said that when we discussed changes in the Government of India we ought to give heed to the warnings of the pupil of Plato and the tutor of Alexander. Mr. Baldwin could wish for no better illustration of the persistent power of the speculations of the classical world. No greater contrast could be imagined than the problem of governing a single city state like Athens and the problem of governing the Indian Empire, embracing a fifth of the population of the world. Yet the two were directly related. It was said by John Addington Symonds that the discovery of America could be traced to the re-discovery of the Greek language. It would not be beyond the powers of an undergraduate of average intelligence to show that many of the ideas which were agitating Indian reformers to-day were traceable to Athens *via* London and Oxford and Cambridge. A ferment spreading from ancient Greece had worked like yeast in the constitution of every Western state and forced into prominence political developments of the most disturbing character.

It was interesting to speculate on the might-have-beens in history. Alexander the Great penetrated into the Punjab to the valley of the Indus. But a mutiny of his troops prevented him from pushing farther his conquest of India. India thus escaped the dominion of Greek ideals. Asiatic traditions prevailed, yet once again in our own time after the lapse of twenty centuries we were discussing the application to India of Greek ideas of majorities and minorities, of checks and balances, of aristocracy and democracy, of local freedom and federal union.

Of course these ideas had been developed and applied on a scale and in ways which it never entered the minds of the Greeks to conceive. Imperialism was not natural to the Greeks, as it was to their successors. Their great thinkers were not dreaming of vast Empires, but of town-communities as the ideal form of political society. They were strangers also to the material comforts which we identify with civilization.

A DEMOCRATIC FAILURE

But the very smallness of the Greek city-state in theory and in practice had provided mankind with a demonstration of the essential nature of community life which was apt to be lost to view in the vast aggregations of the modern state. The Greek thinkers, like the authors of the Shorter Catechism, were always bringing their pupils back to first principles: What was all government for? What was the true end of all the labours of statesmen? They agreed that it was the attainment by the citizens of the highest possible degree of human virtue and well-being. They then asked themselves what form of government would best achieve this end. And it was because in the little cities of ancient Greece the most satisfactory answers which the world had known were given to these big questions, that none of us could ever keep those experiments for long out of our minds.

Greek democracy failed, and the reasons for its failure were full of instruction. The great ruling ideas which the Greeks gave to the world, ideas which England later was to absorb and spread over a quarter of the globe, freedom and self-government, social equality and civic patriotism, these were corrupted by demagogues and flatterers of the common people. It was so fatally easy to think that freedom meant doing what you like, that one man was not only as good as another but equally able to fill any office whatsoever, that majorities could do no wrong, that you could make Utopian laws for your own country without regard to what other nations or other Empires were doing. And thus it came about that, in the words of Dr. Glover, "Greeks talked incessantly of equality and butchered one another like French revolutionists to get it, of freedom, and lived on the labour of slaves and allies." Freedom of speech was stifled and public men who refused to advocate pleasures for the multitude were banished. Politicians rivalled one another in bribing the electorate. There was an unemployed problem and a policy of public works, payment for jurymen, free seats at the theatres. Those who had triumphed over tyrants in turn became despotic; those who had been oppressed became in turn oppressors; those who had denounced luxury and idleness in individuals succumbed to the temptations of riches when shared out by the State. And Plutarch records that the Athenians from being sober, thrifty, and self-supporting people changed into "lovers of expense, intemperance, and licence."

Turning from the Greeks, Mr. Baldwin referred to the small book published the other day on the "Essentials of Democracy," by the present Master of Balliol, who went back not to Plato and Aristotle, but to Cromwell and the Baptists and Independents of the seventeenth century; to the self-governing congregations of the religious bodies, whose example of democratic government it was sought to extend to the whole state. Mr. Lindsay quoted an account of a memorable debate on the principles of democratic government held between the representatives of the Army on the one hand and Cromwell and Ireton on the other. The debate was held at the Grand Council of Officers at Putney in 1647. The case for the Army was put by a Colonel Rainboro. "Really," says Colonel Rainboro, "I think the poorest he that is in England hath a life to live as the richest he." This was language not unfamiliar to a Brotherhood audience, and they would recognize in these Puritans the spiritual ancestors of John Clifford. Not once or twice in the course of public controversy was Dr. Clifford described as the greatest Protestant since Cromwell. His political life was rooted in his religious life; his championship of political freedom sprang from religious principle. In the Protestant doctrine of the infinite value of the individual soul, on the one hand, and in the assembling together of the brethren in the Church congregation, on the other, was the seed-bed of modern democracy. Many of the early reformers thought that all that was required in order to bring heaven down to earth was either to make the Church the State, or to apply to politics the method of government adopted by the Baptists and Independents. In the congregations of the independent self-governing churches of the Puritans they saw democracy in action on an infinitesimal scale. In the Greek city-state it was demonstrated on a somewhat larger, a municipal, scale, in cities with populations comparable with one of our Midland towns—Coventry or Leicester, for example.

"OUR COLOSSAL TASK"

"Our colossal task," said Mr. Baldwin, "is to take over these principles of personal participation in government, of cooperative discussion, of active consent, which were effective in these tiny groups of citizens and believers, and apply them to the immense populations of modern states and empires. The scale of operations is vastly different.

"There is not only this difference in size. There is also a difference in structure, with which you are familiar, between Greek, Cromwellian, and modern democracies. It was characteristic of all forms of ancient societies, tyrannies, and democracies alike, that they were founded on slave labour. In the ideal states of Plato and Aristotle the husbandmen, artisans, and retail traders were excluded from citizenship. Similarly the Reformation churches, while run on democratic lines,

restricted their membership to the saints only. We, on the other hand, have enfranchised the whole adult and labouring population of these islands, saints and sinners alike, and are attempting the immense double enterprise not only of making each citizen count as one and an end in himself, but also of asking him to share effectively and intelligently in the responsibilities of municipal citizenship and imperial government. These are ideals which as yet have never been fully realized, neither in ancient nor in modern times, neither in England nor in the United States. Democracy is still an aspiration and not a fact. It is still 'an untravelled world, whose margin fades for ever and for ever as we move.' What we have achieved is a democratic framework of government, which is not the same thing as a democratic society. We have perfected the machinery of popular government, and one immediate danger is that it may be seized and exploited in undemocratic ways for undemocratic ends. In the name of the sovereign people deeds may be done as cruel as those done by any Greek tyrant or medieval despot. It is terribly easy for those in power to confuse justice with the interest of the strong, but oppression of the few by the many is just as ugly as its opposite."

Mr. Baldwin then turned the audience's thoughts to some of the political tendencies of our own day. To-day the future of popular government was said by its friends and its enemies to be in doubt. It had lost ground in so many countries recently that once more we were told that there was no escape from the circular movement of tyranny, oligarchy, democracy, and back to tyranny again. Democracy made, it was argued, too great a demand upon the intelligence, the energy, and the honesty of average mortals. Impatience with things as they are was widespread, but it was only in democratic countries that the voice of criticism was high and lifted up. In non-democratic countries it was suppressed and silenced, and we were expected to assume that all were perfectly happy and contented because there was no criticism, and all the newspapers said the same thing. Impatience where it was vocal sprang from two sources. There were those on the right who demanded first and foremost efficiency. They put it above liberty. There were others, on the left, whose complaint was that we had not too much but too little democracy.

CURRENTS OF DISCONTENT

These two currents of discontent had swollen to such volume as to overwhelm democracy in some European countries.

Here in England also there was a current of discontent running, but it was not yet very strong, and though it was growing he did not think it was likely to boil up and submerge the Parliamentary institutions with which we were familiar. The position was being watched by our neighbours with much interest. Our political capacity for avoiding upheavals, our gift for "animated moderation" (in Bagehot's phrase), has long been envied by our Continental neighbours. "They will find once again, I venture to prophesy, that we shall get together and modify presently our institutions and our practices to suit the new conditions. We are not good at planning ahead, but we have a gift for improvising and compromising. Disappointment with the working of representative government is no new thing in our midst. It recurs periodically, and we are in one of the fermenting periods now. It may be uncomfortable, but it is not surprising. The country in the last 20 years has been plunged into tremendous experiences. Our social ideals and our administrative methods have been challenged as never before. There is bound to be unrest when more questions are being put than statesmen can answer. I think we shall find answers to them in England as soon if not sooner, and as good if not better than in any other country."

Mr. Baldwin referred to Mr. Churchill's recent suggestion that party Government was not a suitable apparatus for solving industrial difficulties. He would like to see a new deliberative body, an economic sub-Parliament debating day after day with fearless detachment from public opinion all the most disputed questions of finance and trade without caring a halfpenny who won the General Election. (Laughter.) This proposal had a striking resemblance to that put forward a few years ago by our young Guild Socialist friends, and Mr. Baldwin rather gathered from their maturer reflections and recent publications that they had put aside this particular device of their undergraduate days. Mr. Churchill had still the advantage of a bold and youthful mind, and he would doubtless work out more fully the relations of the two Parliaments in his "functional democracy" and tell us why he thought one of them more likely to reach unanimity than the other and which was to be dominant. It was hardly correct to say that there existed at the present time no constitutional machinery for dealing with economic problems on their merits with competent examination and without political bias. Was not this precisely what was taking place, for example, on the Macmillan Committee on Finance and Banking; was this not the function of the Economic Advisory Council, which was not subject to vote-catching or the pressure of publicity; and was it not sometimes practised in the form of Royal Commissions, which often enjoyed high expert authority?

A FAILURE OF FAITH

We had witnessed remarkable growths and changes in the industrial structure of the country in the last 100 years; these changes had proceeded far more rapidly than had the changes in the machinery of government, and the lag, as it was called, did undoubtedly account for not a little of the disappointment with democracy which prevailed. But there was not only the fact that economic issues had elbowed out the old political issues; there was not only the emergence of a party, with its primary emphasis on the removal of poverty, but there was among the idealists of all parties a sense of futility, and this, if we looked deeply into it, was not born of the failure of machinery, but of the failure of faith. The young seeking the Unknown Country of their dreams found that the old had given up the search for it. The young wrote the election manifestos and discovered that the Cabinet Ministers had either never read or had forgotten them. Experience was a violent and a shattering school. Agitation united men, action divided them. We should find that in India as events developed. Ideals had great harmonizing power, but when the machinery of government got to work upon them and began to fit them to the facts it had a sadly disintegrating power.

The machinery of democracy had been tried up to a point. The people had tasted power. But the hopes held out when laws were framed were not always realized when laws were passed. No Session of Parliament had ever been dedicated to the sole task of examining the results of its previous activities. What happened to all the laws placed on the Statute-book? If half the hopes of their promoters had been realized, would not the millennium have arrived ere this?

The early abstract economists for the sake of clarifying their argument invented an "economic man"—a being stripped of all human attributes except those self-regarding interests directly connected with buying and selling goods or services. One of the sources of the modern disappointment with Parliament among thoughtful observers was due to the fact that laws dealt, and could only deal directly, with a fraction of a man, but in so doing indirectly they affected the whole personality for better or for worse. All parties were deeply committed to intervention in the lives of the people. The goal of some was to convert the State into a universal Providence. Character was built up by innumerable acts of choice. If all or most of the crucial choices in life were made for us by the State what then became of the democratic ideal of the Master of Balliol—the management of and responsibility for one's own life, whether we be clever or stupid, good or bad?

No Cabinet summoned to extend unemployment benefit or to borrow another £10,000,000 to pay into a bankrupt fund received from any Ministerial Department a memorandum on the effect of this on John Smith's personality. There was no machinery devised to measure that. All parties were alike implicated in the measures of relief now in force. All were agreed that destitution ought not to be tolerated. But were we all quite happy that in giving John Smith State benefits in this wholesale way we were not at the same time taking away from John Smith something which would make him poor indeed?

"I am assured by those whose work lies closely amongst our urban and industrial populations," said Mr. Baldwin, "that there is need to examine the effects of the provision of the social services by the State in the last 25 years. Are the results we all intended and we all desired to see being in fact achieved? We have witnessed a vast development of protective services like insurance and constructive services like education. I am told that there is at least reason to question:—(a) whether the expansion of protective services along the lines at present being followed is freeing men for activity or is encouraging inertia; (b) whether the constructive services are being developed along the lines which encourage to the full variety, initiative, and self-exertion; (c) whether the sense of corporate responsibility, without which the good life can hardly be won for any community, is being fostered by the expansion of public social services along the lines at present being followed.

"The redistribution of wealth from the

(Continued at foot of next column)

richer to the poorer elements in the country by the machinery of the State has, within limits, obvious advantages. But when certain limits are passed and drawbacks become apparent, then will come the testing time for statesmen and for voters, for democracy, in short. No party has a monopoly of honesty or of wisdom, and no party is endowed with an excess of courage and of candour. Will the leaders who have competed with one another in bestowing boons upon the electorate compete equally in telling the electors that what is really needed may be something quite other than what they are receiving?"

Mr. Baldwin concluded:—"I think we may be saved from some of the evils which now threaten us by the emergence of voluntary associations and their employment by the State. The Brotherhood Movement is only one example of the sort of fellowship which enriches our British public life. It was natural that men should turn to the State for relief from vast economic distresses, and there is much the State has done to mitigate misfortune. But I prophesy that with experience of its administration we shall have a reaction from bureaucracy, and I foresee the State in the years to come itself making larger and larger demands upon voluntary associations to execute its will. Democracy will take on new forms. The tendency of the last few years to frown upon voluntary effort will be reversed. The rich and various life of spontaneous groupings will be recognized not as a weakness but as a strength to the State. It will give that direct expression to human personality which is freedom, that opportunity for diversity which is the only tolerable form of equality, and that association of all the elements in the State which is fraternity." (Cheers.)

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

PROTEST MEETING AT ALBERT HALL

An international mass meeting, in connexion with the Christian Protest Movement, was held last night at the Albert Hall to protest against the oppression of religion in Russia. Lord Brentford presided.

The following message was sent by the Archbishop of Canterbury:—"The pressure of very exacting duties and responsibilities in connexion with the Lambeth Conference makes it impossible for me to be present at the meeting in the Albert Hall on behalf of all who are suffering oppression in Russia because of loyalty to their religious faith. It is a subject about which public opinion in this country, and indeed throughout the world, has been deeply stirred. But there is always a danger lest popular emotions once roused should pass away. We owe it to our brethren in Russia to show that our care for them is constant. I have good reason for saying that recently their hardships have been in some ways mitigated. I am thankful for that. I welcome this opportunity of saying so publicly. It is an encouragement to us to renew our appeal to the Government in Russia. For assuredly much oppression still exists; and there is still need of our sympathy, of our prayers, and of such help as we can give. The meeting will represent all sections of our community. As I am sure the speakers will show, it has no political character. Its object is to sustain our concern for those whose sufferings have so deeply moved our hearts, and on their behalf to continue our appeal to the eternal principles of freedom and justice."

Lord Brentford said the form of persecution was changing in Russia. The first five years were years of intense cruelty, executions, murders, every form of inhumanity. This was followed by a period of persecution of religion and of propaganda of anti-religion. Then came, last year, a recrudescence of personal persecution in the face of and in consequence of which that Association was founded. There was no doubt that its appeal to God to help their fellow-religionists in Russia had been heard, as there had been an abatement of the personal persecution of Christians and other religious people. But there was to-day an intensive persecution of religion itself. In the last three months an anti-religious museum had been opened, containing every kind of document and statement which would induce people to hate all forms of religion. Arrangements had been made to organize anti-religion throughout the whole of the Red Army. The great trade union conferences in May decided that they would carry on anti-religious work side by side with their economic work.

SACRILEGE

In one of the great cathedrals in Russia had been started a factory canteen and a workmen's club. On May 5, however, a Russian paper published a remarkable statement as follows:—

Side by side with the process of increasing atheistic tendencies in villages, another process is also present, the increasing activities of churchmen and church organizations.

They tried in Russia to destroy the churches by murdering bishops and priests, but, as always, the "blood of the martyrs had been the seed of the Church."

The same anti-religion propaganda had begun here. They were there to guard the religion not merely of Russia but of the whole world.

Prebendary A. W. Gough, chairman of the General Council, said the leaders of the Soviet Government were afraid of the Christian Protest Movement. The movement would not stop until religious liberty was given to Russia.

The Archbishop of Armagh also spoke.

The Rev. F. W. Norwood moved:—

That this meeting, representing nearly every phase of religious thought and conviction, urges the Soviet Government to give full liberty of religious teaching and worship to the people of Russia, and extends to all God-fearing people in that land their cordial greetings of sympathy and hope.

Dr. Norwood said that religion was not an accident in human life. It was an integral part of human nature. It could not be suppressed.

The Bishop of Exeter, seconding, said it was a cruel harshness on any population believing in any religion to be deprived of their faith.

Mr. B. S. Straus, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the Archbishop of Melbourne, the Bishop of Dornakal (South India), Dr. J. C. Carlisle, and Soofer Abdul Qadeer Abdullah also spoke.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

BONAR LAW COLLEGE

ASSESSMENT APPEAL DISMISSED

The Bonar Law Memorial Trust appealed yesterday before the Hertfordshire Assessment Appeals Committee against the assessment for Bonar Law Memorial College, Ashridge, the Conservative Party training college near Berkhamsted, of a total of £1,096 in respect of the house and grounds. Sir Joseph Priestley, chairman of the committee, sitting at St. Albans, said the committee considered the figures to be reasonable and proper, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Evidence of the nature of the gift by the late Urban Broughton was given by Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, who agreed that at least £20,000 had been spent in alterations to the house, which was now as near perfect as could be.

Counsel for the Trust said there was the greatest difficulty in filling the college, which had accommodation for 150 students. Fifteen gardeners were required to keep the gardens in order, and receipts from the very small charge of a shilling admission came very far off the total wanted. For 11 months the total running expenses of house and gardens were £15,667, those of the gardens alone being £3,513. Receipts from students and the gardens were £6,565, and the excess of expenditure over income, £9,102.

Sir H. Trustram Eve said that his valuation was based on the college as an institution perfect of its kind in every respect, and assessed at £10 per head for 150 students. That figure was later reduced as above by the rating authority.

COAL-TIPPING CHARGES IN SOUTH WALES

RAILWAY PROPOSALS OPPOSED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, JULY 14

A special meeting of the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce to-day decided to offer vigorous opposition to the application of the Great Western Railway to the Railway Rates Advisory Committee to increase the tipping and weighing charges on coal at their South Wales ports from 6d. to 7½d., and for the stabilization of other statutory dock charges at 60 per cent. above the pre-War standard.

Mr. John Powell, the president, said the increase asked for would be a very serious thing to South Wales, and they had no alternative but to assist the traders to oppose the railway company.

A resolution to this effect was carried, the opinion being expressed that, in view of the serious world competition, what was needed was a reduction in all such charges. The meeting further authorized the president, and such other members of the council as he might appoint, to give evidence at the inquiry which will be held in London next Tuesday.

CEMENT WORKS IN CANTERBURY

APPEAL AGAINST CITY COUNCIL'S BAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANTERBURY, JULY 14

An inquiry was held by Mr. Harry Stewart, an inspector of the Ministry of Health, to-day at Canterbury into the appeal made by Messrs. Frank Cooper, Canterbury, Limited, under the Canterbury town-planning scheme No. 1, against the refusal of Canterbury City Council to grant permission for the erection of a cement works in the southern part of the city.

Mr. A. M. Trustram Eve represented the appellant, and Mr. A. Safford was for the Canterbury Corporation. Mr. Walter Monckton, K.C., appeared to oppose the appeal on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral, and Mr. L. S. Fletcher on behalf of over 200 residents in the locality, the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and the Simon Langton School governors.

Mr. Eve, in outlining the case for the appellant company, said there had been lime works on this site since 1850. In connexion with the proposed cement works a contract for the supply of power from the electricity department of Canterbury Corporation was drawn up, and the city council authorized the giving of the corporate seal. Subsequently the wording of the contract was varied, and the council again authorized the affixing of the corporate seal. Mr. Eve said that the firm had never been given an opportunity of explaining to the council exactly what they proposed to do. They felt a little hurt that the corporation should accept a petition from residents in the locality against the proposal to amend the scheme so as to permit of the erection of the works without giving them any opportunity of appearing before the council, although an offer had been made to that effect. The town-planning scheme scheduling that area as a residential one was approved by the Ministry just four days after formal application for an interim development order was made. The city council then proposed to apply for an amended plan so as to enable a works area to be excluded from a residential district, but the proposal was withdrawn after opposition from residents in the neighbourhood without the firm being asked to explain anything. The position down to September, 1929, was that the council had three times had before them the consideration of the supply of electricity to the works, and had three times passed resolutions authorizing the seal of the council to be affixed to the contract; twice a document had been sent to the firm, and any reasonable person would assume that the seal had already been put on it or that it was about to be put on it.

So far as they had been able to discover, the objection with regard to the nuisance which might be feared fell under three heads—dust, smoke, and gas. As regarded dust, all dust other than such as might come from the chimney would be within a building which had a bank at least 30ft. high around it. The only part of the process that did not take place within the buildings right down to the actual loading of the lorries was the removal of clinker-like material a distance of 52ft. The firm were not going to instal any rotary kilns of the kind seen at Gillingham, Sittingbourne, and on the Medway. It was simply proposed to instal three chamber kilns and, if necessary, a further three on the other side of the chimney.

No coal would be used but only coke, so that there could not be any black smoke. Speaking of the gases from the chimney, Mr. Eve said the chimney was 110ft. high, and 1,350 yards from the Cathedral. The company had spent £12,000 upon the works, and another £5,000 would have to be spent before they were complete. It would in a small way be helping the unemployment problem.

Evidence was given for the appellant by Harry George Featherby, manager for Messrs. Cooper, Limited; Alfred John Burrows, surveyor; Philip Belton, of Messrs. Topping and Leggat; Robert Glandfield, formerly manager of Gillingham Portland Cement Works; George Richard Goldsack, late cement works manager for Messrs. Smeed, Dean and Co., Sittingbourne; and Frederick William Harbord, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Riley, Harbord, and Law, metallurgists, Victoria-street. Mr. Harbord was cross-examined by Mr. Monckton, and expressed the opinion that any deleterious gases would be largely dispersed before reaching the Cathedral. He did not consider there was any danger to houses or the fruit plantations.

The inquiry was adjourned until next Saturday, when the objections to the appeal will be heard.

COMMISSION ON LABOUR IN INDIA

SEAMEN AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The Royal Commission on Labour in India held a second public session yesterday at India House, Aldwych, when evidence was given by Mr. R. R. Bannatyne, Assistant Secretary, Home Office, and Sir Gerald Bellhouse, Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office.

In opening the discussion on possible means of improving the position of Indian seamen employed in British ships in respect of workmen's compensation, the Chairman (Mr. J. H. Whitley) said that, although an endeavour had been made to bridge the differences between the English law as affecting those employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom and the Indian law, there still appeared to be some gaps. It had been put to them in India that the lascars might possibly not receive their full rights under the law.

Mr. Bannatyne said that under the workmen's compensation provisions the workman should recover compensation under the law of the country in which the ship was registered. Asked whether Indian legislation would apply in the case of a company with offices in Bombay or Calcutta, he said that it was not competent for Indian legislation to apply to accidents occurring on the high seas in ships registered in Great Britain.

The Chairman said that any attempt to administer the British law in Indian Courts would raise a host of complications for judges, lawyers, and the workmen concerned. If written evidence were allowed, by special arrangement, in County Courts here, claims might be prosecuted by the High Commissioner for India, though written evidence was by no means so satisfactory as oral. He promised to submit a note on the possibility of administering the British Act in India.

FACTORY INSPECTORS

Sir Gerald Bellhouse, replying to a question by Mr. N. M. Joshi on the qualifications required by factory inspectors, said that every inspector had to learn most of his job after he became an inspector, whatever his qualifications. Factory experience was usual, but he attached most importance to a man's personality. Men who had been taken on for their special educational qualifications, without previous factory experience, had, in fact, done very well. They had practically given up examinations. A man was examined in essay and *précis* writing to see that he could express himself clearly, and after two years he was examined in the two subjects with which his work had been concerned—factory law and sanitary science. He preferred recruitment on a selective basis to insistence on very high degrees and practical experience.

Asked whether he could suggest any means of conveying an understanding of labour legislation to workmen who were illiterate, Sir Gerald Bellhouse replied that he could see no alternative to the system of posters in the factories which, of course, were of little use to an illiterate person. Factory inspectors might explain the law in the course of their duties, and did in fact address workmen's meetings from time to time, but it was not part of their duties. With regard to prosecutions of employers for infringements of the Factory Acts, publicity was usually a greater deterrent than the penalty. He refuted the suggestion that had been made in India that employers sometimes escaped prosecution because they were acquainted with the inspector.

The Chairman suggested that the force of public opinion was a deterrent to evasion of the law on working hours.

Sir Gerald Bellhouse, agreeing, said that in any case the worker nowadays would not work illegal hours. Replying to an inquiry why there had been no reduction in the number—about one in 10—of cases of sepsis after accidents in factories, he said he thought the chief reason now was that men did not trouble to have their minor injuries dressed in the first-aid box. First-aid appliances were now obligatory in all factories.

The Commission adjourned till to-day.

A meeting of the Commission will be held at the India Office, Whitehall, S.W.1, on Thursday, at 11 a.m., for the oral examination of Mr. J. F. G. Price, Principal Assistant Secretary, Unemployment Insurance Department, Ministry of Labour, in regard to the working of employment exchanges and unemployment insurance in Great Britain. The meeting will be open to the public.

SOCIAL HYGIENE

MR. AMERY ON AFRICAN CONDITIONS

A conference arranged by the British Social Hygiene Council was held yesterday at Carteret House, Westminster. Mr. Amery, M.P., presided, and there were present representatives of public health and education departments in different parts of the Empire.

Mr. Amery referred to memoranda that had been presented to the Colonial Office by the council on subjects of health, and said the welfare of the seaman was a very vital question. In their memorandum they had laid stress on the importance of port welfare centres for providing recreation for seamen while they were on shore. Attention had also been called to the importance of a fuller and more efficient treatment of disease. Much had been done in recent years, but we were not attempting, in Africa, for instance, to touch more than about 6,000,000 out of the population of some 35,000,000 committed to our charge. The task was difficult and costly, but when we considered what might be the ultimate consequences in these untouched 30,000,000, and the spread of disease, it must appear worth while to make an exceptional effort to cope with the problem as soon as possible. It was important that the help of the native should be secured, and in that connexion the education of the native, through the medium of the film—if the film was made suitable for local conditions—might be valuable.

Mr. Amery referred to the importance of maternity and child welfare work and to the value of enlisting the support of the women of the countries in which they were interested. That, he thought, might be secured through the agency of European workers. There were wives of officials, merchants, and others who would, probably, if their attention was drawn to the subject, be only too willing to help. He believed that a movement was now being generated for the health of our Colonial population which would have great consequences.

Dr. F. McCallum, chief medical officer, Australia House, explained the medical regulations relating to migrants, and said the desire was to help the migrant while safeguarding the Australian point of view. The idea that influenced them was that of building for the future.

Colonel L. W. Harrison, of the Ministry of Health, and Dr. Flora Lloyd, assistant medical officer, Swansea, read papers on the co-ordination of maternity and child welfare services with the venereal disease service. Dr. S. Noronha spoke on the operations of the Bombay Social Hygiene Council, and Mrs. M. Berman reported on work in South Africa.

Mrs. G. Neville Rolfe, speaking on port welfare for the Mercantile Marine, emphasized the importance of improving port conditions throughout the Empire.

BIOLOGY IN SCHOOLS

Professor Julian Huxley gave an address on biology in education and said that in any agricultural country, and especially in a tropical country where agriculture was more difficult than here in consequence of climate and insects, biology was obviously of first importance. It was important in native education, and it was a good subject in many ways to teach children. If he were asked what was the most serious fact of the situation in this country at the present time, although unemployment was extremely serious, he would not give that as the answer. He would answer, what seemed to have escaped the notice of the majority of people, that the percentage of mental defectives in the country had increased during the last 20 years. If children stayed long enough at school they could be soaked in the idea of the stream of life which was transmitted through generations.

Biology could not be a substitute for history or for literature, but it was a cultural subject in its own right. The film could be made to play a large part in teaching the subject. He took three educational films to East Africa and it was fascinating to see the extraordinary interest shown there by children, most of whom had never seen a film. He appealed for the inclusion of a certain amount of nature study and broadly conceived biology in the curriculum of every child of the Empire, white, black, or any other colour.

Films of the British Social Hygiene Council were afterwards exhibited.

MODERNIZED PUBLIC-HOUSES

METHODIST MINISTER'S CRITICISM

An attack on modernized publichouses with special accommodation for children was made by the Rev. F. H. Chambers, of Westcliff-on-Sea, at the annual conference of the United Methodist Church in Sheffield yesterday.

Mr. Chambers asked whether the Temperance Committee was aware of the steps that were being taken by the drink trade to make large and modernized publichouses the social centres of villages and towns. Halls were being provided for children and parents, and that was a development that needed close attention. The effect was that more drinking was taking place in those halls for little children than there ever was in the bars of publichouses before they put the children out of those bars.

The Secretary of the Temperance Committee (the Rev. F. J. Jenkins) replied that they were aware of the position and were attending to it.

THE IDEAL PUBLIC SERVANT

Sir William Hart, Town Clerk of Sheffield, read a paper on how to fill higher posts in the public service at the summer conference of the Institute of Public Administration, which concluded at New College, Oxford, yesterday. Answering the question—What are the qualities which one should look for in the ideal public servant? Sir William Hart enumerated sound judgment, quickness of dispatch, capacity to advise, adaptability to circumstance, tactful handling of men, and the ability to hear everything and say nothing. "What concerns me," Sir William Hart continued, "is that there are so many who assume that positions in the public service are sought and retained because the holders are saved from the risks and worries of business life; that they are, in fact, seeking shelter. In these days when the scope of public service is being daily extended and the numbers of staffs are increased thereby, the public service will, no doubt, offer attractions to men of moderate ability and little ambition who would rather be safe than successful. It would be unfortunate if this class were too numerous in the service."

During the afternoon session the delegates tackled the problem of rationalizing the processes of administration. Mr. C. G. Woodyfield, of Spondon, near Derby, thought the first great need was the study of the science of organization as a subject in itself.

TEACHERS' PENSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

WORK OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

The president and the treasurer of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching have issued their twenty-fourth annual report (New York). Dealing with allowances and pensions of the foundation, the report speaks of them as forming the most generous pension system ever operated for a professional group.

On June 30, 1929, the resources of the foundation totalled £6,442,000, an increase of some £123,100 over the previous fiscal year. Of this total £3,413,160 is held as permanent general endowment, £254,000 as permanent resources of the Division of Educational Enquiry, £2,509,200 as a reserve for liquidating pension liabilities accruing after 1929, £158,520 to assist colleges and universities to adopt the contributory plan of retiring allowances, and £106,800 as an emergency reserve.

During the year 1928-29 the foundation began the payment of 103 new allowances and pensions of an annual value of £40,480 to 74 former teachers and to 29 widows. This represents the highest grant to the largest number of persons in any one year in the history of the foundation. The 74 professors retired in 1928-29 at an average age of 68 years after an average service of 35.2 years, an increase of about six months in the average age of retiring professors, but a decrease of about nine months in their average service, as compared with 1927-28. The average retiring allowance in force has risen from £425 in 1920 to £479 at present, and the annual expenditure of the foundation for teachers and their widows to £289,138. Estimates indicate that this sum will increase to approximately £448,200 in about 1944 and then begin to decrease until about 1985, when all of the approximately 3,355 teachers in 83 colleges and universities who in 1929 had expectations from the original free pension plan of the foundation, and their widows, will have received their allowances and pensions.

A total of 1,633 allowances and pensions have been granted to teachers in 40 different States, five Canadian Provinces, and Newfoundland by the Carnegie Foundation since its inception in 1906.

OBITUARY

LIEUT.-COL. S. B. SMITH

Lieutenant-Colonel Sidney Browning Smith, late of the Indian Medical Service, whose death is announced at the age of 63, had a distinguished record as military and civil medical officer in Northern India, where he was especially active in the work of plague prevention. He served also in France and Egypt during the War.

He was born on November 12, 1866, son of Dr. Thomas Browning Smith, of Sittingbourne, and educated at Epsom School and St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was an M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., and held also the D.P.H. and R.C.P.S. of London. Four years after joining the I.M.S. he served in the Chitral operations. He was with the relief force from Gilgit, and in the actions of Chakalwat and Nisa Ghol, being mentioned in dispatches and receiving the medal with clasp. He turned his gift for sketching to account on this occasion by contributing some drawings to Sir Francis Younghusband's "Relief of Chitral." After further active service in the Waziristan operations of 1901-2 he was transferred to the civil side of I.M.S. work as District Plague Officer at Amritsar. Later Sir Charles Rivaz appointed him Chief Plague Officer in the Punjab, where he remained for more than six years. In 1904 he wrote his book "Plague in India." In the Great War he was on the Western Front until January, 1916, and later in Egypt. He was mentioned in dispatches and made C.M.G. in 1917. Early in the War he organized the Mount Dore Hospital for Indian troops, Bournemouth, and later the Karachi Clearing Station. He retired in 1921, marrying in the same year Lady Edith Rattigan.

MR. A. E. JACKSON

Mr. Albert Edward Jackson, journalist and former editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, collapsed and died suddenly yesterday in Stoke Newington Town Hall, at the age of 64.

Mr. Jackson had had an almost lifelong connexion with the *Morning Advertiser*, having been a contributor for over 40 years before his appointment as editor in 1924, a post which he held for four years. He was for many years associated as a reporter with the North London Police Court and had served for a long period as the representative of *The Times* in the Stoke Newington district. He had written much on angling; was director and joint-editor of the *Angler's News* from 1902 to 1917; one of the founders of the National Federation of Sea-Anglers, of which he was later chairman and, at the time of his death, senior vice-president; and vice-president of the London Anglers' Association.

After education at the Walworth Commercial School and Camden School, Peckham, Jackson entered, at the age of 13, a solicitor's office as junior clerk. A year later, however, he went to the reading room of the *Daily Chronicle* and remained there until he was 20, when he joined the staff of the *Morning Advertiser*. In 1893 he became a member of the North Hackney branch of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching. He served later as deputy chairman of the local committee, and was one of the founders of the North London Students' Association. He married, in 1891, Frances Sarah, daughter of Edwin Alexander Stunt, of Camberwell, and leaves one son and two daughters.

He was well known in Masonic circles, having been initiated in the Gallery Lodge, No. 1928, in 1909, during the Mastership of the late John Bune. He became Master of the Lodge in 1926. During his year of office he represented the Lodge as Steward at the Girls' Institution Festival and took up a list amounting to 200 guineas. He himself was a life governor of each of the three Masonic institutions.

MR. F. J. BROWN

Mr. Frank J. Brown, of Tring, whose death at the age of 72 was announced yesterday, was widely known and greatly respected in the Tring district. He was senior partner in the firm of W. Brown and Co., land agents, architects, surveyors, valuers, and auctioneers, of Tring, Aylesbury, Berkhampstead, and Hemel Hempstead, and in addition was for long joint secretary with his son of the Tring Agricultural Society. His extensive business activities brought him into close touch with landed interests, more especially in Herts, Bucks, and the adjoining counties, but he was known much farther afield.

In Tring and the neighbourhood Mr. Brown ocupied a position of exceptional influence and responsibility. He had an intimate knowledge of the district and was frequently consulted upon questions of importance to agriculture. He proved himself a keen and sound student of agricultural economics, his occasional utterances on the subject at shows or agricultural meetings always commanding attention. Mr. Brown is succeeded in the business by his son, Mr. G. M. Brown, who has been associated with him in much of his work. He leaves also a widow and a daughter.

UNITED EMPIRE CIRCLE

THE CYPRUS DINNER

Lady Elibank presided at the Cyprus dinner of the United Empire Circle, held at the Lyceum Club, Piccadilly, last night.

The Governor of Cyprus, Sir Ronald Storrs, proposing the toast of "Cyprus," said that Cyprus was one of the most beautiful and attractive islands in the world. It possessed astonishing physical beauty, and its history extended back to the earliest ages. The Crown Prince of Sweden had an archaeological expedition working there, which had discovered a beautiful example of a Greek theatre and a most interesting Mycenean Palace.

In submitting the toast of "The East," Lord Erleigh spoke of various aspects of the Jewish side of the development of Palestine. Of Tel-Aviv he said that he had never been in any place in Palestine which had given him a better impression of happiness, contentment, and a sense of freedom, and he felt that the experiment which was deemed desirable during the War, of restoring the Jews to Palestine, would be justified in the future.

The hostesses comprised:—

Miss Brassington, Lady McLaren Brown, Miss Coles, Lady Crawford, Mrs. Henry Daman, Mrs. Halford Hewitt, Mrs. Roland Hill, Mrs. Francis-Lewis, Miss Louise Macdonald, Miss Mackinnon, Mr. C. H. Manning, Mrs. Keith Morris, Miss Peachey, Miss L. Phillips, Mrs. Leonard Rees, Mrs. Seward, Mrs. Standfield, and Mme. Swietochowska.

Others present included:—

Lady Storrs, Lady Erleigh, Lady Nettleton, Sir Allison Russell (late Attorney-General, Cyprus), Brigadier-General Sir Charles Delmé-Radcliffe, Miss L. R. Grindle, Major Flinn (Cyprus Commissioner in London), Dr. A. Zemenides (President of the Cyprus Brotherhood), Captain Rupert Gunnis, Mr. Athelstan Riley, Mr. Ralph Straus, and Mr. Dimitriou.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL

THE LAST SECTION COMING DOWN

Housebreakers started yesterday to demolish the last section of the old Middlesex Hospital—the cross-piece and east wing—and a party of visitors was given an opportunity of seeing all that is left of the old structure and comparing it with the new.

The urgent necessity of rebuilding the Middlesex was clearly demonstrated in the tour of inspection. The strutted wards and decayed fabric; the surgical ward which may have served the needs of the 18th century but was quite inadequate for present-day requirements; the dungeon-like kitchens and the underground labyrinth of passages; an out-patients' department where doctors almost stumbled over each other to attend to their casualties—these and many other departments, now stripped of their furnishings, tell a plain story of the difficulties that hampered the hospital authorities at every turn.

The new building now in occupation is a striking contrast. Light, airy passages and wards, with gleaming tiles and mosaic-patterned floors give brightness and cheerfulness; there is a wonderful children's ward (the Bernhard Baron Ward), spacious departments for out-patients, a dispensary equipped on the most modern and up-to-date lines, oil-burning boilers to provide the enormous quantities of hot water and steam required by the hospital, and subways beneath the street level connecting up the nurses' home and the Courtauld Institute and enabling stretcher cases to be taken to any part of the hospital without trouble.

It is estimated that it will take three years to complete the building of this last section, and although the Middlesex has raised some £800,000, it still requires approximately £285,000.

FIRE AT CHEMICAL WORKS AT BOW

Fire broke out last night at the chemical works of Messrs. Forbes Abbott and Lennard, Autumn-street, Bow. Two workmen, who were working on a platform near the purification tower, had to jump for their lives. The fire was got under control with chemicals, as it was not considered safe to use water.

THE WEATHER

FAIR PERIODS; COOL

Meteorological Office, July 14

General Inference from Observations at 7 p.m.—A depression over the southern part of the North Sea is moving away south-eastwards. Secondary disturbances travelling south-eastwards are likely to pass near our western seaboard. Weather will remain rather cool and unsettled generally.

Forecasts for To-day

London, England, S.E., E., Midlands, E.—Wind north-west or west, moderate; fair periods; showers; rather cool.

Midlands, W., England, S.W., Wales.—Wind westerly, moderate or fresh; changeable; some showers or rain later; rather cool.

England, N.W., N.E., Midlands, N., Scotland, S.E., S.W., Isle of Man.—Wind north-westerly, moderate; changeable; some showers; rather cool.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled, but some fair periods.

SEA PASSAGES

English Channel.—East (crossings from Southampton, Newhaven, and Weymouth).—Wind north-west or west, moderate; some showers; sea moderate. Straits of Dover and Southern North Sea (crossings from Harwich and Thames Estuary).—Wind between south-west and north-west, moderate; some showers; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

Air Routes (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind west to north-west, 10-15 m.p.h. at the surface and 15-20 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Local showers. Visibility improving generally to 6-12 miles.

Sun rises, 5.1 a.m.; sets, 9.9 p.m.
Moon sets, 9.31 a.m.; rises, 11.31 p.m.
Last quarter, July 19.
Lighting-up time, 10.9 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 5.36 a.m. and 5.31 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

Kensington Palace, July 14, 7 p.m.—Bar., 1003.2mb. (29.63in.), almost steady; temp., 58deg.; humidity, 94 per cent.; wind, W., light; weather, overcast, rain.

Sunday, 7 p.m., to Monday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 58deg.; rainfall, 2.9mm.

Monday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 67deg.; rainfall, 3.9mm.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 4; Lowestoft, 4; Margate, 5; St. Andrews, 1½; Torquay, 6½; Ventnor, 7.

OMNIBUSES FIRED ON

ATTACK ON IRISH EXCURSION PARTY

Civic guards were investigating yesterday an armed attack made on two omnibuses loaded with excursionists from Sligo, near Ballinamore, County Leitrim, on Sunday night.

Several shots were fired at the first omnibus but none of them hit. The second omnibus, which was driven by Mr. Bannigan, manager of the Sligo depôt of the omnibus company, had its radiator pierced and the lamp near the driver's seat smashed. Both vehicles were driven at top speed into Drumshambo, where they remained overnight, proceeding to Sligo yesterday.

The attack is believed to be connected with the strike of omnibus men in the Irish Free State.

NEW TELEGRAPHIC PRESS RATES

Imperial and International Communications, Limited, announces that Press rates are now in operation between Great Britain and the Yukon and Mackenzie Province, Canada, *via* Imperial or *via* Empiradio at the rate of 5d. per word.

These new services are made possible by a land line charge beyond Halifax or Montreal of 2½d. which, added to the Imperial and International Communication standard transatlantic Press rate of 2½d. enables the 5d. Press rate to come into operation.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
B'wick-on-T.	—	7	46	57	Some rain.
Scarborough	6·0	3	54	66	Fair.
Bridlington

Fenwick
OF BOND STREET
(CORNER OF BROOK STREET)

SALE

begins TO-DAY at 9.30

Wonderful holiday-shopping opportunities are here . . . the gayest of gay clothes are being offered at incredibly low prices. Watch the Windows and come early for nothing can possibly be repeated.

GOWNS
COATS—SUITS
COUNTRY CLOTHES
AND HOLIDAY
WASHING FROCKS

(left)
Cape Coat in fine French fabric, lined throughout crepe de chine. In Love-Bird Green, Delphinium Blue, Navy or Black. Originally 5½ gns.—reduced to

£3

(right)
Three-Piece Cardigan Suit fashioned from an attractive woven fabric and worn with blouse of Ivory Crepe de Chine. In Green & White and Pink & White.
Originally 7½ gns.—reduced to

£3

come this morning

FENWICK, Ladies' Tailors,
63 New Bond Street, W.1

royds

SUMMER & AUTUMN HOLIDAYS.

WHY ITALY?

BECAUSE it offers every type of holiday under the best conditions of weather, comfort, sport, and entertainment; unsurpassed scenery and sources of interest.

BECAUSE there are hundreds of cool and sunny resorts in the Italian Alps, Dolomites, Apennines, on the Lakes (bathing) and at the seaside. It is NOT TOO HOT in mid-summer even as far south as Naples.

BECAUSE hotels (among the best in Europe) and railway tickets (direct or circular) are really cheap.

BECAUSE Italy is easily reached. There is no change of train from Calais, Boulogne, or Ostend.

BECAUSE no foreigners are more welcome than British. English is spoken everywhere. There are *no restrictions* and *no taxes* on visitors.

IN FACT—ITALY is the IDEAL COUNTRY for GAY or QUIET HOLIDAYS, entirely CARE-FREE and—important in these days—INEXPENSIVE.

DECIDE NOW

Ask one of the chief firms of Tourist Agents for some suggestions.

The Best Holiday of All

She Shops Alone

The smallest and most sensitive hearing aid in the world, completely hides deafness and brings the voices of even strangers well within the hearing of 99 out of 100 deaf people.

IMMENSE power within a tiny compass; absolutely natural tone with an unprecedented range of "pick-up"; wonderful fidelity in the reproduction of words and music; all but invisibility when worn! These are just a few of the features of the new "DIME" ACOUSTICON, the entirely different hearing aid, which has created a hitherto unknown sensation in deaf circles.

It eliminates the strain of trying to hear; the use of a headband or anything to hold; the Antiquance of curious glances; the need for asking people to repeat what they have said; the embarrassment of making mistakes in conversation.

CALL FOR FREE TEST.

General Acoustics Ltd., 102, Acousticon House,
77 WIGMORE ST. LONDON W1
Branches: 14, St. Ann's Sq., Manchester; 14, New St., Birmingham; 75, Buchanan St., Glasgow; 10, Shandwick Place, Edinburgh.

ACOUSTICONS

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JULY 14

Lieut.-Colonel T. R. St. Johnston had an audience of The King this morning and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands.

Their Majesties received in the Throne Room the Members (accompanied by their wives) of the Colonial Office Conference, which is now being held in London, as follows:—

Sir Reginald Stubbs (Governor of Jamaica), Lieut.-General Sir Louis Bols (Governor of Bermuda), Sir William Robertson (Governor of Barbadoes), Sir Charles Orr (Governor of the Bahamas), Major Sir John Burdon (Governor of British Honduras), Lieut.-Colonel T. R. St. Johnston (Governor of the Leeward Islands), Mr. T. Millard (Treasurer, British Guiana), Sir Herbert Read (Governor of Mauritius), Sir Henry Gollan (Chief Justice, Hong Kong), Mr. R. O. Winstedt (Director of Education, Federated Malay States), Mr. G. Hemmant (Under Secretary, Straits Settlements), Mr. A. W. Seymour (Colonial Secretary, Fiji and Western Pacific), Sir A. Ransford Slater (Governor, Gold Coast), Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Byrne (Governor, Sierra Leone), Sir Frank Baddeley (Chief Secretary, Nigeria), Sir William Gowers (Governor of Uganda), Sir James Maxwell (Governor, Northern Rhodesia), Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Davidson-Houston (Chief Secretary, Nyasaland), Mr. D. J. Jardine (Chief Secretary, Tanganyika), Mr. J. T. Gilbert (Assistant Chief Secretary, Zanzibar), Mr. A. de V. Wade (Principal Assistant to Commissioner for Native Affairs, Kenya), Sir Ronald Storrs (Governor of Cyprus), Lieut.-Colonel Sir G. Stewart Symes (Resident, Aden), Mr. H. C. Luke (Lieutenant-Governor Elect of Malta), and Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Beattie (Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar).

The Lord Passfield (Secretary of State for the Colonies) was present, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Sir Herbert Stanley (Governor of Ceylon) and Lady Stanley and Sir Frederick James (Governor of Windward Islands) and Lady James were unavoidably prevented from being present.

The Duke of Gloucester, attended by Major Ronald Stanyforth, was present at a Ball in aid of Toc H., which was held at the Hyde Park Hotel this evening.

145, PICCADILLY, JULY 14

The Duke of York, attended by Major T. E. G. Nugent, presided at the Annual General Meeting of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, which was held at the House of Lords this afternoon.

Prince Reginald de Croy, Counsellor to the Belgian Embassy, will return to London to-day from the Continent.

The Duke of Sutherland, president of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, is entertaining on Sunday next, at Sutton Place, Guildford, the leading delegates of all the nations of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, which is taking place in London this week.

The Rev. the Marquess and the Marchioness of Normanby will leave 90, Eaton-square at the end of this month for Mulgrave Castle.

The Earl of Powis will return to 45, Berkeley-square to-day from Powis Castle.

The annual reception of the King's Bodyguard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms was held yesterday at St. James's Palace. The Earl of Cavan, Captain of the Corps, received the guests.

The Countess of Leicester expects to leave 47, Park-street about July 24 for Holkham, Wells.

Viscount and Viscountess Bangor left 30, Egerton-gardens yesterday for Castle Ward, Downpatrick, Co. Down.

Lady Beatrix Wilkinson will leave 6, Duchess-street to-morrow to join Major Sir Nevile Wilkinson in Dublin.

Lord Glenconner returned to 76, Sloane-street yesterday from Scotland.

Lord Russell of Liverpool left London yesterday for the South of France, and will be away for a fortnight. No letters will be forwarded.

Lady Dormer and the Hon. Rosamund Dormer left London on Friday for Grove Park, Warwick.

Lord and Lady Carson will return to 5, Eaton-place next Tuesday from Harrogate. They will then leave for Cleve Court, Minster-in-Thanet.

Lord and Lady Doverdale will leave 10, Ennismore-gardens on July 25 for Westwood Park, Droitwich.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles and Lady Bedford have left for Switzerland for about a month. Letters will be forwarded.

Lady Conan Doyle and family wish to express their deep and most grateful thanks to all known and unknown friends who have written to sympathize with them in their great sorrow. Also to thank all those who sent such lovely flowers.

Sir Henry and Lady Albertha Lopes will leave 66, Cadogan-square at the end of this week for Scotland.

Sir Ernest and Lady Rennie will leave 20, Lowndes-street to-day for Marienbad and Oberammergau.

Sir Hugo and Lady Hirst have left London for Aix les Bains.

Major and Mrs. Hugh Eardley-Wilmot have left Hove for Vichy until August 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Percival Clarke have moved to 7, Gloucester-gate, Regent's Park, which is now their permanent address. (Telephone, Museum 2583.)

Mrs. Ramsay Drake has sufficiently recovered from her long illness to enable her to leave Wellington Court for Scotland until the autumn.

Mrs. Warren Pearl will leave to-day for Scandinavia, and will return early in August, for the summer, to Knepp Castle, Horsham, Sussex. (Telephone, Coolham 14.)

The King has granted permission to Mr. Philip de Laszlo to accept the insignia of Grand Officer of the Order of Ismail, which decoration has been conferred on him by the King of Egypt.

The annual Silver Rose ball in aid of the National Society of Day Nurseries, of which Princess Marie Louise is president, will take place on Monday, December 15, at the Carlton Hotel. Lady Greer is organizing the ball.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. A. A. P. ETHELSTON AND MISS GREER

The engagement is announced between Anthony Andrew Peel Ethelston, of 9, Swan-walk, Chelsea, younger son of the late Edmund Ethelston, of Hinton Hall, Whitchurch, Shropshire, and Sheila Theresa, eldest daughter of Sir Harry and Lady Greer, of Lowndes House, Lowndes-place, S.W.

MR. F. S. H. LEMON AND MISS J. M. CANN

The engagement is announced between Frank Sidney Hume Lemon, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lemon, of Hove, late of The Shelleys, Lewes, and Joan Mary, younger daughter of his Honour Sir William and Lady Cann, of Lewes, Sussex.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER A. M. BINGEMANN, R.N., AND MISS LANCHESTER

The engagement is announced between Lieut.-Commander Alfred Mervyn Bingemann, youngest son of the late Mr. A. E. Bingemann and of Mrs. Bingemann, of Wickham Lodge, Sutton, Surrey, and Marjorie, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lanchester, of Newstead, Belmont, Surrey.

MR. J. C. ALLAN AND MISS CAMPBELL

The marriage arranged between Mr. J. C. Allan, Royal Air Force, and Miss Margery Campbell will take place quietly at Lilliput, near Bournemouth, on August 7, 1930.

MR. R. W. JENNINGS AND MISS GRANT

The engagement is announced of Raymond Winter Jennings, of the Inner Temple, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur O. Jennings, of 29, Adelaide-crescent, Hove, to Sheila Helen, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Selwyn Grant, of 12, Third-avenue, Hove.

MR. W. A. R. COLE-HAMILTON AND MISS B. DEANE

The engagement is announced between William Arthur Richard, only son of Major W. M. Cole-Hamilton, of Beitrim Castle, Gorton, Co. Tyrone, Ireland, and Barbara, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Deane, of Grassendale Park, Liverpool.

MR. M. H. SHEARME AND MISS D. L. HUNTER

The engagement is announced between Maurice Holberton, only son of Captain and Mrs. C. W. Shearme, of Maer Lake, Bude, Cornwall, and Dorothy Lilian, daughter of Captain and Mrs. F. J. Collymore Hunter, of Great Duryard, Exeter.

MR. P. R. HORNSBY AND MISS B. R. SIMONIS

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Percy Reginald Hornsby, of 4, Whitehall-court, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Hornsby, and Miss Barbara Ruth Simonis, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Simonis, of 80, Harley-house, Regent's Park.

MR. A. LEEMING AND MISS M. FOLINGSBY

The marriage arranged between Alfred Leeming, of the Nigerian Administrative Service, and Maude Folingsby, of Grove-park, Chiswick, will take place quietly this week.

MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN A. U. M. HUDSON AND MISS BROADBENT

The marriage took place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday of Captain Austin U. M. Hudson, M.P., of 154, St. James's-court, younger son of the late Leopold Hudson and of Mrs. Stevenson, of Worton Littlecourt, Devizes, Wiltshire, and Miss Peggy Broadbent, only child of the late Harold Broadbent and of Mrs. Arthur Dillon, of Barton Lodge, Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire.

Major Arthur Dillon gave away his step-daughter. She wore a gown of dull ivory satin, the waist and rounded neck line being embroidered with pearls. The long train, which was also embroidered with pearls, fell from the waist at the back, and her long tulle veil depended from a wreath of chiffon leaves with pearls at the sides. She carried a sheaf of Harrisii lilies and silver leaves. Seven children four little boys and three girls, were in attendance. They were Miss Faith Hudson, Miss Anne Buckley, Miss Anne Boyle, Master Martin Hudson, Master Edward Boyle, and Master Marcus and Master Oliver Worsley. With jerkins of silver tissue trimmed with silver braid the pages had long white silk hose, and the little girls' medieval frocks of silver tissue were also trimmed with silver braid, and they wore wreaths of white flowers, and carried between them garlands of mixed white flowers. Canon Carnegie officiated, and Mr. Christopher Vian was best man. A reception was held afterwards at 43, Harrington-gardens, when the guests present included:—

Major-General and Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Arthur Dillon, Captain and Mrs. Barton Hudson, the Misses Broadbent, Viscountess Lifford, Sir Felix and Lady Brunner, Mrs. Frank Dillon, Lady Beauchamp, Mrs. Ashley Hall, Mrs. Alfred Brunner, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Anson, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Dodd, Sir Daniel and Lady Keymer, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lloyd, Mrs. Buckley, Captain and Mrs. Sidney Buckley, Mr. Anthony Brunner, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Bower Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Lady Rochfort, Miss Durant, Mrs. Dashwood, Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Kit Bower, Sir Gerald and Lady Chadwyck-Healey, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Chadwyck-Healey, Captain and Mrs. Worsley, Lady (Trustram) Eve, Major and Mrs. Guy Gold, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Power, Mrs. Chamberlayne, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Farrant, Mrs. Cottrell Dormer, Mrs. Hornby Steer, Mr. and Mrs. Tim Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. G. Vaughan-Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Palmer, Mrs. Howard Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Marsden, Mr. and Mrs. Oulton, Mrs. Forester-Walker, Mrs. Critchley-Maitland, Major and Mrs. Gordon Ferry, Sir Edward and Lady Boyle, Miss Greig, Sir George Jones, Mr. Alphonse Joseph, Mrs. Frederick Ford, the Hon. Sylvia Portman, Mrs. Parker Lowe, Captain and Mrs. Furlong, Mrs. Joseph Brunner, Mr. Stanley Brunner, Miss Hilda Dillon, Mrs. Cobham, Mr. A. A. Page, Captain Waterhouse, Mrs. Slater Harrison, Mrs. Rendell Street, Captain and Mrs. Mulock, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. Roderick Brunner, Sir Henry and Lady Betterton, Miss Braybrooke, Lady Milne-Watson, Mrs. Leicester Reed, Mr. and Mrs. William Reed, Mrs. J. C. C. Davidson, Mrs. James Akers, Mrs. Arkwright, the Misses Gilbey, Major and Mrs. Colville, Sir Robert Hyde Greg, Lady (Stewart) Sandeman, Sir Kenyon and Lady Vaughan-Morgan, Mrs. Edward Vaughan-Morgan, Captain and Mrs. Eric Dillon, Mrs. Charles Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. F. Beddington, Captain and Mrs. R. C. Glazebrook, Mrs. Beaton, Mrs. Leslie Harris, Mr. Walter Heathcote, Commander Southby, Mr. Patrick Brunner, Mr. Geoffrey Stedall, Mr. R. A. Beauchamp, Mr. J. Gold, Mr. A. Brunner, Mr. F. R. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Young, Captain and Mrs. Rouse, Major and Mrs. Dodgson, Colonel and Mrs. Campbell Coffin, the Mayor and Mayoress of Hackney, Colonel Ropner, and Mr. Arthur Sale.

MR. R. M. HARVEY AND MISS LAWFORD

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. George's, Hanover-square, of Mr. Richard Musgrave Harvey, only son of Sir Ernest Musgrave and Lady Harvey, of 29, Cranley-gardens, S.W., and Miss Frances Estelle Lawford, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Lindsay Crompton Lawford and of Mrs. Lawford, of 3, Kinnerton-studios, Kinnerton-street, Knightsbridge. Prebendary Thicknesse and Archdeacon Harvey were the officiating clergy, assisted by Canon Woodward, who gave the address.

The bride, who was escorted up the aisle by her cousin, Sir John Pedder, and given away by her mother, wore a long-sleeved gown of silver tissue with a train falling from the shoulders edged with pleated tulle. Her long tulle veil was held in place by a halo wreath of crystal leaves, and she carried a sheaf of shaded blue delphiniums and love-in-the-mist. She was attended by two children, Master James Whitaker and the Hon. Deirdre O'Brien. The page was dressed in knickers of silver tissue and a frilled shirt of white georgette, and carried a silver and crystal Beau Brummel stick, and the little girl wore a frock of silver tissue, the neck and short sleeves edged with georgette frilling. She had a wreath of blue and white crystal leaves in her hair, and carried a small sheaf of shaded blue delphiniums and love-in-the-mist. Mr. Gowan Harper was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at 3, Kinnerton-studios, when among the guests were:—

Sir Ernest and Lady Harvey, Miss R. and Miss E. Harvey, Miss Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pedder, Lady Pedder, Captain and Mrs. Massy-Beresford, the Hon. Mrs. Massy-Beresford, Miss Denistoun, Miss C. Paget, Captain O. L. Paget, Mrs. Mark Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Benson Lawford, Mrs. H. P. Lawford, Mr. Geoffrey Paget, Miss Mary Paget, Mrs. Wellesley Paget, Lord Inchiquin, Captain Hall-Hall, Mrs. Hall-Hall, Mr. Kent Karslake, Mr. Stephen Penton, Mrs. Clifford Hall, Miss Hall, Miss Raynsford, Mrs. Edward Boyle, Miss Sybil Crawley, Mr. W. Aumonier, Mrs. Frederick Isitt, Miss Edith Olivier, Mrs. Pratt Barlow, Mrs. Ince, Mrs. Lowry Cole, Miss Cole, Mrs. Gaston de Pierres, Mrs. L. Forbes, Miss Gault, Lady Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. Eversfield, Lady Penton, Mrs. Herbert Snowden, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Williams, Mrs. John Whitaker, Mrs. Barnaby Powell, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss B. Buchanan, Miss Penelope Spencer, Miss Syva Fane, Mr. and Mrs. Last, Mrs. Karslake, Miss Karslake, Colonel Dundas, Mrs. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, Major Whitaker, Mrs. Alford, Mrs. Douglas Hankey, Miss Gorewidge, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lane, and Mrs. Sharp, Miss Buchanan, Colonel Sir William and Lady Foster, Miss Foster, Mr. H. Howe, Mrs. Dolphin, Mr. W. E. Reynolds, Mr. T. L. Forbes, Mr. L. G. Lowy, Mr. J. Moverman, Miss Rogerson, Mr. Salisbury, Mrs. Fiennes, and Mrs. Thickness.

The honeymoon is being spent at Ragusa on the Dalmatian coast, and the bride travelled in a beige dress and coat with a brown hat and brown furs.

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT L. EARDLEY-WILMOT AND MISS A. C. G. VINCENT

The marriage arranged between Flight-Lieutenant Lambert Eardley-Wilmot, Royal Air Force, younger son of Major and Mrs. H. Eardley-Wilmot, and Angela Clare Gertrude, second daughter of the late Colonel and Mrs. A. H. Vincent, of Summerhill House, Castle Connell, Co. Limerick, took place quietly at Dunmow yesterday (Monday), July 14.

RECEPTIONS

MRS. SNOWDEN

Princess Arthur of Connaught was present at a reception held by Mrs. Philip Snowden at 11, Downing-street yesterday afternoon to meet Mr. de Lara, the composer, and members of the Carl Rosa Opera Company.

Excerpts from the Opera *Messalina* were sung by members of the company, who were accompanied by the composer. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Italian Ambassador, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira, the Austrian Minister, the Netherland Minister and Mme. de Marees van Swinderen, the Greek Minister, the Swedish Minister, the Chief Justice of Canada and Mrs. Anglin, Mrs. Aria, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Byard, Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld, Colonel Brand, Colonel and Mrs. Blois, Sir John Broadbent, Captain Sir Ernest and Lady Bennett, Sir John and Lady Eliand Sutton, Lady Beecham, Commander and Mrs. Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. William Boland, Mr. Cunningham Grahame, Lord and Lady Clanmorris, Dr. E. Sloan Chesser, Canon and Mrs. Carnegie, Lady Cantilfe-Lister, Sir Arthur and Lady Colefax, Sir Arthur and Lady Crosfield, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Carrow, Mr. and Mrs. Barry Cohen, Miss Delia Casella, Sir Frederic and Lady Cowen, Mr. Hubert Dunkerley, Miss Drayton, Mrs. Frank Dawes, Mr. Isidore de Lara, Lady Dawson of Penn, Sir Joseph and Lady Duveen, Miss Douglas, Mrs. Dummett, Mr. Norman Edwards, Mrs. Weston Edwards, Major and Mrs. Enoch.

Lily Lady FitzGerald, Sir Nigel and Lady Playfair, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Forrest, Mr. James M. Glover, Mr. Frank Gibson, Wing-Commander and Mrs. Louis Greig, the Hon. Mrs. Graham Murray, Sir Edward German, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Graff, Miss Haldane, Mr. and Mrs. Hagberg-Wright, Miss Risqah Goodacre, Sir Thomas and Lady Horder, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Harris, Mr. C. G. Hancock, General Sir Ian and Lady Hamilton, Lady Hulse, Mrs. Russell James, Sir William and Lady Jowitt, Sir Frederick and Lady Keeble, Mr. Hermann Klein, Countess Lützow, Lord and Lady Meichett, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Mond, Miss Melville, Principal and Mrs. J. McEwen, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mayer, Mrs. Hector McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hager Miller, Mr. Isaac Marcosson, Miss Audrey Mildmay, Mrs. Nightingale, Miss Hilda Neild, Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Miss Florence Nelson, Sir Robert Newman, Lord Parmoor, Miss Rachel Parsons, Mrs. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. George Pinckard, Miss Nancy Price, Dr. and Mrs. Ransford, Mr. Leonard Rees, Sir Ronald and Lady Storrs, Mrs. Marie Sturgis, Dr. Shirley, M. and Mme. Daniel Steen, Lady Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. Szarvasy, Sir Robert Vansittart, Major and Mrs. Frank Vernon, Prince and Princess Wiasemsky, Sir Ernest and Lady Wild, Mr. F. Gilbert Webb, Mrs. and Miss Phillips, Mrs. Frank Hirst, the Dowager Lady Swaythling, Dr. and Mrs. Malcolm Sargent, Mrs. Harold Solomon, Mrs. Longman, Mr. Charles Graves, Mrs. Alexander Fachiri, Mrs. F. W. Gordon, Mrs. Claude Beddington, Mme. Rosa Sievcking, Mr. Aylmer Buist, Mr. Robert Cru, Mr. Ernest Makour, and Mr. Lacoste.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR

The Lord Chancellor and Miss Sankey gave an at home at 14, Dean's-yard, Westminster, yesterday afternoon to members of the Labour Party and their wives. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald, Lord and Lady Noel-Buxton, Lord Thomson, Lord and Lady Ponsonby, Lord Amulree, Lord and Lady Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Rowntree, the Hon. Mrs. Maxse, Mrs. Baker, the Rev. and Mrs. J. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. and Mrs. Roden Buxton, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Charleton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Seymour Cocks, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Davies, the Hon. Richard and Mrs. Denman, Mr. T. H. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Gillett, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Mr. W. W. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hopkin, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Horrabin, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Jones, the Attorney-General and Lady Jowitt, Miss Susan Lawrence, Miss Jenny Lee, and Mr. and Mrs. Marcus.

LUNCHEON

LADY LISTER-KAYE

Princess Beatrice, attended by Miss Minnie Cochrane and Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Packe, honoured Lady Lister-Kaye with her presence at a luncheon party at Claridge's yesterday.

The other guests included:—

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira, the Polish Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador, the Duke of Argyll, the Austrian Minister, the Netherland Minister and Mme. de Marees Van Swinderen, Countess Howe, the Countess of Craven, Mr. Alexander Cadogan, the Earl of Rosse, Lady Theo. Cadogan, Lord Colebrooke, Lord and Lady Annaly, Lord and Lady Sackville, the Hon. Mrs. Rochfort Maguire, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Lascelles, Sir William and Lady Max Muller, the Hon. Gerald Chichester, Major-General Sir Cecil and Lady Lowther, Lady Cunard, Lady Fitzgerald, Mr. J. B. Monck, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Campbell Stuart.

DINNER

BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE

The British Empire League gave a dinner last evening at the British Empire Club to meet the representatives of the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories attending the Colonial Office Conference, 1930. Those present included:—

D'Arcy W. Addison, W. C. Angwin, Sir Frank Baddeley, Sir Reginald M. Banks, Sir Charles C. Barrie, Sir Henry Barwell, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Beattie, Sir Hesketh Bell, Anthony Bevir, Sir Basil Blackett, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Bromhead, Sir J. A. Burdon, the Maharajah of Burdwan, Frank Carrel, Captain the Hon. B. E. H. Clifford, Sir Robert W. Cohen, Sir James Connolly, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Davidson-Houston, Sir Edward Davson, Baron Emile B. d'Erlanger, Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. B. de Satgé, Viscount Elibank, J. E. Evans-Jackson, Thomas M. Farmilloe, F. D. L. Fyrm, Dr. Leonard Gabriel, Sir Henry Galway, J. T. Gilbert, Sir Henry C. Gollan, Colonel H. L. Goodenough, Sir W. F. Gowers, Herbert Greenfield, Lord Greenway, H. H. Harper, Sir Pomeroy Holland Pryor, Sir Edgar Horne.

J. G. Hubball, Sir Eyre Hutson, Colonel Robert Innes, Surgeon Colonel W. Culver James, D. J. Jardine, L. O. Johnson, the Hon. Ian Lawson Johnston, Major E. Montague Jones, Major W. Lambert, Lord Lamington, Herman Lebus, Captain R. W. Leckie, Walter Leitch, L. J. Lemieux, L. Le Personne, H. A. F. Lindsay, Lord Lloyd, Lake, G. M. MacBryan, Major T. A. MacDonald, Sir Halford Mackinder, J. M. Martin, Sir J. C. Maxwell, Fred May, Lord Melchett, Sir Edward Merewether, T. Millard, Alexander J. Monro, Sir Newton Moore, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Eric Murray, William C. Noxon, Sir Charles W. J. Orr, Sir James Parr, F. A. Pauline, Captain Robert Rankin, Sir H. J. Read, the Marquess of Reading, Sir W. C. F. Robertson, Sir Granville Eyrie, Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. St. Johnston, Sir Edward G. Saltmarsh, H. Winchester Sanderson, Sir Edwin Savill, Sir Thomas E. Scott, A. W. Seymour, Victor Smith, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., Sir Edward Stern, the Earl of Stradbroke, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir G. Stewart Symes, Major H. Blake Taylor, A. de V. Wade, G. H. Ward, and Cecil J. Wray.

TOC H

LAST NIGHT'S BALL AT THE HYDE PARK HOTEL

The Duke of Gloucester, attended by Major Ronald Stanyforth, was present at the Toc H ball in aid of the Prince of Wales Endowment Fund for Toc H, which was held at the Hyde Park Hotel last night.

Before the ball he honoured the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury with his presence at their dinner party, at which the other guests were:—

The Marchioness of Hartington, the Hon. George and Lady Cynthia Colville, Lady Margaret Stewart, Lady Dawna Lytton, the Hon. Alexander and Mrs. Hardinge, and Dr. and Mrs. Gordon-Moore.

At Lady Salisbury's supper table there were also present:—

Mr. Edward Samuel (representing Toc H), Mr. E. Watson-Shields (hon. treasurer), Sir Louis and Lady Baron, Mr. and Lady Violet Benson, Lady Foley, Miss Peggy Gordon-Moore, Viscount and Viscountess Goschen, Earl and Countess Grey, Lady Samuel, Mrs. Washington Singer, Sir Godfrey and Lady Thomas, and the Hon. Mrs. Malcolm Bowes-Lyon.

Countess Grey also gave a dinner party before the dance, and her guests were:—

Lady Mary and Lady Elizabeth Grey, Lady Violet Benson, Mr. John Morrison, the Hon. David Smith, and Mr. Charles Brocklehurst.

The Hon. Mrs. Malcolm Bowes-Lyon's dinner guests included:—

Lady Mary Lindsay, the Hon. Diana Skeffington, the Hon. Elizabeth Scott-Montagu, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Ian Bulloch, Miss Mary Brooke, Miss Pamela Bowes-Lyon, Mr. Nicholas Durham, Mr. Maysie Clive, Mr. Anthony Weldon, Mr. Harry Stanley, and Mr. Roland Nelson.

Mr. Edward Samuel, the Bursar of Toc H, Mrs. Gordon-Moore, Lady Cynthia Colville, and the Marchioness of Salisbury received the guests. The Hon. Mrs. Malcolm Bowes-Lyon organized the sale of programmes at the ball and Miss Peggy Gordon-Moore sold carnations and roses. Mr. de Groot played the violin during the evening. Mr. Jack Powell, the drummer from *Cochran's* 1930 *Revue*, also entertained, and the Embassy band played. Lady Foley, partnered by Mr. Sydney Stern, gave exhibitions of ball-room dancing. Among those present were:—

Mrs. Francis Abel-Smith, Mrs. Herman Andrese, Lady Apsley, Lady Violet Astor, Countess Bathurst, Countess Beatty, the Hon. Mrs. Rupert Beckett, Lady Beit, Lady Henry Bentinck, Countess Brassey, the Dowager Lady Burton, Dame Clara Butt, Countess Cadogan, Lady Carew Pole, the Countess of Carlisle, Lady Chalmers, Annie Viscountess Cowdray, the Hon. Mrs. Roland Cubitt, Lady Dance, the Hon. Diana Darling, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy.

The Duchess of Devonshire, Mrs. F. Dudley Docker, Lady Dunbar of Durn, Mrs. Walter Duncan, Miss Sybil Ehrlich, the Countess of Ellesmere, Mrs. Fisher-Rowe, Mrs. Robert Flemming, Mrs. Grant Forbes, Lady Forster, Mrs. Glasgow, Viscountess Goschen, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Guest, Viscountess Hambleden, Mr. Noel Hammersley, Mrs. Simon Hartog, the Hon. Esmond and Mrs. Harmsworth, Lady Hodder-Williams, Mrs. G. N. Hollier Holt, Lady Horne, Mrs. Horne, Lady Anne Hunloke, Lady Howard de Walden, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Inglefield, Mrs. Lawson-Johnston, Lady Katia, Viscountess Leverhulme, Lady Margot Levy, Mrs. Hornby Lewis, the Countess of Listowel, Lady Lowther, Lady Manners, Lady McLeod, the Hon. Edward Marjoribanks and the Hon. Joan Marjoribanks, Mrs. Robert Mathias, Lady Meichett, Lady Moir, Lady Mount Stephen, Lady Mulleneux-Grayson, the Hon. Mrs. Morrison, the Dowager Countess of Onslow, the Marchioness of Ormonde, Lady Paget, the Countess de Peyrtales, Lady Pulteney, Mrs. Prideaux-Brune, Mrs. Robert Rankin, Lady Rayleigh, Mrs. Repton, Mrs. Graham Rees-Mogg, Lady Ribblesdale, Mrs. Edward Rice, Lady Rothbond, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Samuel, Lady Sargent, Cora Countess of Strafford, Mrs. Cleveland Stevens, the Duchess of Sutherland, Mrs. Noel Trotter, the Hon. Lady Ward, the Countess of Warwick, Mrs. Wesley Watson, the Hon. Lady White-Thomson, the Hon. Mrs. Guy Wilson, and Mrs. E. de Wilton Wills.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 19

FUNERALS

MR. F. R. GOSSET

The funeral of Mr. Francis Russell Gosset, late Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, took place yesterday morning at Golders Green Crematorium.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ralph Verney represented the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Serjeant-at-Arms and Lady Keppel and Mr. Walter Erskine, Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms, were also present. Colonel F. W. Gosset (son) was the chief mourner.

ARCHDEACON OF DORKING

The funeral of the Venerable Ronald Irwin, Archdeacon of Dorking, took place at Lillington Church, Leamington, yesterday. The Bishop of Guildford officiated, assisted by the Archdeacon of Warwick and Canon C. E. Morton (Sub-Dean of Coventry). The coffin was draped with a Union Jack, upon which were Archdeacon Irwin's War medals, and as the coffin was borne from the church British Legionaries, who formed a guard of honour, drooped the banners of their respective branches. The chief mourners were Mrs. Neilson and Miss Irwin (sisters), Major Neilson, Mr. R. S. Barnett, Captain and Mrs. Hedley Dent, Lord Decies, and Major Seaton James.

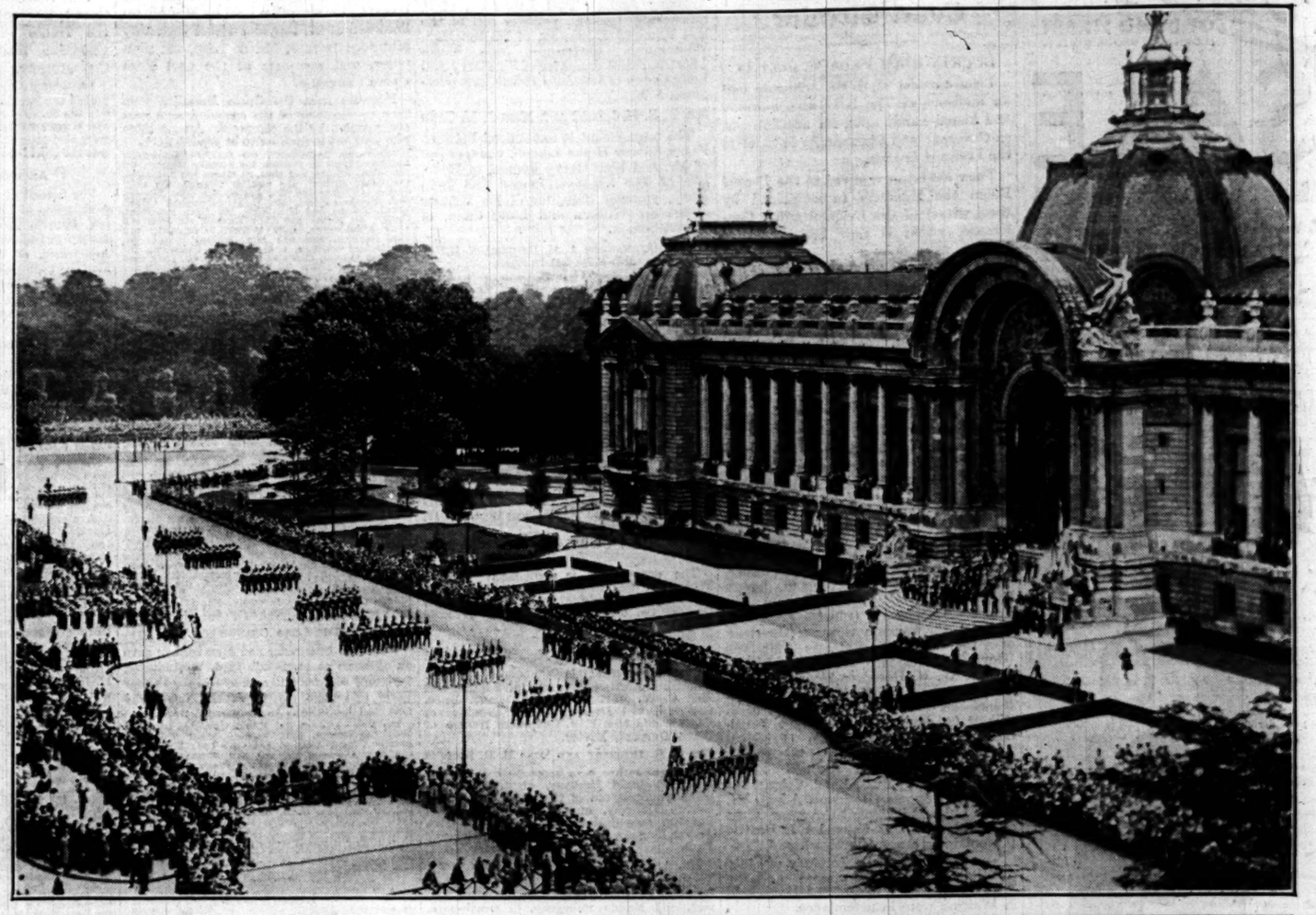
The Warwickshire British Legion was represented by Captain Percy, Captain Nickalls, Major Levick, and Colonel Pepys. The Surrey Council of the Legion was represented by Major Gilbert Cohen.

Others present included Lieutenant-General Sir John and Lady Keir, Sir Wathen and Lady Waller, Sir Gerald and Lady Shuckburgh, Major-General and Mrs. Turner, Colonel Biddulph, Canon and Mrs. Cartwright, and Canon and Mrs. Holbech.

A memorial service for the Archdeacon of Dorking was held at the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, Guildford, yesterday. Canon E. C. Kirwan officiated, and other robed clergy present were:—Canon E. A. Downes (Leatherhead), Canon H. J. F. Tringham (Long Cross), H. Le Fleming (Aldershot), Canon Norman Pares (Horsell), Canon F. N. Skene (Banstead), Canon E. M. Girling (Farnham), the Rev. E. J. Newill (Dorking), the Rev. C. R. Pattison Muir (Epsom), the Rev. Morgan Evan Thomas (Ripley), the Rev. F. R. Cocks, the Rev. H. Spencer (Horsell), the Rev. Lewis Smith, and the Rev. S. H. Courtnay-Smith (Guildford). Among the congregation were:—

Canon A. T. Barnett, the Rev. H. Highley (Compton), the Rev. G. P. Cooper (Tongham), the Rev. H. L. Basford (secretary, Diocesan Registry), the Rev. A. S. F. Blackburne (Stoke D'Abernon), the Rev. C. A. Hamilton, the R

IN PARIS YESTERDAY: THE 14TH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS



IN FRONT OF THE GRAND PALAIS.—President Doumergue took the salute at the customary 14th of July review of troops in Paris yesterday. He is seen in the first photograph with the Bey of Tunis, Prince Takamatsu, and M. Doumer. The second photograph shows troops dressed in the uniforms of 1830 marching past the Grand Palais.

STORMS IN SWITZERLAND.—Heavy storms have been reported from all parts of Switzerland, followed by landslips and floods. Clearing the railway at Lenk, where a long stretch of track was covered by 10ft. of rock.

AS IN 1830.—French troops taking part in yesterday's review in Paris wearing the uniforms of a century ago. The centenary of the conquest of Algeria was also commemorated with this year's 14th of July fêtes.

RAIN AT LEEDS.—Mr. Chapman inspecting the wicket at Headingley yesterday, when play was restricted by rain to little more than an hour. England added 33 to their score without further loss.

ON THE WYE.—A Four from Monmouth School at practice on the River Wye. The photograph was taken from the churchyard at Dixton.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY DECORATION.—A section of the sixteenth century wall painting which has been uncovered at the old Manor House at Higham, near Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk. It is in red and black on thin white plaster.

PLAY BY TELEVISION.—A scene in the Baird studios yesterday during the broadcast by television of Pirandello's play *The Man with a Flower in his Mouth*. The B.B.C. and the Baird Company cooperated for the experiment.

OTTAWA

OTTAWA, capital of Canada, with the Houses of Parliament of the magnificent Dominion, Governor-General's residence, famous Carillon Tower and a large lumbering industry, is visited by several of our Short Tours to Canada.

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Books of the Day

MICHAEL KELLY

ACTOR, SINGER, AND COMPOSER

THE LIFE OF MICHAEL KELLY, Musician, Actor, and Bon Viveur, 1762-1826. By S. M. ELLIS. (Gollancz. 25s. net.)

It is among the inexplicable happenings of literary history that such lively and enlightening memoirs as those of Michael Kelly, whose name was written in flamboyant characters not only on the stage but on the social bills of his day, should have been neglected for nearly one hundred years, especially since their publication caused excitements in many camps. They make up an unrivalled picture of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries as they were lived both in England and on the Continent. "The Reminiscences of Michael Kelly of the King's Theatre and Theatre Royal, Drury Lane," were published in two volumes in 1826. The writer was Theodore Hook, who used materials supplied to him by Kelly. Hook's story was that he composed the work "from rough illiterate materials" in a motive of "pure kindness." Kelly had other notions of it. "The infernal bookseller," he said, "employed Hook to arrange the memoirs for publication, but that rascal Hook omitted things he had no right to leave out."

Mr. Ellis has not reprinted the memoirs, but has used them, quoting freely, as the foundation upon which to build his book, which is a story of the stage and its impact on social life during an important if bizarre period, when the boards were crowded with memorable figures. Mr. Ellis has done his work well, although he gives enough of Kelly's memoirs to provoke the belief that the unexpurgated work would be worth securing.

Kelly is the central figure: a man of varied energies and talents, worldly wise, amused, and as engrossed in the passing show and the great figures of his time as he was in his own exacting undertakings. He started as an operatic singer in Dublin at the age of 19 and was at once acclaimed. Soon after he was in Italy and is said to have been the first British subject to sing in that country. He became intimate with Mozart, who admired a melody he composed: Mozart took it and composed variations upon it "which were truly beautiful," and he played them "wherever he had an opportunity." In Vienna he was befriended by the Emperor, and tells curious anecdotes of his privileges. In 1787 (accompanied by the Storaces, frère et soeur, and concerning the latter there are strange stories) he came to London for the first time, "in the curious position," as Mr. Ellis says, "of a British subject familiar with most of the Continent of Europe, and famous there as an opera singer, yet unknown to the British public save by repute." In a little while he was one of the best-known figures in London and remained so till his death.

From his London entry onwards his memoirs are packed with historic characters: Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Robinson ("Perdita"), Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Billington, Mrs. Crouch (whose death left him forlorn), Sheridan, Edmund Kean, Kemble, the Prince Regent—to catalogue some of the personages whom Kelly makes vivid and real by deft portraiture and strange anecdote. He was at Drury Lane on May 15, 1800, when a madman fired at the Royal box in an attempt to kill George III. The uproar at an end, Sheridan sent to Kelly an additional stanza to "God Save the King" he had written on the spur of the moment: "it was handed to me by Mrs. Jordan and I sang it, although with an agitated voice."

The stanza was repeated three times, with the most rapturous approbation." He was in Paris in 1791 and saw the return of the Royal Family after the flight to Varennes, of which he gives an exciting narrative: indeed, he saw so many remarkable events at home and abroad, knew so many notable figures, and is so active in anecdotage that his memoirs are a mine of incident for the historian of the period.

THE ISLAND OF BALI

THE LAST PARADISE. By HICKMAN POWELL. (Jonathan Cape. 18s. net.)

Until recently Bali has remained among the least known islands of the Dutch East Indies; yet it is certainly one of the loveliest and the most interesting, having preserved the religion of its Hindu conquerors to the present day, and centuries after its neighbours surrendered to Islam. A book on Bali in English was overdue, and since even the Balinese are changing, as modern conditions and new-taught needs press upon them, we must be grateful to Mr. Hickman Powell, an American journalist, for having written it. Mr. Powell has not said the last word on Bali; in the ordinary sense his book could not be called informative, for it contains little historical or geographical matter; nor is it concerned with economic facts or administrative problems.

There will be readers who will regret that, having had the opportunity, Mr. Powell did not provide more solid fare; on the other hand, he has turned his undoubtedly shrewd powers of observation in other directions; he is more interested in people than in things, and he prefers to describe the everyday life of the Balinese whom he met and passed his time with. He came to Bali intending to stay three days, but Mr. André Roosevelt, an American who has made his home in Bali, offered to be his guide and showed him just those things the tourist never sees or has a chance to understand. So he stayed on. The Balinese were Roosevelt's friends; they became Powell's. He spent his days and nights among them, watching their dances, listening to their music, studying their religion and their art, and finding the life of the people in their temples. The result is that his book is a thoughtful and sympathetic interpretation of the people, admirably supplemented by Mr. Alexander King's drawings and Mr. Roosevelt's photographs. Mr. Powell succeeds in bringing to life on the printed page these islanders who, through the centuries, have preserved their ancient culture. He shows them as dignified, simple-living, leisured—for Bali gives its people an easy abundance, which is well distributed among its million and a half inhabitants—the predominating motive in their lives a passion for art and its creation in every form. Such are the Balinese, or the best of them, to-day; and one reason why they have succeeded in preserving their individuality so long is that, although islanders, they are not seafaring folk; they do not travel; unfortunately travellers are coming to them in increasing numbers; this means change, and Mr. Powell makes an earnest plea for keeping Bali as it is, with the slogan "Bali for the Balinese." It is an ideal worth working for, certainly; yet perhaps the truth is that the character of a people cannot be regulated by artificial methods, and we fear that the tide will not wait for Mr. Powell any more than it waited for Canute. That is all the more reason why his book is welcome.

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

ARCADES AMBO

TWO INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS

H.M.I.'s NOTEBOOK, or Recreations of an Inspector of Schools. By E. M. SNEYD-KYNNERSLEY. (John Lane. 7s. 6d. net.)

TO RETURN TO ALL THAT. An Autobiography. By ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES, Litt.D., F.R.S.L. (Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d. net.)

The coincidence of these two books refuses to be overlooked, and their real affinity is not merely superficial, though their main purposes are different. Mr. Sneyd-Kynnersley was born in 1842 and was an inspector of schools from 1871 to 1907. Mr. Graves was born in 1846 and was an inspector of schools from 1875 to 1910. When one remembers that Mr. Edmond Holmes (whom Mr. Graves mentions twice *honoris causa*, but with the name Edward on the first occasion and Edmund on the other) was also H.M.I. from 1875 to 1910 and still continues at the age of 80 to impart to charmed audiences by pen and voice the secret of perennial happiness, it is impossible to resist the suspicion that there must be something like the elixir of life to be sucked out of the inspection of elementary schools. The affinity between the two books before us lies in the liberal and enlightened professional outlook, which both authors share with Mr. Holmes, and in their humour and vivacious wit. But while Mr. Sneyd-Kynnersley gave us his autobiography in that irresistible book "H.M.I." in 1908, and in this second volume merely strings together a quantity of good stories, Mr. Graves, though he tells some good stories (and two or three "tall" ones), is mainly concerned to give a faithful record of his life and interests, to which he appends a bibliography of his writings in prose and verse and his "musical publications," *i.e.*, songs, mostly Irish, collected or written by him in collaboration with Stanford and other musicians.

The first feature of Mr. Graves's book to catch the eye is the title, a neat and self-possessed "retort courteous" to his son's recent "Good-bye to All That: An Autobiography." The father corrects some inaccuracies in the son's autobiography and supplements his self-portraiture in a kindly, unsentimental way which reminds one of his son's remark that his father will be chiefly remembered for writing "Father O'Flynn." This no doubt is true, for the song was one of those lucky children of inspiration that are born to immortality. But anyone reading this book to find out more about the author of "Father O'Flynn" can hardly fail to be impressed by the versatility and effectiveness, as well as (what his son notices) the simplicity and persistence of the boy and man, the scholar and antiquary, the song-writer and anthologist, the untiring servant of the public, whether professionally as H.M.I., or as unpaid mediator in disputes, promoter of good causes in literature and politics, trusted counsellor of all sorts and conditions of men. It is an entirely unpretentious narrative, cool and objective as befits the father of ten grown-up children who has yet accomplished so much literary and educational work; and it is kept alive by the easy style and the playful Irish gift of description.

Mr. Sneyd-Kynnersley's book is avowedly of a slighter kind, simply amusing anecdotes, old and new, poured out in a rollicking stream of recollected and imaginary conversation. It is not so interesting as his earlier volume; but the fun and genial spirits which pervade it would carry off much more than the occasional failures to amuse. It aspires (*vide* the preface) to mitigate insomnia; it will be found an admirable supplement to conversation in promoting digestion.

NEW NOVEL

CASTLE GAY. By JOHN BUCHAN. (Hodder and Stoughton. 7s. 6d. net.)

"Castle Gay" is emphatically "a book of the day." The chief ingredients in the plot are a conspiracy in the Republic of Evallonia to bring back the young prince who represents the former reigning house, and the part played by newspaper proprietors in directing British policy. "It is your newspapers that rule you," says the spokesman of the Evallonian Monarchists; and it is upon that assumption that he and his friends have visited Scotland to "nobble" Mr. Thomas Carlyle Craw, the head of the newspaper syndicate which they think most influential and amenable. But though Mr. Craw had said in print that he loved Evallonia—had, indeed, said it often—he did not wish to say it in person. He had two reasons for refusing: he was no man of action; his role was that of veiled prophet; forced out of his seclusion into a public appearance, in which his timidity and ineffectiveness would be revealed, he would cut a poor figure. Apart from that, he feared the play that the rival syndicate of newspapers "would make with the story of Mr. Craw plotting with foreign adventurers to upset a Government with which Britain is in friendly relations." It is hard to believe that Craw—a man who had built up a great business single-handed—would have been much embarrassed by the Monarchists! There is, however, this further complication: the Evallonian Republicans have got wind of what is afoot, and recognized the advantage to themselves in exposing a Monarchist plot hatched abroad. Proper fellows, these Republicans; they bring their pistols. It is not clear how they would be better off by shooting Craw; but with Mr. Buchan, the author, to swallow what he gives you is to be warmed with a pleasant glow, and that course may be recommended here. For the pistols imply adventure and danger, and all the rest is but a pretext to let Mr. Buchan write about these. A note before the title-page indicates that the defence of Scotland will be in capable hands: "The earlier doings of Dougal, Jaikie, and Mr. Dickson McCunn will be found in a novel entitled 'Huntingtower.'" Among them they put up a fine fight in defence of Craw—to whom Mr. Buchan makes generous amends for having introduced him at the outset as a nauseous embodiment of popular journalism.

SOME NEW BOOKS

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS, 1813-1815. By G. J. Renier. (Allen and Unwin. 18s. n.)

CROMWELL AND COMMUNISM. By Eduard Bernstein. Translated by H. J. Stenning. (Allen and Unwin. 10s. 6d. n.)

THE KNOWLEDGE OF REALITY. By Wincenty Lutoslawski. (Cambridge University Press. 7s. 6d. n.)

STUDIES IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION. By A. Seth Pringle-Pattison. (Milford. 12s. 6d. n.)

TO RETURN TO ALL THAT. By Alfred Perceval Graves. (Cape. 7s. 6d. n.)

THAT NEXT WAR? By Major K. A. Bratt. Translated by Ernest Classen. (Allen and Unwin. 10s. 6d. n.)

THE ENGLISH PLOUGH. By J. B. Passmore. (Milford. 7s. 6d. n.)

ON FAITH AND SCIENCE IN SURGERY. By Sir John Bland Sutton. (Heinemann. 7s. 6d. n.)

THE VILLAGE BOOK. By Henry Williamson. (Cape. 7s. 6d. n.)

LITTLE KNOWN ENGLAND. By Harold Donaldson Eberlein. (Batsford. 12s. 6d. n.)

RATIONALIZATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT. By J. A. Hobson. (Allen and Unwin. 3s. 6d. n.)

THE BOOK OF TWO MAURICES. By M. J. Turnbull and M. J. C. Allom. (E. Allom. 12s. 6d. n.)

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

BISHOP OF ST. HELENA'S ESTATE

The RT. REV. DR. WILLIAM ARTHUR HOLBECH, D.D., of the Island of St. Helena, Lord Bishop of St. Helena, who died on March 7, aged 79, left property in this country of the gross value of £5,070, with net personalty £5,000. He left:—

£1,500 and the proceeds of sale of his pectoral cross set with diamonds (valued at 200 guineas) to the Trustees of the Provincial Trustees of the Church of the Province of South Africa at Cape Town, as to £600 and the proceeds of sale of the said cross for the Bishopric Endowment Fund of the Bishopric of St. Helena, £500 in trust for the maintenance of the clergy in the diocese of St. Helena, and £100 each to the Provincial Endowment Fund, the Provincial Clergy Pensions Fund, and the Provincial Fund for Widows and Orphans of the Clergy.

Mr. GEORGE DAWSON, of The Beeches, Chichester-road, Croydon, founder and head of the firm of Messrs. George Dawson and Sons, London-wall, E.C., underrolling manufacturers, who died on April 19, aged 81, left estate of the gross value of £61,685, with net personalty £58,265. He left:—

£6,100 to the trustees of the will, stating "I hereby express the wish, but without imposing any obligation, that my trustees will apply such sum in the payment to the persons named in the list which will be found attached to this codicil the sums of money set against the names of such persons respectively" (there is no list attached to such codicil admitted to probate); and the following legacies to members of the staff of his firm of George Dawson and Sons, London-wall, E.C., if in the service of the firm at his death—namely, £200 to Miss Ferguson, £100 to Mr. Snow, £100 each to Miss Nellie Goodwin, Mr. W. Bailey, Mr. Hyslop, Mr. Golder, Mr. Mountford, Mr. Bunicles, Miss Parker (senior), and Mr. Currie, and £50 each to Mr. White and Albert, and to each assistant (other than those mentioned) of five years' service or more £10 each.

£500 each to Dr. Barnardo's Homes and the Salvation Army.

Mr. HENRY DUDLEY WILBRAHAM, of Ryder-street, St. James's, Westminster, S.W., and of Upper-Warlingham, Surrey, who died on May 6, aged 67, left estate of the gross value of £50,424, with net personalty £48,302. He left:—

£100, all his domestic animals, pets, and poultry, the furniture in her room, and such of the kitchen utensils as she may select, £50 for each year of service (not to exceed £500), and the income from £500 in trust for his servant, Annie Elizabeth Masters, and on her death to King Edward's Hospital Fund.

Mr. ALFRED AGATE, of Arnwood, Westbourne-avenue, Emsworth, Hants, who died on April 18, left estate of the gross value of £45,105, with net personalty £44,249. He left:—

£200 each to the Endowment Fund of the Emsworth Victoria Cottage Hospital and Kate Brister, if still in his employ.

Mr. CHARLES EDWARD WALLACE BELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Southernhay West, Exeter, who died on May 13, aged 77, left estate of the gross value of £29,541, with net personalty £27,615. He left:—

£78 per annum to his late housekeeper, Dinah Bourne, and one year's wages to each servant of two years' service.

£1,000 to the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital to be called "Charles Edward Bell's Gift."

Miss LUCY CONSTANCE BICKERSTETH, of Casterton Hall, near Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland, who died on May 16, aged 86, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £10,761, with net personalty £10,384. She left:—

£250 to her maid, Margaret Haines; £200 to her nurse, Jane Ellen Williams; £75 to her late cook, Annie Edwards; and £50 to her butler, William Mallinson; £30 each to her servant, Nelly Bush, and her gardeners, Joseph Briggs and William Briggs, and to the said Joseph Briggs an additional £100 "on account of his ill-health"; and one year's wages to each servant of three years' service.

£1,000 to the Clergy Daughters' School, Casterton.

Mr. DAVID BROWN, of Kingsley, Cheddon-road, Taunton, retired mercer and merchant tailor, who died on April 26, left estate of the gross value of £9,261, with net personalty £3,743. He left:—

£50 to his housekeeper, Margaret Webb, if in his service at his death.

Miss JOSEPHINE CUNLIFFE GOODMAN, of St. Barnabas-road, Cambridge, who died on April 17, left estate of the gross value of £8,645, with net personalty £8,511. She left:—

£100 to the trustees of the Union Chapel, Houghton, Hunts; £50 to the Central Aid Society, Kingston-on-Thames; and one year's wages to each servant or housekeeper in her service at the time of her death, if not under notice to leave.

Miss FRANCES LOUISA FEILDEN, of Camberwell House, Peckham-road, S.E., who died on May 5, left estate of the gross value of £5,754, with net personalty £5,551. She gives:—

£250 each to St. Augustine's Missionary College, Canterbury, the Society of the Sacred Mission, Kelham, near Newark, and the Community of the Resurrection at Mirfield, Yorks; £100 to the Guild of All Souls, Clement's Inn, London, W.C.; £50 each to the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament within the Church of England, the Congregation of Benedictine Nuns, West Malling, Kent, and the Incorporated Society of the Friends of the Poor, Ebury-street, S.W.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BARTLETT, Mrs. Mary (87), of Bradstone, Sandfield Park, West Derby, Liverpool, widow of Alderman W. Bartlett (net personalty £39,345)	£41,089
BATESON, Brevet Colonel John Francis, late Surgeon, Coldstream Guards, of The Manor House, Great Cheverell, Devizes (net personalty £2,051)	4,219
BRAGG, Mr. George Henry, of The Beeches, Penrith-road, Keswick, Cumberland, managing director of the Threlkeld Granite Company, Limited (net personalty £7,655)	10,478
BRAMWELL, Mr. John Taylor, of Sylvanhurst, Ball Brook-avenue, Didsbury, Manchester, a director of Brookfield, Attchison and Co., Limited, and interested in B. Taylor and Co. (Manchester), Limited (net personalty £5,122)	5,364
BRENNAN, Mr. Michael, M.B., B.S., of Walker-terrace, Gateshead, Durham, medical practitioner (net personalty £6,758)	9,493
CLARKE, Mr. Denys Harcourt (30), of The Briars, Rickmansworth-road, Northwood, Middlesex (net personalty £31,211)	38,436
COUSEN, Mr. Lewis (71), of Greenhead-road, Huddersfield, Yorks, optician, of C. Cousen and Sons (net personalty £6,778)	6,849
DENTON, Mr. George William, of Commerce House, Normanton, Yorks, draper (net personalty nil)	8,110
EWART, Mr. John (78), of Buckingham-terrace, Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet (personal estate)	18,808
FORRESTER, Mr. Joseph, of Kingsley, Staffs, timber and coal merchant (net personalty £4,923)	5,445
HARRISON, Mrs. Lucy (83), of Thicket-road, Anerley, S.E., widow of J. A. Harrison (net personalty £9,619)	9,696
JENNER, Mr. William Frederick, of Wellington-street, Grimsby (net personalty £4,405)	4,454
LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, Mr. Arthur Cotton (77), of Murrayfield, Milner-road, Bournemouth (net personalty £54,088)	54,188
MANSFIELD, Mr. Silvanus, of Wood Barton, Kentisbeare, Devon (net personalty £2,144)	4,646
MILLAR, the Rev. Basil Ernest, of Minterne Rectory, Cerne Abbas, Dorset (net personalty £9,994)	10,155
QUINN, Mr. Joseph (51), of Blue House Farm, Belmont, Durham, farmer (net personalty £686)	7,376
SOLLY, the Rev. Thomas Herbert, of The Rectory, Little Braxted, Essex (net personalty £1,787)	2,491
THOMAS, Mr. John Howard, of The Corner House, Carmarthen-street, Llandilo, Carmarthen, merchant (net personalty £11,915)	12,960
WILLIAMS, Mr. Ashton (86), of The Lodge, Worle, Somerset (net personalty £40,515)	40,562
WOODHOUSE, Mrs. Gertrude Jane (75), of The Cottage, Mersham, Surrey, widow of the Rev. R. I. Woodhouse (net personalty £5,472)	5,557

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

Lord Cadogan and his trustees have appointed to the living of St. Luke's, Chelsea, vacant by the resignation of Archdeacon Bevan, CANON WALTER GORDON ARROWSMITH, rector of Handsworth, in the diocese of Birmingham, and honorary canon of Birmingham since 1928.

The REV. C. R. COTTELL, vicar of St. Gabriel's, Bristol, has accepted the offer of the benefice of Chirton (or Cherrington) with Marden, near Devizes, in succession to the late Rev. W. N. Dawson, the benefice being in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

The REV. W. K. C. HARRETT, rector of St. Matthew Sherwood, Brisbane, has been appointed to the wardenship of St. John's College, Brisbane, and to the canonry in Brisbane Cathedral which will become vacant in August by the resignation of Canon Bryan P. Robin.

The REV. H. T. A. EDWARDS, vicar of St. Helens, Isle of Wight, has exchanged livings with the REV. L. H. LETHBRIDGE, rector of Burton-Latimer, Kettering. The change will take effect in September.

The Bishop of Chester has appointed the REV. W. SCHOLES, vicar of St. Barnabas, Crewe, to the vicarage of St. Luke, Pooltou, Wallasey.

NOTES

The Bishop of Dornakal (Dr. V. S. Azariah) will preach at the lunch-hour service at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, on Thursday, July 17, at 1.15 p.m.

Bishop Perrin will lay the foundation-stone of a new parish hall for St. Michael's, Golders Green, on Wednesday, July 16, at 3 p.m.

An appeal is being made for £500 in order to carry out urgently needed repairs to the fabric of the church of St. Mary's, Paddington Green, and redecorate the interior. Donations may be sent to the Rev. Dr. Haynes, St. Mary's Vicarage, Paddington, W.2.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To China (all parts)*, Faroe Islands, Iceland, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, Straits Settlements*, West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga), and French Middle Congo).

8 P.M.—To Guianas (British, French and Dutch), Venezuela, West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada and St. Vincent).

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)

2 A.M.—To Colombia (Santa Marta), West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, British Togoland, British Cameroons), United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta and Buenaventura), Peru (exc. Iquitos), Ecuador.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (Las Palmas), West Coast of Africa (Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea).

9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia, Ecuador, Santa Marta and Buenaventura, Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos).

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Dutch East Indies, Egypt (exc. Port Said), and Sudan.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: Ital. pkt. (Corte Rosso)	July 16	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	July 17	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	July 18	6 p.m.
Houlder (Dunster Grange)	July 19	7.30 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	July 19	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	July 21	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.† (Massilia)	July 23	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Llanstephan Castle)	July 24	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA: P. & O. (Mantua and Bendigo)	July 17	6 p.m.
Orient (Otranto)	July 24	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mails†	July 17	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Europa)	July 16	2 a.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos): Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	July 16	6 p.m.
(all parts): R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	July 17	8 p.m.
(all parts): R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	July 18	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	July 19	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	July 21	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt.† (Massilia)	July 23	6 p.m.
CANADA (exc. Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y. (Homeric)	July 17	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	July 19	2 a.m.
(all parts): Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	July 18	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Direct (Emp. of Scotland)	July 19	2 a.m.
(Nova Scotia): Direct (Pennland)	July 19	2 a.m.
(all parts): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	July 23	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	July 17	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (exc. N. Scotia): Direct (Emp. of Scotland)	July 18	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (Nova Scotia): Direct (Pennland)	July 18	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (Las Palmas): Via Madrid and Cadiz	July 16	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): Ger. pkt. (A. Woermann)	July 18	2 a.m.
(all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	July 19	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): U.-Castle (Llanstephan Castle)	July 24	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD Is.: B. Star (Almeda Star)	July 24	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Almeda Star)	July 24	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador) CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Europa)	July 16	2 a.m.
CEYLON: P. & O. (Mantua and Bendigo)	July 17	6 p.m.
Orient (Otranto)	July 24	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all parts): Holt* (Calchas)	July 15	6 p.m.
(all parts): Via Suez (Mantua)	July 17	6 p.m.
(Shanghai and N. China): Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	July 19	2 a.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China): Via Suez and Bombay (Macedonia)	July 24	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta and Buenaventura), CHILE (N.): Via N.Y. (Europa)	July 16	2 a.m.
(S. Marta): E. & F. (Sulaco)	July 16	2 a.m.
(S. Marta): E. & F. (Patuca)	July 17	7.30 a.m.
COOK AND SOCIETY Is.: Via Frisco (Olympic and Makura)	July 23	2 a.m.
COSTA RICA: Via N.Y. (Homeric)	July 17	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	July 19	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	July 23	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Du. pkt. (Insulinde)	July 16	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Mantua)	July 17	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Prins der Nederlanden)	July 22	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Prins der Nederland)	July 23	1.30 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Dar-es-Salaam and Lindi): Fr. pkt. (Ber. de St. Pierre)	July 23	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Mantua)	July 17	6 p.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Europa)	July 16	2 a.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	July 15	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	July 16	9 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	July 16	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said): Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	July 17	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: P. & O. (Mantua)	July 17	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mails†	July 19	6 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Fr. pkt. (Angkor)	July 19	6 p.m.
FALKLAND Is.: Via M'video (Arlanza)	July 17	8 p.m.
FAROE Is. Direct (Botnia)	July 15	6 p.m.
FIJI AND SAMOA: Via 'Frisco (Homeric and Sierra)	July 17	2 a.m.
Via 'Frisco (Aquitania and Sierra)	July 19	2 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., Du.): Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	July 15	8 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer)	July 19	7.30 a.m.
ICELAND: Direct (Botnia)	July 15	6 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES: P. & O. (Mantua)	July 17	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF: Air mails†	July 19	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah): P. & O. (Mantua)	July 17	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Angkor)	July 19	6 p.m.
JAMAICA: E. & F. (Patuca)	July 17	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	July 19	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	July 23	2 a.m.
JAPAN: Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via N.Y. (Homeric)	July 17	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	July 19	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	July 23	2 a.m.
MADEIRA: U.-Castle (Windsor Castle) R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	July 18	11.30a.m
MAURITIUS: Via Cape T. (Windsor Castle)	July 18	11.30a.m
Fr. pkt.* (Ile de St. Pierre)	July 23	6 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND: Via Canada (Duchess of Bedford)	July 18	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Pennland)	July 19	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	July 23	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Duchess of Bedford)	July 17	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Pennland)	July 18	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Via Suez (Mantua and Bendigo)	July 17	6 p.m.
Via Panama (Ionic)	July 18	7.30 a.m.
Via 'Frisco (Olympic and Makura)	July 23	2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Air Mails†	July 17	6 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos): R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	July 17	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	July 18	6 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA: U.-Castle (Windsor Castle)	July 18	11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mails†	July 18	11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.): U.-Castle (Windsor Castle)	July 18	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Holt* (Calchas)	July 15	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c.: P. & O. (Mantua)	July 17	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES: Fr. pkt.* (France)	July 16	Noon
Ger. pkt.* (Europa)	July 16	2 a.m.
W. Star (Homeric)	July 17	2 a.m.
Cunard (Aquitania)	July 19	2 a.m.
W. Star (Olympic)	July 23	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Ile de France)	July 23	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA: Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	July 15	8 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer)	July 19	7.30 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA: Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo: Bel. pkt. (Leopoldville)	July 15	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.†† (Amerique)	July 17	5.30 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Leopoldville)	July 18	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal and Sudan, Fr. Guinea: Fr. pkt. (Amerique)	July 17	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal and Sudan: Fr. pkt. (Campania)	July 18	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Doukkala)	July 21	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. Togoland, Br. Cameroons: E.D. (Accra)	July 16	2 a.m.
Fernando Po, Spanish Guinea: Via Madrid and Cadiz	July 16	7.30 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia: E.D. (Boutry)	July 17	Noon
Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria: Ger. pkt.* (Woermann)	July 18	2 a.m.
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Dahomey, Fr. Cameroons: Fr. pkt. (Amerique)	July 17	6 p.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward): Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	July 19	2 a.m.
Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer)	July 19	7.30 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.): Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	July 15	8 p.m.
Barbados, &c.): Harrison (Inanda) (Barbados, &c.): Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer)	July 18	Noon
	July 19	7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

†† Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‖ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows:—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half oz.
„ Iraq	3½d. „
„ Persia and India (Karachi)	5d. „
„ India, Delhi, Bombay and S. India)	7d. „

An Air Mail label should be attached.

¶ Letters and post-cards only.

¶¶ Printed papers, letters and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. TO-DAY, 11 A.M.—To British Honduras (*viâ* Jamaica), Guatemala (*viâ* Jamaica). 1.15 P.M.—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (*viâ* France), India (*viâ* France, Iran and Persia (*viâ* France and Desert Motor Service). 6 P.M.—To Bahamas and Bermuda, Bolivia (*viâ* U.S.A.), Canary Islands, Chile (all parts) (*viâ* U.S.A.), French Cameroons, Honduras Republic (*viâ* U.S.A.), Liberia, Mexico (*viâ* U.S.A.), West Indies, Leeward Islands (Toriola). TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.—To Bulgaria, China (*viâ* U.S.A.), Ecuador (*viâ* U.S.A.), Greece (

CENTRAL HANOVER
BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
NEW YORK

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
at close of business
JUNE 30, 1930

ASSETS

Cash on hand, in Federal Reserve Bank and due from Banks and Bankers	$ 72,799,946.94
Exchanges for Clearing House	178,135,555.89
United States Bonds	68,089,482.67
Municipal Bonds	18,173,597.18
Loans and Discounts	382,369,427.27
Short Term Securities	7,051,861.62
Bonds and Other Securities	16,208,041.11
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	2,430,000.00
Real Estate	12,157,875.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	40,950,191.94
Interest Accrued	1,698,935.49
Total	$800,064,915.11

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 21,000,000.00
Surplus	60,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	24,136,125.79
Deposits	649,129,906.11
Dividend Payable July 1, 1930	1,575,000.00
Reserve for Taxes and Interest Accrued	2,172,703.41
Unearned Discount	655,477.81
Acceptances	41,395,701.99
Total	$800,064,915.11

London Representative: **C. Noël Hume,** 1-2, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.

Representative West End Office: 27, Regent Street, Piccadilly Circus, S.W.1.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS OVER ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

FAMILY PROVISION SCHEME

The majority of men, in the earlier years of married life, find it difficult to make adequate provision for those dependent upon them.

To meet this pressing need, at the lowest possible cost, the Society submits its
Family Provision Scheme.

BENEFITS PROVIDED BY THE SCHEME

Policy A. (1) A cash payment of £1,000 payable at death; and in addition
(2) In the event of death within 15 years, an income of £150 a year to continue until the end of 15 years from the date of the policy.
or
Policy B. (1) A cash payment of £1,000 payable at death; and in addition
(2) In the event of death within 20 years, an income of £100 a year to continue until the end of 20 years from the date of the policy.

Example at age 30 next birthday

PREMIUM under Policy A or Policy B, £20 per annum during period covered by the additional benefit.
(2) £16.16.8 per annum thereafter.

Write for Leaflet to the Manager,

EQUITY & LAW
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
18, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2
(Funds Exceed £9,000,000)

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CITY NOTES

THE AUSTRIAN LOAN

MARCONI AND THE CABLE MERGER

The prolonged negotiations for the raising of the Austrian Loan were brought to a successful conclusion yesterday, when the loan agreement was signed. The loan is entitled the "Austrian Government International Loan, 1930." It will be made up of bonds in various currencies for amounts sufficient to yield in the aggregate about £21,000,000, after providing for expenses. The issue in London, which was underwritten yesterday, amounts to £3,000,000, and takes the form of Seven per Cent. Sterling Bonds, which will be offered for subscription at 95 per cent. The total sterling issue is £3,500,000, £500,000 being reserved for issue in Amsterdam. In addition to the sterling issue, bonds to the nominal equivalent of about £9,200,000 are being offered simultaneously in various countries, including America, where the amount of the issue will be $25,000,000; 100,000,000 lire is being raised in Italy, 10,000,000 kronor in Sweden, 25,000,000 francs in Switzerland, and 50,000,000 Schillings in Austria. Repayable not later than July 1, 1957, the bonds will be redeemed by a cumulative sinking fund, to be applied annually either in the purchase of bonds or by drawings at 103 per cent. The first operation of the sinking fund will be in respect of the year ending June next. The Government reserves the right to redeem the bonds at 103 on July 1, 1935, or any interest date thereafter. The Bank for International Settlements will act as trustees. The bonds will be secured upon the gross receipts of the Austrian Customs and tobacco monopoly, but will rank after the Guaranteed Loan of 1923 and the Austrian Government Czechoslovakian Conversion Loan II. For the five years ended December 31, 1929, the average annual receipts from the Customs and tobacco monopoly were about £15,369,000, whereas the annual charge for interest and sinking fund on the Guaranteed Loan, the Czechoslovakian Loan, and the present International Loan will amount to only about £5,121,000.

The Yield on the Loan

The flat yield on the bonds is £7 7s. 4d. per cent., and the redemption yield £7 8s. 8d. The object of the loan is to provide means for meeting capital expenditure upon the Austrian railways and the postal and telegraph administration, which is estimated to reach ultimately about £21,000,000. There has been some criticism in Austria to the effect that the terms of the loan are excessive, but this is not the case. The atmosphere in the principal investment markets of the world is far from favourable to operations of this nature, and this is indicated by the large amounts of the German Reparations Loan which still remain to be digested in the various financial centres. Less attractive terms would have made the risk of failure serious. Indeed, the issuing of the loan at this juncture is a proof rather of sympathy towards Austria than that the moment is propitious for the raising of foreign loans. The list for public subscriptions to the loan will be opened to-morrow.

Marconi Company's Revenues

The most interesting passages in Lord Inverforth's speech at yesterday's meeting of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company were those in which he dealt with the results for the past and the prospects for the current year, the research and development activities of the company, and the reasons which led the Marconi Company to merge its interests with the cable companies. Shareholders were gratified to learn that in spite of the worldwide trade depression, orders for the company's products continued to increase year by year. There was a substantially greater volume of orders last year than in 1928, while work on contracts uncompleted at December 31 last showed an increase of £380,964 compared with the previous year. The company's claim against the Government for the use of the company's patents by the fighting forces had been settled for £151,561, a sum which the directors regarded as disappointing. For the first half of the current year sales exceeded the record figures of 1928. Investments were also showing an improvement in return, but the revenue from royalties was likely to decrease. The dividend for 1930, however, would be materially affected by the return the Marconi Company received on its shareholding in the Imperial and International Communications, Limited. Apart from this interest and the inevitable decline in royalties, Lord Inverforth thought that the shareholders could look forward to a reasonable increase in revenue.

History of the Merger

Lord Inverforth dealt at some length with the contention which has been made from time to time that the Marconi Company was ill-advised to merge their interests with those of the cable companies. This argument is based on the assumption that the wireless companies would, thanks to cheaper operation, have been able successfully to compete with the cable companies and eventually to deprive them of their business. Lord Inverforth, however, alleged that when the company went before the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference they were told that the Marconi Company would not be allowed to destroy the business of the cable companies and that if the Marconi Company did not come to an agreement with the cable companies an arrangement would be made between the Government and the cable companies. It was this doleful prospect of a long rate war with the powerful cable companies, which had reserves running into many millions, that caused the board to agree to the merger, for it was feared that such a war would have had disastrous consequences for the less financially strong Marconi interests. Lord Inverforth also declared that in spite of the disappointing results of the Communications company in 1929 the Marconi Company had received in dividends a sum substantially in excess of what it would have earned if it had remained outside the merger.

Fairbairn Lawson Reorganization

The accounts of Fairbairn Lawson Combe Barbour, the textile, mechanical, and general engineers, show a loss of £3,504 for 1929. This compares with a profit of £34,124 for 1928, but in each of the preceding four years a loss was incurred, and as there is now a total debit at profit and loss of £90,937, no surprise will be caused by the announcement in the report that, "under these circumstances and in view of the prevailing scarcity of orders," a special investigation has been made into the affairs of the company. As a result, the directors have come to the conclusion that drastic reorganization is necessary, involving a reconstitution of the board, the writing down of the share capital to present-day value, the rationalized use of the company's establishments, and the provision of further working capital. As a first step in this programme Mr. Reginald William Wickham has accepted a seat on the board, and will assume the chairmanship. The appointment of other directors is under consideration, and as soon as the new board has been constituted special meetings will be called for the purpose of completing the reorganization. Although since 1923 the company has in every year save 1928 incurred a loss, in earlier years it earned good profits. In 1921, for instance, there was a net profit of £345,573, and a dividend of 18 per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares, while £100,000 was appropriated to reserves. Since 1923, on account of which they received 5 per cent., however, the Ordinary shareholders have received nothing.

Furness Withy Balance Sheet

Profits of Furness Withy and Company for the twelve months ended April 30 showed a decline of £58,000, or nearly 9 per cent. The company's strong position, however, enables the directors to maintain the dividend on the £4,000,000 of Ordinary capital at 10 per cent. and again to set aside £250,000 for depreciation, while reducing the "carry forward" from £264,957 to £236,171. The decline in profits will create no surprise, for exceptionally bad conditions prevailed in the freight markets during the first half of 1930, and the report covers four months of this year. The contribution to the profits made by the ships directly owned by the company was therefore probably on a small scale, but, as is well known, the company is interested in subsidiary and associated companies concerned with various forms of enterprise, and its earnings are therefore derived from other sources besides the ownership of vessels. It is satisfactory to learn that there have not been any losses made by the subsidiary companies. The course of profits for the past six years is shown in the following table:—

Year to April 30	Profit	Dividend	Deprecn. allowance	Carried forward
	£	%	£	£
1925	528,742	7½*	200,000	187,250
1923	523,044	7½*	200,000	150,303
1927	603,511	7½*	200,000	193,815
1928	627,750	10	200,000	241,565
1929	653,393	10	250,000	254,957
1930	595,276	10	250,000	236,171

* Tax free.

Owing to the Companies Act the balance-sheet shows for the first time the company's direct shipping interests under a separate heading. These stand at £1,211,847, whereas the investments in subsidiary companies amount to £5,288,216. In addition, it holds general investments (including British Government Securities) valued at £2,212,714. The possession of a reserve of £2,000,000 is obviously a source of great strength to the company, while the liabilities also include a sum of £1,003,990 on deposit from or due to subsidiary companies. Current liabilities amount to £1,962,653, and floating assets, including the general investments, are much in excess of this amount, their total being £3,757,000.

A Brazilian Firm's Affairs

There would now seem to be a possibility of a settlement being reached in connexion with the London liabilities of an important Brazilian firm to whose position reference has been made in these columns in recent weeks. We learn that advices have been received from Brazil indicating that a meeting is to be called at which a scheme will be submitted for the reconstruction of the company which will provide adequate guarantees for the creditors. While further information as to the precise nature of the guarantees to be provided is awaited by the London banking and acceptance houses concerned in the matter, it is to be hoped, in the interests of Brazilian commercial credit in foreign countries, that a serious effort will be made by the Brazilian authorities to satisfy the London creditors. Needless to say, London acceptance houses are hopeful that a satisfactory arrangement will be reached, and that the company will be able to achieve a restoration of its fortunes.

The Fire in a Paris Store

It is understood that the London insurance market will share with Continental centres in the serious loss caused by the fire at the "Nouvelles Galeries," in the Boulevard Poissonière, Paris, at the end of last week. Insurances amounting to about 40,000,000f. are believed to have been placed under three policies providing for losses up to and in excess of specified amounts. According to the message of the correspondent of *The Times* in Paris, published yesterday, the damage amounts at the lowest estimate to 50,000,000f. Yesterday estimates were made in London that the losses falling on this market may be expected to amount, possibly, to about £80,000. This is not the first serious fire which has occurred in large departmental stores in Paris within recent years, and companies are known to have considered with care proposals for insurance on these types of risks. This particular store is believed to have been one which was not fitted with sprinklers.

Life Policies for Family Needs

A combination of life assurance and reversionary annuities has been devised by the Equity and Law Life Assurance Society and is entitled the "Family Provision Scheme." It takes into account the consideration that assurances for capital sums are often effected without regard to the income which these amounts, when invested, will yield and without other provision—in other words the assurances are frequently inadequate for the purpose in view. The features of the present scheme are a cash payment of £1,000 at death and in addition, in the event of death within 15 years, an income of £150 a year to continue until the end of 15 years from the date of the policy. Alternately, in addition to a cash payment of £1,000 at death, there would be provided, in the event of death within 20 years, an income of £100 a year until the end of 20 years from the date of the policy. The following are examples of the annual premiums payable under each form of contract, beginning at representative ages:—

Age next Birthday	For first 15 or 20 years	After first 15 or 20 years
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	17 15 10	14 18 4
30	20 0 0	16 16 8
35	23 10 10	19 9 2
40	28 0 2	22 17 6
45	35 15 0	27 9 2

Under the first plan the higher premium would be payable for the first 15 years and would then be reduced, while under the second plan a higher premium of the same amount would be payable for 20 years and would then be reduced. Premiums for larger or smaller amounts would be proportionate, with a minimum assured of £500. The scheme is primarily intended to meet the needs of men in early married life who appreciate the importance of providing both capital and income for those dependent on them in the event of their early death. It differs from somewhat similar schemes which have recently been prepared by one or two offices in that the capital sum assured is payable on death and is not deferred until the end of the term during which provision is made for the benefits of the income.

STOCK EXCHANGE

QUIET MARKETS

A STEADY TONE

The stock markets were very quiet yesterday. There was little business, and changes in prices were mostly unimportant, the tone being steady on the whole. British Funds remained firm, but Home Railway Ordinary stocks were again out of favour. In the Foreign market the principal feature was the weakness of the Reparations loan; an early rally in Brazilian bonds was to a large extent lost before the close. The Miscellaneous market was very quiet, and movements were small in most cases. A number of motor shares weakened, and Cables and Wireless stocks lost further ground. International shares mostly moved in favour of holders.

British Funds remained firm. The Five per Cent. War Loan was steady nearly all the day at 103 7-16, while the Four per Cent. War Loan rose to 101 13-16. Victory Bonds closed ¼ higher at 95¼, but Old Consols were a shade easier at 55⅛. New scrips were firm. There was a little inquiry for Australian loans, which, however, did not cause much change in quotations. HOME RAILWAY Ordinary stocks were lower, though some of the prior charges rose slightly. "Berwick" Preferred was offered at 24¼, and L.M.S. fell to about 45¼.

In the FOREIGN market Brazilian bonds were marked up a point at the opening of business, but much of this gain was lost during the course of the day. The 1914 Funding Loan closed at 72½ and the Four per Cent. 1910 loan at 49½. There was inquiry for the new Seven per Cent. San Paulo loan, which hardened to 5¼ discount—a net gain of ¼. The Reparations Loan was a weak feature, the closing quotation showing a fall of ¼ at 3⅛ discount. Austrian Six per Cents. hardened to 101¼. Turkish Unified eased to 10½. Japanese bonds were fractionally harder. One or two Chinese Railway loans were marked down. South American Railway securities were very quiet. United of Havana fell 1½ to 10, while San Paulo was a little firmer.

OIL shares were inactive. Small rises were marked in Shell, V.O.C., and Attock. The London and Liverpool stocks of RUBBER showed an increase on the past week of 524 tons. The price of the commodity made a little recovery but rubber shares were dull, movements being small. There were few changes among TEA shares

MOTOR SHARES EASIER

In the MISCELLANEOUS market Austin rose 9d. to 24s. 3d., but a number of other motor shares declined, Dennis being 1s. lower at 40s., Leyland falling 6d. to 71s., and Singer finishing 9d. down at 26s. 3d. International shares were rather higher in most cases, Brazilian Traction being 41, Hydro Electric 40½, and International Nickel 25¾. Gramophone, after being 3 7-16, rose to 3⅜, and Columbia Graphophone closed fractionally higher at 3 19-32. United Molasses weakened to 2 23-32. Unilever shares were dull, the old shares falling to 2 25-32 and the new to 25s. Phillips' Glow Lamps weakened rather sharply. Imperial Chemical Ordinary declined to 21s. 9d. Brewery shares were steady, and Bass rose 1s. to 69s. 6d. Cables and Wireless stocks were all lower again, the "B" falling to 11¼. In the coal and engineering group Dorman Long was easier; and N. C. Metal fell ½ to 1½. Johnson and Phillips rose 1s. 6d. to 38s. A number of nitrate shares lost ground. In the London store group Waring and Gillow was weak, with a fall of 1s. 3d. to 22s. 6d., and Harrods also declined slightly. Shipping shares were quiet, apart from P. & O. Deferred, which rose 1s. to 45s. Wall Paper Deferred fell to 47s. 6d. There was inquiry for Lipton and International Tea. Bartholomew (London) was flat at 1s. 9d. on the reduced dividend. There were initial dealings in the 5s. Ordinary shares of Lockwood and Bradley, which closed at 3s., and in the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. £1 Preference shares of the same company, which finished at 5s. discount. Edmundson's Electricity now Debenture was easier at ¼ premium.

South African MINING shares were mostly a shade easier, and Johannesburg Consolidated Investment fell 9d. to 37s. 6d. Rhodesian shares showed a similar tendency, N'Changa (2½) and Rhodesian Anglo-American (1 1-16) both losing 1-16. The price of tin was lower, and the shares were easier, London Tin falling to 15s. 3d. Rio Tinto closed ¼ lower at 34½.

NORTH BORNEO COMPANY'S DIVIDEND PASSED

The directors of the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company announce that, in view of the crises in the rubber industry and the heavy fall in the price of silver which is damaging trade throughout the Far East, they cannot recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the year ended December 31, 1929, although the financial result for the year would, in itself, justify them in doing so. The net surplus for the year, after providing for general charges, amounts to £59,452 (as compared with £50,909 in 1928) which, with £48,995 brought forward, makes an available balance of £108,447. The directors have therefore decided to transfer £60,000 to reserve and to carry forward the balance of £48,447.

For 1928 a dividend of 1½ per cent. was paid and £25,000 was placed to reserve.

BANGAWAN RUBBER RECONSTRUCTION

A reconstruction scheme is announced by Bangawan Rubber, Limited, in order to provide additional capital, the cash resources having been so heavily reduced during the depression in the rubber industry that only sufficient funds remain to enable the company to carry on for a short time.

It is proposed that the company be liquidated and a new company formed with a nominal capital of £300,000 divided into 3,000,000 shares of 2s. each. Of these, 2,000,140 will be offered to shareholders of the present company in the proportion of one share in the new company credited with 1s. 8d. per share paid up (liability 4d. per share) in respect of every share at present held. There will also be created £100,000 Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Convertible Debenture stock, of which £74,986 will be allotted to the holders of the similar amount of Debenture stock, carrying the same interest and similar rights, now outstanding.

The liability of 4d. per share on the shares of the new company will be payable as to 2d. per share on application and the balance as and when required.

AN EGYPTIAN ISSUE IN PARIS

We learn that the Land Bank of Egypt, a mortgage bank working solely in Egypt, of which Mr. Richard Abdy is president, is issuing in Paris 70,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. 1,000 franc bonds, which are being offered to the public at 970 per 1,000 franc bond. The bonds have a currency of 55 years, and the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and Société Marseillaise de Crédit Industriel et Commercial et de Dépôts are making the issue.

TUBE INVESTMENTS, LTD.

TUBE INVESTMENTS, LIMITED, are calling a meeting for July 23 to consider an increase of capital by 147,768 new Ordinary shares of £1 each. The purpose is to acquire the capital of the Talbot-Stead Tube Company by an exchange of two Ordinary Tube Investments £1 shares for every three Talbot-Stead £1 shares, and a payment of 1s. in cash for each share in the latter company acquired.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 12.—Brazilian markets will be closed on Monday next.

EXCHANGE on London advanced 3 1-16d. to 5 31/32d. The COFFEE market closed steady, with No. 7 N.Y. standard unchanged at 12$025. Receipts amounted to 7,000 bags, making 78,000 bags for the season to date, against 98,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 2,000 bags to Europe and 2,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 353,000 bags, against 304,000 bags a year ago. Clearances during the past week amounted to 11,000 bags to the U.S. and 9,000 bags to Europe. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. standard was quoted at 21$000. Receipts totalled 28,000 bags, which makes 390,000 bags since July 1, against 134,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 29,000 bags to the U.S. The stock is estimated at 1,136,000 bags, which compares with 1,126,000 bags a year ago. Purchases for the U.S. during the past week amounted to 107,000 bags, and for Europe to 36,000 bags, while clearances were 122,000 bags to the U.S. and 33,000 bags to Europe.

COMPANY RESULTS

FURNESS, WITHY

Foster, Porter and Co. (Manchester warehousemen).—Interim dividend 2½ per cent. (unchanged), payable August 2.

Bradbury, Greaforex and Co. (foreign and general warehousemen).—Interim dividend 3 per cent. on Ordinary shares (the same), payable August 1.

Arnakal Tea Estates.—Dividend of 4 per cent. for the year ended March 31 (against 3 per cent.), transferring to reserve £2,000 (against £1,000), and carrying forward £189 (against £447). Meeting, July 24.

Copestake Crampton (warehousemen and lace manufacturers).—Owing to the condition of trade generally since the commencement of the year, and the somewhat uncertain outlook at the present time, the directors are not declaring an interim dividend in respect of the half-year ended June 30 last. No interim dividend was paid a year ago, but a dividend of 3½ per cent. for 1929 was announced with the issue of the report in February last.

FURNESS, WITHY

The accounts of Furness, Withy and Co., the shipping concern, for the year ended April 30 last show that the profit, after making provision for taxation, amounted to £595,276, compared with £653,393 for the preceding year. The balance brought forward was £264,957. It is proposed to pay on August 16 a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year (the same). The sum of £250,000 is again transferred to depreciation account and £236,171 is carried forward. Meeting, July 23.

ALLSOPP BREWERY INVESTMENTS

The accounts of Allsopp Brewery Investments show a net profit of £94,179 for the year ended March 31 (against £93,054 for 1928-29), which, with £2,839 brought forward, makes an available sum of £97,018. The directors recommend a final dividend of 5 per cent., again making 25 per cent. for the year, and £2,962 (against £4,806) is applied to writing off the balance of discount and commission on Debenture issue, while preliminary expenses are to be reduced by £1,973 (against nil). The balance remaining to be carried forward will be £4,582.

WILLIAM ASQUITH

The trading profit of William Asquith, machine tool makers, for the year to April 3 amounted to £14,976 (against £16,620 for 1928-29), and after providing for directors' fees, income-tax, and reserve of £7,565 for trading losses of subsidiary company, there is a net profit of £4,462 (against £13,770). Adding £19,017 brought in, the available sum is increased to £23,479. A dividend on the Eight per Cent. Preference shares for the 12 months ended September 30, 1928, has been paid, absorbing £10,704, and the directors now recommend payment of the dividend for the six months ended March 31, 1925, which will leave £7,628 to be carried forward. Meeting, July 21.

TIN PROPERTIES

The report of Tin Properties, Limited, for the year ended September 30 states that during the period the authorized capital was increased from £25,000 to £100,000 in 2s. shares, of which 900,000 shares have been issued. Seven additional mining leases, aggregating 905.6 acres, were acquired during the year and are in course of assignment. The output for the year was 260 tons (against 411½ tons). The accounts show a loss of £5,994 (against £1,461), which increases the debit to be carried forward to £8,182. During the current period work on the mines is being curtailed to a minimum, the present policy of the board being to reduce output to such a level as will enable work to be carried on without loss. Meeting, July 21.

WEMBLEY PARK ESTATE

In their report for the year ended June 30 the directors of the Wembley Park Estate Company state arrangements have been made by which the remainder of the company's land will be disposed of, and these sales are now in progress. Negotiations are also in progress for the disposal of the company's mortgage, and it is expected that these will shortly be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. When these negotiations have been completed the directors will formulate a scheme for the winding up of the company and the realization of the assets. The accounts show a profit of £9,643 and £3,467 was brought forward. The directors recommend a dividend of 12½ per cent. (unchanged), leaving £2,782 to be carried forward. Meeting, July 22.

BRUAS-PERAK RUBBER

The Bruas-Perak Rubber Estate harvested a crop of 388,661lb. during the year to February 28 (against 273,245lb. for 1928-29), which was obtained at an "all-in" cost of 6.09d. per lb. (against 7.31d.), excluding depreciation and Debenture interest. The rubber sold realized an average price of 8.06d. per lb. (against 9.69d.). The accounts show a profit of £2,373 (against £2,100), and a balance brought forward of £1,113. The directors recommend payment of the Preference dividend of 10 per cent. (the same), absorbing £647, leaving £2,839 to be carried forward, subject to directors' fees. No dividend was paid on the Ordinary shares last year. The balance of the issued Debenture stock has been repaid, and the reserve for redemption has been transferred to general reserve. Meeting, July 23.

MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK

The report of the Munster and Leinster Bank for the half-year ended June 30 states that the profit amounted to £92,242 (against £89,334) for the half-year ended June 30, 1929), and £39,273 was brought in. The dividend is maintained at 7 per cent., tax free, and £10,000 is again to be transferred to the contingencies account and to staff pension fund, while £15,000 (against £20,000) is to be applied in reduction of premises account, leaving £44,015 to be carried forward (against £42,130). The balance-sheet shows cash amounting to £1,576,810 (against £1,709,580) and money at call at £1,200,000 (against £1,050,000), while investments are entered at £11,296,653 (against £9,870,614). Bills discounted amount to £1,910,863 (against £1,413,244), and advances and current accounts to £11,418,815 (against £11,918,246). Deposit, current, and other accounts at £24,460,519 compare with £24,706,817. Meeting, July 23.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST

The accounts of the British Industries and General Investment Trust show net revenue amounting to £19,321 for the year ended June 30 (against £15,587 for 1928-29), and a balance of £1,490 brought in. The directors recommend a dividend of 4 per cent. on the Deferred stock (against 3 per cent.), leaving £5,798 to be carried forward. The profit on sales of securities, amounting to £3,858, has been written off the cost of investments, which are entered in the balance-sheet at £664,560. The report states that a valuation of the investments at June 30 shows that, after taking into account the reserve and the balance of revenue account carried forward, there is a net depreciation equal to 27.9 per cent. This depreciation is mainly owing to the heavy fall in the valuation of the rubber investments. A classification of the investments is contained in the report. Meeting, July 23.

W. AND T. AVERY

The accounts of W. and T. Avery, iron and brass founders, &c., show a net profit of £119,482 for the year ended March 31 (against £117,257 for 1928-29), and £54,328 was brought forward. As already announced, the directors recommend a final dividend of 10 per cent., making 15 per cent. for the year (unchanged), and £20,000 is again placed to reserve, leaving £59,035 to be carried forward. At the meeting to be held on July 22 a resolution will be submitted to increase the capital to £1,250,000 by creating 250,000 £1 shares. This, the directors state, is to enable the board to deal promptly with any opportunities which may arise in the future of extending the company's business, but the board has no matters under contemplation which would require the issue of any of this capital at the present time. Since the close of the company's financial year a further issue of Ordinary shares has been made in connexion with an extension of the company's business in this country.

FAIRBAIRN LAWSON COMBE BARBOUR

The report for 1929 of Fairbairn Lawson Combe Barbour, textile, mechanical, and general engineers, states that there is a loss for the year, after providing for depreciation and interest charges, of £3,504 (against a profit of £34,124 for 1928), which increases the debit balance to £90,937. In these circumstances and in view of the prevailing scarcity of orders, the directors thought it right that a special investigation should be made into the company's affairs. As the result of the investigation the directors have come to the conclusion that drastic reorganization is necessary, involving a reconstitution of the board, the writing down of the share capital, the rationalized use of the company's establishments, and the provision of further working capital. As a first step in this programme Mr. Reginald William Wickham has joined the board and will assume the chairmanship. The appointment of other directors is under consideration. As soon as the new board has been constituted special meetings will be called for the purpose of completing the reorganization. The last dividend paid on the Ordinary shares was 5 per cent., for 1923. Meeting, July 22.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND

The report of the Provincial Bank of Ireland for the half-year ended June 30 shows a profit, including £36,254 brought forward, of £89,219. Dividend for the half-year of 7½ per cent. (unchanged), less income-tax, requires £30,341; £10,000 is added to reserve fund, £10,000 written off bank premises account, and £38,216 carried forward. The balance-sheet shows:—Liabilities.—Capital (40,000 shares of £100 each, £12 10s. paid; and 4,000 shares of £20 each, £10 paid), £540,000; reserve fund, £650,000; notes in circulation, £889,523; deposit receipts, current and other accounts, including reserves, £14,577,601; due to subsidiary nominee companies, £200; net profits, including sum brought forward, less appropriations for reserve fund and bank premises, £69,219—total, £16,726,543. Assets.—Cash at head office, branches, and in London, £917,222; money at call and short notice, £580,000; British Government and Colonial securities, £7,621,611; corporation stocks and other investments, £168,079; shares in subsidiary nominee companies, £200; advances to customers, accrued interest on investments and sundry debtor balances, £5,928,916; bills discounted, £1,213,169; bank premises, freehold and leasehold, at cost, less amounts written off, £199,346—total, £16,726,543. Meeting, Dublin, July 23.

THOMAS DE LA RUE AND CO.

The accounts of Thomas De La Rue and Co., printers, &c., show that the net profit for the year ended March 29 was reduced from £30,155 in 1928-29 to £16,241 in 1929-30. The report states that the very severe setback in general trading conditions had an immediate and sharply adverse effect on the company, with the result that the year's figures have been seriously prejudiced. In the circumstances the directors recommend that the profit be added to the carry-forward of £12,219, subject to provision of £5,000 for depreciation of freeholds and special repairs of buildings. Last year a dividend of 3 per cent. was paid, £3,000 was transferred to reserve for depreciation of freeholds, and £22,000 was reserved for depreciation of capital assets. The report states that security printing is being affected as a result of the financial difficulties prevailing in many foreign countries. A contract has been received for the manufacture of stamps for the Government of China, but none of this work has yet been delivered, and the benefit accruing in the current year's accounts will be small. The volume of trade in the company's specialities, such as playing cards and peas, has been restricted by the lack of purchasing power, both at home and abroad. Australia has in the past been the best of the company's overseas markets, and in this case trading conditions have become particularly difficult. Commercial printing is stated to be increasing in volume as a result of periodical printing. Meeting, July 23.

MONEY MARKET

SOVEREIGNS INTO THE BANK

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES HIGHER

In the Money Market yesterday loanable funds were rather unexpectedly plentiful, and from 2 per cent. at the start the charge for fresh accommodation rapidly declined, closing at 1½ per cent. Old loans from lenders other than the clearing banks were apparently renewed at varying rates, 1½ per cent. being the more general quotation. Discount rates remained unaltered, and business in bills was on a very small scale. Brokers appear to be letting their books run down, and this may be exerting an influence on the demand for money. The £250,000 in sovereigns which arrived from South Africa yesterday was sent into the Bank, and in spite of the low level of the French exchange only a small amount of bar gold was taken for France. Business in Paris, however, will be resumed to-day, and in the absence of a sharp rise in the exchange further forward booking of gold for Paris seems probable. Present engagements extend to Thursday in next week. There is, of course, every prospect that the £754,000 of South African gold available to-day will be bought on French account. The mail steamer from the Cape due to reach this country on July 28 has on board £633,459 in bar gold and £451,000 in sovereigns. A feature in the Foreign Exchange market yesterday was the appreciation in Argentine and Brazilian currencies.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
1½—2	2	2⅛—2⅛	2⅛—2⅜	2⅛	2⅜—2½	
Discount (Treasury Bills).			(Fine Trade Bills).			
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.		
% 2⅛—2⅛	% 2⅛—2⅜	3—3⅛	3⅛—3⅛	3⅛—4		

NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM

—	July 10	Inc. or Dec.
	Belgas	Belgas
Coin and bullion	1,996,071,000	+ 66,232,000
Securities, Belgium and abroad	783,255,000	+ 13,452,000
Notes in circulation	3,013,168,000	+ 41,777,000
Current accounts	113,590,000	+ 30,490,000

—*Reuter.*

NATIONAL BANK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(000's omitted)

—	July 7	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Crowns	Crowns
Gold stock	1,312,836	— 10
Balances abroad and foreign currencies	2,192,610	+ 57,656
Other cash	15,732	— 70
Bills discounted	340,859	— 27,991
Securities discounted	28,023	+ 8,500
Advances on collaterals	43,700	— 954
State notes debt balance and assets of the bkg. office of the Min. of Fin. in liquidation	2,972,748	— 14,101
Other assets	484,702	998
LIABILITIES		
Capital and capital reserve fund	406,800	—
Reserve funds	101,588	—
Bank notes in circulation	6,804,309	— 391,375
Check account balances and other sums due at sight	846,196	+ 407,572
Other maturities: short term cash vouchers	168	—
Other liabilities	232,149	+ 5,835

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

—	July 7	Inc. or dec.
ASSETS	Pengö	Pengö
Metal reserve	201,732,573	— 4,065,397
Inland bills, warrants and securities	198,678,973	— 35,125,101
Advances on movable security	55,800	—
Advances to the Treasury	75,142,841	— 4,162,516
Premises and equipment	6,138,519	—
Other assets	85,067,401	+ 790,227
LIABILITIES		
Share capital	34,756,095	—
Reserve fund	8,119,287	—
Notes in circulation	416,479,512	— 32,894,285
Current accounts, deposits and other liabilities	60,112,706	— 10,580,502
Other liabilities	47,308,507	+ 831,579

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange closed slightly higher at $4.86 31/64, while the Montreal rate rose ⅛c. to $4.86 3/16. At 123.62f. the Paris rate finally showed a rise of 1c., and the Italian exchange was higher at 92.87l. On the other hand the German and Dutch rates moved against sterling, the former closing at 20.38½m. and the latter at 12.09 1/16fl. Spanish pesetas appreciated, the Madrid rate being quoted at 41.90½p., compared with 42p. on Saturday. The Japanese exchange was slightly more favourable to the yen at 2s. 0 1/64d. Both the Argentine and Brazilian exchanges advanced; the former finished at 40 27/32d. arise of 7/32nd. and the latter at 5 17/32d., a rise of 3/32nd.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of quoting	Par of Exch'ge	July 14	July 12
New York	$ to £	4.86½	4.86 15-32	4.86 9-32
Montreal	$ to £	4.86½	4.86 1/8-86 1/4	4.86-4.86 1/4
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.60-65	123.60-65
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.82 1/4-83 1/4	34.82 1/4-83 1/4
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.85-92.89	92.85-92.89
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.02 1/2-03	25.02 1/2-03
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374 3/4-375 1/4	374 3/4-375 1/4
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	173.15-35	193-193 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MORE ACTIVE AND HIGHER

TRADE OPTIMISM

NEW YORK, July 14.—Greater activity and firmness were displayed to-day than for some time past. Further optimistic trade opinions encouraged operators and outside, as well as professional, buying expanded materially. Sales were returned at 2,732,000 shares.

The opening was firm, market sentiment having improved generally assisted by a survey on the part of the National Conference of Business Paper Editors and Associated Business Papers, which predicted an imminent improvement in business conditions. This improvement was likely, it was stated, owing to healthy production and consumption ratios and the maintenance of high wages despite restricted employment with hand-to-mouth buying of both raw and finished materials. Bulls were more active, and altogether the market was more cheerful, there being considerable comment on last week's sustained rally. These influences resulted in an accumulation of buying orders over the week-end, and there was evidence of a substantial increase in outside purchasing, which encouraged a renewal of covering of speculative leaders. The market advanced briskly for a time, but subsequently eased on realizing, with outsiders cautious and professionals taking quick profits.

The market was firm in the afternoon on investment accumulation sufficient to absorb fresh offerings readily, while the easiness in the money market encouraged the upward trend, 2 per cent. being quoted for call loans following on the opening rate of 3½ per cent. There was considerable pool activity in specialities, centring in Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, there being predictions regarding this concern that the net income for the first half of this year will be approximate to the corresponding period in 1929. The Vanadium Corporation of America and Case Threshing Machine Company provided examples of volatile issues, both of which invited speculative activity. The close was firm.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	July 14	July 12
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 5/16	4.86¼
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86 31/32	4.86¼
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅓	4.86 1/16
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.84 31/32	4.85 31/32
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86⅛	4.86⅛
Seven days	£1	—	4.85 11/16	4.85⅞
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.93⅝	3.93⅝
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.25⅞	5.23⅞
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.18⅝	40.17
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.79	26.79
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.86	26.87½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.79	26.79
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96¼	2.96¾
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.86⅜	23.86⅜
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.97	13.96½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.44	19.44
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	11.60	11.74
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.15	14.15
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.53¾	17.53¾
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅝	1.77½
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29¼	1.29
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	36.36	36.00
Rio, cables	1 mil	32.45	11.25	11.00

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices July 14	July 12		Closing Prices July 14	July 12
Atchison	224½	220½	Int.C.Amer	19	18
Atl. Coast	150	147	KansasCity	62⅞	60½
B. & O.	107¼	105	Louisville	132½	130
Do., Pref.	80½	80¼	Minn. S.P.	20¼	22
Brooklyn Manhattan			Miss., Pac.	65	66½
M. T'rlt	64	63⅛	Do., Pref.	124¼	123½
Can. Pac.	187½	186½	N.Mex.1 Pf	1	1
Cent. N.J.	240	235	Do., 2 Pf.	⅝	⅝
Ches. & O.	187½	187¼	N.Y. Cent.	166½	164½
Ch. G. W.	10¾	10½	Nrk. & W.	229½	226
Do., Pref.	35⅝	35	N. Pacific	74	73½
Ch. N.W.	73½	73¼	Pennsylv'a	76	75½
Ch.Mil&St.P.	15	15½	Reading	108	108
Ch.Rock Is.	105	103½	S.L. & S.F.	95	92¾
Del.& Hud.	160	158	S.L. &S.W.	60½	61
Del., Lack.	116	115½	S. Pacific	118	116¾
Erie	42½	42¾	Southern	96	95
Do., 1st Pf	56	55	Do. Pref	92¾	92½
G.N., Pref.	80½	80	U. Pacific	224	218
Ill. Cent.	116	115	Do., Pref.	85	85
Interboro'			Wabash	34½	35
Rapid Tr.	25	25	Do., Pf. A	73	73

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	116½	113¼	Int. Paper	20½	21⅜
AlliedChem	270	260	Int. Tel.	46½	44¾
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref	26	25¼	Kennecott	35⅜	35⅛
Am. and F. Pwr.	69⅛	65⅜	Kresge S.S.	28¼	27½
Am. Can.	126¾	123	Kyger. 5%	29	28¾
Am. Loco.	47	47	Liggett&M.	93	92
Am.Rolling Mills	55⅛	53⅜	Loose Wiles	63¼	62⅜
Am. Smelt.	63⅜	62½	Nash Mtrs.	34⅝	34½
Am. Sug. R.	52½	52	Nat. Bisct.	67¼	86
Am. Tel.	212	210	Nat.Cash R.	46⅜	44¼
Am. Tob.	255	252	Nat. Dairy	52⅝	52¼
Am.Wool'n	11	10	N. Amer.	99¾	94½
Anaconda	49⅞	49¼	Packard	15	13⅜
Armour D.	80	78½	Pan.A.Pet.	15	58½
As.DryGds	37¼	36	Pub. Ser. N.J.	98¼	94⅝
Atl'tic Ref.	37	36½	Pullman	65¾	65¼
Baldwins	24⅜	23¾	RadioCorp.	41	39⅝
BarnsdallA	23¼	23	R'm'g'n Rd	27⅝	26½
Beth. Steel	85⅛	82⅝	Ryl. Dutch	54¼	54¼
C.dePasco	49	49	Sears R'b'k	68¼	66
Chile Copp.	48	46	Shell Trans	46	45⅛
Chrysler	28⅞	28⅜	Shell Un.	19¼	19⅛
Col. Fuel	50½	47¾	Sloss S.Sil.	25	25
Colum. Gas	66⅜	65	Std.Brands	20	19¼
Col. Graph.	17⅝	17⅜	Std. Gas	94	92
Comm. Gas	111	109½	Std. Oil of Cal.	62½	61½
Cont. Can.	59¼	58¼	Do., N.J.	72⅜	70½
Cont. Oil	20⅝	20⅛	Do., N.Y.	32½	31⅝
Corn Prod.	96⅝	96	Studebaker	32¾	32½
Crucible	77¾	79	Texas Corp.	52⅞	52
Deere&Co.	28	26¾	Tex. G.Sul.	55	54¼
Dru. Inc.	75	73	Tidewater	14⅜	14½
Du Pont	106¼	102½	Tri-Cont'p	12⅜	12⅝
Eastman K	208½	203	Un.Carbide	72	69¾
Elec.P.&L.	72⅞	69⅞	United Corp.	34	32⅝
Electric Storage	64½	65½	Un. Fruit	92	92½
Fox Films	45	41½	United Gas	57⅜	56½
Gen. Elect.	72	70	U.S. L'ther	9½	9¼
Gen. Foods	56⅜	56¼	U.S. Rbr.	22¼	21⅜
Gen.Motors	43	42½	U.S. Steel	163¼	160½
Gillette	74½	70	Do., Pref.	145½	145⅜
Goodrich	26	26	W.Un. Tel.	167	168
Goodyear	64	61¼	Whse Mfg.	143⅝	140
Hou.Oil Tx.	85	78	Woolworth	58	56½
Hud. Mtrs.	33	32¾	Worth'n		
Ind. Rayon	89	91	Pump	139	131
Int. Harv.	83¾	82	Youngst'n Sheet	112	112
Int. Match	76¾	74½			
Int. Nickel	24¾	24⅜			

CURB EXCHANGE

Am.-Am.Oil	—	—	Mid. West Utilities	29⅛	28⅜
Assoc. Gas	34¼	34⅛	Pennroad	12⅞	12
Brit. Amer. Tobacco	26	—	Silica Gel	18	15
Celanese	17¼	—	Stand. Oil of Indiana	50⅛	50¼
Elec. Bond	82¼	80	Swift Int.	34	32¼
Gulf Oil	126¾	127	VacuumOil	67½	69
HydroElec.	39	38			
Int. Pet.	18⅞	—			

BONDS

Liberty Ln. 3½%	100 30/32	101	Fin. 6% 1945	92½	92½
Do. 4¼%	102 30/32	102 1/32	Fren. 7½%	123⅛	123⅛
Do. (4th) 4¼%	102 31/32	103 2/32	Do. 7% '49	118⅛	118⅞
U.S. 5½% 1937	104¼	104¼	Ger. 7% '49	106	106⅛
Do. 4% 1960-90	88¼	87¼	Greek 7% 1964	100½	100½
Arg. 6% 1959	99¼	99¼	Hamb'g. 6% '46	97¼	97¼
Aust. 5% 1957	87¼	88⅜	Hungary 7½% '44	100	100
Aust. 7% 1943	103¼	104¼	Ital. 7% 1951	98⅞	98¼
Belg. 6% 1955	104	104	Jap. 6½% 1954	104⅜	104⅜
Do. 7% 1955	113¼	113¼	Nord Bly. 6½%'50	105½	106¼
Bordeaux 6% '34	105	105	Norway 6% P.L.M. 6%		
Brazil 7% 1952	100½	100½	1956	104¼	104¼
Buls. 7% '67	80	80	Do. 7% 1958	105⅜	105⅜
Canada 5% 1951	101¼	101	Poland 7% 1947	84⅛	84
Chile 7% '42	102	102	Do. 8% 1950	94¾	94¾
Do. 6/60	90	90	Rio de Jan. 6% '46	98	98½
Czech. 8% 1955	110	110	San F. 8% 1950	94	94½
Denm. 6½% 1942	105¼	106½	Seine, 7% 1942	108	108¼
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	102	102	Swed. 5½% 1954	105¼	105¾
Do. 5½% 1955	101¼	101⅝	TokyoCity 5½% '61	91¼	91¼
Ind. Bly. 7% '54	105¼	105¾			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	July 14	July 12
Atchison, Pref.	105¼	105¼
Lehigh Valley	66	66
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	39⅞	39⅞
New York, Ontario, and Western	11¾	8¾
Reading, 1st Pref.	48	48
Texas and Pacific	116	112
National Lead	154	152

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend. § Asked.

The money market ruled easy, opening at 2½ per cent., but closing at 2 per cent., the lowest of the day. Commercial paper ruled from 3 to 3½ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1⅞ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2¼ to 2⅛ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange rose 1-16c. to 4.86⅛c. for cable transfers. Silver improved ⅛c. to 34½c. for foreign bullion.

The American portion of the Austrian loan, amounting to $25,000,000, is expected to be offered to-morrow at 90.

Bonds were fairly steady, with business moderate. Sales reached $7,372,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, July 14.—Wheat.—The cash market closed steady, unchanged to 2c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 99½c.; No. 2 amber durum unquoted. No. 2 hard winter, 94½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 103½c. Maize firm and 2c. dearer. No. 2 mixed, 91c., f.o.b. New York. Oats steady at ½c. decline. White clipped, 44½c., f.o.b. New York. Rye firm and 1½c. up. No. 2 Western, 57c., f.o.b. New York. Barley nominal. No. 2 malting unquoted.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States is 4,856,000 bushels up on the week at 134,139,000 bushels, which compares with 125,304,000 bushels last year; that of maize is 1,647,000 bushels lower at 4,314,000 bushels, against 12,749,000 bushels; and that of oats is 966,000 bushels lower on the week at 8,993,000 bushels, compared with 7,420,000 bushels a year ago.

Flour was steady and unchanged.

Daily Grain Movements (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	5,739	4,148	5,739	27,105	27,167
Do., Atlantic	1,460	467	1,460	8,036	7,606
*Exports, ditto	248	286	248	3,375	5,299
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	848	816	848	5,551	9,221
Do., Atlantic	12	22	12	172	257
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Wstn	90	66	90	1,000	924
Receipts, Atlantic	77	65	77	733	808
*Exports, ditto	8	10	8	168	170
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	253	474	253	2,161	3,926
Do., Atlantic	16	18	16	163	212
*Exports, ditto	4	—	4	4	16

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

Lard closed barely steady at 5c. decline. Prime Western, $9.95; Middle West, spot, $9.80 per 100lb.

Coffee.—Rio futures opened firm at 36 to 27 points advance, and further improved on a covering demand. Later, however, the market gave way slightly on scattered realizing, and the close was firm at gains ranging from 36 to 45 points. Sales were estimated at 19,000 bags. July, 6.90c.; Sept., 6.87c.; Dec., 6.55c.; Jan., 6.40c.; March, 6.40c.; May, 6.34c. Santos No. 4 futures closed firm and 80 to 46 points dearer. Sales, 63,000 bags. July, 12.95c.; Sept., 11.80c.; Dec., 10.50c.; Jan., 10.50c.; March, 10.08c.; May, 9.92c. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 7½c. to 7¾c.; Santos No. 4, 12½c. to 13c.

Cocoa futures closed firm at 7 to 5 points advance. Sales, 21,000 bags. July, 8.27; Sept., 8.40; Dec., 8.35; Jan., 8.42; March, 8.61; May, 8.77.

Sugar.—Raw futures closed barely steady at 2 points advance to 4 points decline. Sales, 23,000 tons. July, 1.18; Sept., 1.25; Dec., 1.35; Jan., 1.36; March, 1.43; May, 1.51; No. 2 Contract, duty free:—July, 3.10; Sept., 3.15; Dec., 3.27.

Cuban centrifugal, 96deg., spot, was quoted at 3.28c. per lb. Sales included 25,000 bags of Philippine, afloat, at 3.28c. per lb., c.i.f., and 21,000 bags of Cuba, ex store, at 3.27c. to 3.28c. per lb.

Cotton on the spot closed 10 points lower at 13.10c. The futures market opened easy at 14 to 17 points decline under general selling, influenced by the easiness of Liverpool and reports of showers in the eastern sections of the belt. A rally followed on covering purchases, but prices gave way again during the early part of the afternoon owing to liquidation and poor support. After another partial rally under renewed covering and trade support, the market closed steady at 6 to 12 points net loss. New Orleans spot middling declined 13 points to 12.59c., and the futures market closed at declines ranging from 17 to 10 points.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day		Prev. day	
July	12.90	12.90	13.00	13.00
August	12.90	12.90	13.00	13.00
September	12.90	12.90	13.00	13.00
October	12.95	12.95	13.07	13.07
November	13.02	13.02	13.14	13.14
December	13.10	13.10	13.22	13.22
January	13.12	13.12	13.22	13.22
	New Contract			
October	12.88	12.88	12.79	12.78
November	12.77	12.77	12.87	12.87
December	12.87	12.88	12.96	12.95
January	12.91	12.91	13.00	12.99
February	13.01	13.01	13.09	13.09
March	13.12	13.11	13.19	13.19
April	13.20	13.20	13.27	13.27
May	13.32	13.30	13.37	13.36

Copper closed steady. Electrolytic sellers were unaltered for domestic, spot, export, spot and Aug. delivery, at 11.50c. per lb. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—Aug., Sept., and Oct., 10.50. Tin barely steady, with Straits, spot and Aug. delivery, 29½c. and 29¼c. per lb. respectively asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—July, 29.20; Sept., 29.50; Oct., 29.65. Sales, 16 lots. Sterling steady and unaltered for East St. Louis, spot and Aug. delivery, at 4.10c. per lb., asked. Lead.—Spot unchanged at 5.25c. per lb. Pig Iron steady. No. 2 foundry was again quoted $19 per ton, on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

Rubber.—Smoked sheet sellers unchanged. Spot and July, 11c.; July-Aug., 11¼c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers also unaltered. Spot and July, 11¼c.; July-Aug., 11¼c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were unchanged to 10 points lower. July, 10.90; Sept., 11.10; Dec., 11.50; March, 12.00; May, 12.40. Sales, 114 contracts.

Cotton Oil futures closed steady at 10 points advance to 1 point decline. Crude, spot, unquoted. Yellow, spot, 7.90 bid. Futures:—July, 8.10; Sept., 8.39; Oct., 8.42; Dec., 8.27c.

Petroleum.—Pennsylvania crude, standard grades, unaltered at $2.00 to $2.05 per barrel.

Turpentine was steady at 42c. to 43c.

JACKSONVILLE, July 14.—Turpentine closed steady at 37c. to 37½c.

SAVANNAH, July 14.—Turpentine was firm at 37c. to 37½c. Rosin.—Grade F., $4.30; grade K., $4.55; grade W.W., $6.50.

DULUTH, July 14.—Linseed closed steady at ½c. decline to ¼c. advance. Sept., 1.98½c.; Oct., 1.96½c.

KANSAS CITY, July 14.—Wheat closed steady and ½c. to ¾c. higher. July, 79¼c.; Sept., 82½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14.—Wheat closed steady at ½c. to ¾c. advance. July, 88c.; Sept., 90½c.

TOLEDO, July 14.—Cloverseed closed steady and unaltered. Cash, 13.25; Oct., 14.00c.

WINNIPEG, July 14.—Wheat opened firmer at ¼c. advance on "bullish" weather and crop reports and scattered speculative buying. Later the market eased on the absence of export inquiries, but a rally followed on the continuance of unfavourable crop news, the close being steady, with prices ¼c. higher to unchanged on the day. July, 94½c.; Oct., 97½c.; Dec., 99¼c. Oats closed firm with a gain of 1¼c. to ¾c. on the day. July, 44¼c.; Oct., 43¼c.; Dec., 43¼c. Barley futures firm at ¾c. to ¾c. advance. July, 38¼c.; Oct., 42c.

The visible supply of wheat in Canada shows a decrease of 1,025,000 bushels on the week at 62,824,000 bushels, which compares with 64,031,000 bushels last year, while the visible supply of oats is 88,000 bushels higher on the week at 4,641,000 bushels, compared with 11,260,000 bushels a year ago.

Linseed closed firm and 3½c. to 3c. up. Oct., 1.68c.; Dec., 1.67½c.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Wheat opened steady at ¼c. to ⅜c. advance on the failure of important rains to materialize in the American North-West and Canada over the week-end. Cable advices showed other markets steady and there were forecasts of fair and warm weather in Canada. Increased crop complaints came to hand, these including claims that in some of the grain sections the crop was dying or dead, and it was too late for rain to be helpful. Later, however, the market eased on hedging pressure and realizing. The market was easy in the afternoon on indications of an increase in the visible supply and hedging pressure. Subsequently a steadier tone developed, shorts covering on further adverse crop reports from the American North-West and also from Europe. The close was steady with prices ¼c. to 1c. higher on the day. July, 87⅞; Sept., 90½; Dec., 96⅞.

Maize closed firm with a gain on the day of 1⅛c. to 1¼c. July, 79; Sept., 76½; Dec., 70. Oats closed steady with prices ¼c. lower to ¼c. higher. July, 34¼; Sept., 36⅜; Dec., 39½. Rye.—No. 2, cash, nominal. Futures firm, 1¼c. to 1¼c. higher. July, 48¼; Sept., 52; Dec., 57½.

Provisions closed barely steady, with lard 5 points lower to 2½ points higher and pork unchanged. Cash lard declined 5 points to 9.37½. Closing prices:—Lard.—July, 9.37½; Sept., 9.47½; Dec., 9.02½. Pork (drysalted clear bellies).—July, 14.02½ (previous corrected, 14.02½); Sept., 13.05.

Bacon steady at 12½ points advance. Hogs irregular, with light descriptions 10 to 5 points higher and heavy sorts 15 points lower. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since March 1 total 9,966,000, against 10,214,000 for the same time last year.

	Bacon, rat backs, 12-14lb.	Hogs Light	Hogs Heavy
To-day	10.00	9.50 to 9.80	8.80 to 9.10
Previous day	9.87½	9.50 to 9.75	8.75 to 9.25
Last year	13.00	11.85 to 12.50	11.25 to 12.00
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day		155,000	55,000
Previous day		45,000	10,000
Last year		135,000	52,000

City News in Brief

Lord Trenchard has been elected to the board of the Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Company (Great Britain), Limited.

A meeting of Tropea Mines is called for July 23 to consider the creation of 600,000 new shares of 5s. each ranking with the shares in the existing capital.

Copies of a consolidated balance-sheet as at December 31 last of the Swedish Match Company and its subsidiaries can be obtained from Higginson and Co., 80, Lombard-street, E.C.3.

According to Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), total imports into Egypt for April were valued at £E.2,738,481, against £E.4,925,033 for April, 1929, and exports at £E.4,138,531, against £E.5,306,502. Cotton exports amounted to £E.3,302,631, against £E.3,910,108.

The board of the Salvador Railway Company is prepared to purchase Prior Lien Debentures and Mortgage Debentures of the company. Forms of tender may be obtained on application at the offices of the company, 135, Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, and tenders must be lodged before midday on July 24, 1930.

HYDROGENATION OIL PROCESS

AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, July 14

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has extended the right to use the hydrogenation process for extracting gasolene from petroleum, which it controls jointly with the German Farbenindustrie, to approximately 80 per cent. of American refineries which deal with petroleum on a large enough scale to make their use of the process economically practical. For this purpose it has organized the Hydro Products Company and permitted the participating companies to take shares in it. Each company—Standard Oil of New Jersey included—holds shares in proportion to its crude oil running capacity.

Present shareholders of the Hydro Products Company are:—Atlantic Refining Company, Barnsdall Corporation, Cities Service Company, Continental Oil Company, Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation, Pure Oil Company, Shell Union Oil Company, Sinclair Refining Company, Skelly Oil Company, Standard Oil Companies of California, New Jersey, Indiana, New York, and Ohio, Texas Oil Company, Union Oil Company of California, and Vacuum Oil Company. Many of these companies are defendants in a suit which the Government has been waging for the past five years to restrain them from pooling oil-cracking patents. In the lower courts this pooling has been held to be a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, but final judgment has not yet been given by the United States Supreme Court.

Shareholders of the Hydro Products Company have a total crude oil running capacity of 2,363,700 barrels daily, and the total listed capacity of the oil industry of the whole of the United States is 3,765,585 barrels. About 20 per cent. of the total amount, however, is dealt with by small plants incapable of employing the complete refining methods used by large companies. It is expected that the hydrogenation process will ultimately be developed to a point where it will be practicable for smaller companies to use it, and probably they will be permitted to use the process under licence, and possibly become shareholders of the Hydro Products Company.

Standard Oil engineers have employed the process with highly satisfactory results on Venezuelan petroleum, from which hitherto only a small recovery of gasolene has been obtained. Recently the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Cities Service Company arranged through subsidiary companies to develop immediately 400,000 acres of oil lands on the Paraguana Peninsula of Venezuela.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRM AT THE CLOSE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, July 14

The market opened quiet but steady, but soon rallied with trading more active, although business was largely confined to Montreal Light and Power, Brazilian Traction, and International Nickel. The remainder of the list continued more or less without feature. The close was firm.

Reuter's Quotations

—	July 14	July 12	—	July 14	July 12
Abitibi	25¼	25¼	Cockshutt	15½	15⅛
Alberta Pac. Grain	No bid	13	Cons. Mining	199¾	197
Asbestos	1½	1	Dom. Bridge	51½	51
Do., Pref.	3	3	Dom. Textile	64⅞	64
B.C. Packers	6½	6½	Fam. Players	44	42½
Braz. Tract.	40¾	39⅝	Fraser Cos.	No bid	7½
B.C. Pwr., A	37	37¼	Hollinger	5½	5⅞
Do., B	15	No bid	Int. Nickel	24½	24⅝
Brit. Emp. Steel	1½	1½	Massey, H.	25⅞	26
Do., 1st Pref.	No bid	23½	Montreal L.	57	57
Do., 2nd Pf.	3¾	3¾	Nat. Brew.	30½	30⅜
Brompton	27¾	27¼	Nat. Steel Car	45	45
Calgary	160	160	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Can. Car.	20	20	Power Corp.	69	68
Do., Pref.	25	25	Price Bros.	62	60½
C. Cement	14	14¼	Quebec Pwr.	54½	53½
Do., Pref.	93	93	Shawinigan	67½	67½
C. Cotton	No bid	No bid	S. Canada Power	27	29
Indust. Alcohol, A	51½	53¼	Steel Co. of Canada	41	42
Do., B	4½	No bid	Wpeg Elec.	39⅞	39¾
C. Power	14	14	Bk. Montreal	293	291
C. Steamship	No bid	No bid	Can. Bk. Com.	243	242
Do., Prefd.	42½	42½	Royal Bank	290	290

* Ex dividend.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, July 14

Mr. Scullin will confer at Sydney during the week-end with representatives of Commonwealth trading banks on the question of pooling financial resources in London.

Mr. Scullin has denied the allegation by the Premier of Western Australia that he had promised the Loan Council that he would not impose additional direct taxation.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, July 14.—Wheat firm and 15c. to 14c. higher. Maize steady and 3c. to 4c. higher. Oats steady and without change. Linseed strong and 125c. dearer.

Closing Prices	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, Aug. delivery	9.37	9.22
,, Sept. delivery	9.48	9.32
Maize, July delivery	5.85	5.80
,, Aug. delivery	5.80	5.76
Oats, Aug. delivery	4.15	4.15
Linseed, July delivery	16.65	15.40
,, Aug. delivery	16.70	15.45
,, Sept. delivery	16.80	15.55
Rosario:—		
Wheat, No. 2, Aug. delivery	9.35	9.20
Maize, Aug. delivery	5.65	5.65
Linseed, Aug. delivery	16.45	15.15

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 6d.)

EUROPEAN NITROGEN INDUSTRY

It is announced in London that the conversations between representatives of the European nitrogen industry, which were commenced at Ostend at the end of June, have been continued in Paris during the past fortnight. Progress has been made in reconciling opposing interests and the conversations are to be resumed at the end of this month.

RUSSIAN SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER

The Chamber of Shipping has reason to believe that the United States authorities are disregarding previous evidence that Russian lumber is produced by convict labour, and that they have ordered a new investigation, which may take six weeks. Meanwhile, it is stated, shipments of lumber from Russia will be admitted into the United States, and "ample notice of any new embargo will be given."

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	2	2	1½-2
New York	2½	2-1⅞	2
Paris	2½	2¼	2¼
Berlin	4	3½	4-6
Swiss Bank places	2½	1 15/16	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	2¼	2
Brussels	3	2 11/16	1½

COMPANY MEETINGS

MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY

REVIEW OF TWO YEARS' OPERATIONS

AVOIDANCE OF COMPETITION

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

PROGRESS IN MANY DIRECTIONS

LORD INVERFORTH'S ADDRESS

The Thirty-second Ordinary General Meeting of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, Kingsway, London, W.C.

The Right Hon. Lord Inverforth, P.C. (chairman of the company), presided.

The directors present were:—The Right Hon. F. G. Kellaway, P.C., J.P. (managing director), Sir Charles Coupar Barrie, K.B.E., D.L., J.P., Sir Frederick J. Barthorpe, H.M.L., the Right Hon. the Earl of Bessborough, C.M.G., Sir Basil Phillott Blackett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Colonel the Hon. Arthur G. Brodrick, T.D., A.D.C., the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, D.L., J.P., Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender, Admiral Henry W. Grant, C.B., Major H. Lefroy, P.C., J.P., the Right Hon. the Earl of Midleton, P.C., K.P., Mr. J. F. O'Malley, F.R.C.S., the Hon. A. G. V. Peel, D.L., J.P., Mr. L. G. Sherlock, LL.D., and Admiral of the Fleet the Right Hon. Lord Wester Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.C.L., LL.D.

There were also present Sir Gilbert Garnsey, K.B.E., F.C.A. (Price, Waterhouse, and Co.), and Mr. Harold Fitch Kemp, F.C.A. (Kemp, Chatteris, Nichols, Sendell, and Co.), representing the auditors, and Mr. G. C. Blagden, of Coward, Chance, and Co., the solicitors.

The Secretary (Mr. B. O. Collis, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The Chairman said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—You will recollect that it was not possible to hold a meeting in respect of the 1927 accounts until May of last year, owing to the protracted negotiations which resulted in our merging with the cable companies. As Cables and Wireless, Limited, closed their first accounts on December 31, 1929, your directors decided to issue accounts covering a period of two years to December 31, 1929, instead of presenting accounts for the year 1928. Had we presented separate accounts for that year we could only have included profits resulting from the operation of the traffic services for the first three months of 1928, as all receipts and expenses of the traffic services were transferred to Imperial and International Communications, Limited, as from April 1, 1928.

With your permission I propose to waive the formality of reading the report and accounts and at once to deal with the figures.

The Available Profit

The balance of profit from contracts and sales, income from royalties, interest, &c., after deducting operating costs, rents, salaries, and sundry expenses, amounts to £420,159 9s. 6d., to which is added the interest and dividend from Imperial and International Communications, Limited, from April 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929, £253,677, dividends from subsidiary companies and other trade investments amounting to £205,172, plus transfer fees and sundry receipts £7,799, making a total of £887,118. From this figure there has to be deducted directors' fees £6,250, depreciation £43,492, interest on Debenture stock £41,140, leaving an amount to be carried to profits appropriation account of £796,234, to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the year 1927 of £23,777, making a total amount of £820,012. From this sum £1,500 has to be deducted in respect of directors' additional remuneration for the years 1927 and 1928, under the then existing Article 77 of the company's Articles of Association.

An interim dividend was paid in respect of the year to December 31, 1928, of 20 per cent. on the Ordinary shares and 17 per cent. on the Preference shares. We also paid a dividend of 7 per cent. in respect of the Preference shares for the year ended December 31, 1929. This leaves a profit available for distribution amounting to £354,485.

Increased Orders

I am glad to say that, notwithstanding the acute, world-wide trade depression, orders for your company's products continue to increase from year to year, and in 1929 we received a substantially greater value of orders than in 1928. There was a considerable item for uncompleted orders on hand at the close of the company's financial year, and, as we have followed our usual custom of not taking profit on uncompleted work, the gross profit was somewhat lower last year. Work on hand in respect of

EBBW VALE STEEL, IRON AND COAL COMPANY

RESULTS OF COLLIERY AND STEEL OPERATIONS

FURTHER LOSSES

CLOSING OF IRON AND STEEL DEPARTMENTS

STATE-AIDED FOREIGN COMPETITION

TRADE DEPRESSION AND FISCAL POLICY

NEED FOR REVISION

SIR JOHN BEYNON'S SPEECH

The SIXTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

SIR JOHN WYNDHAM BEYNON, Bt., C.B.E. (chairman and managing director), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Bertram Northgraves, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the auditors having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I rise to move the adoption of the directors' report and balance-sheet. Owing to the provisions of the new Companies Act it has become necessary for us to alter somewhat the form of the balance-sheet which we present to you on this occasion, and at the same time we have taken the opportunity of making certain other alterations in our balance-sheet which we hope will present to you a somewhat clearer picture than has hitherto been the case. We present to you also the consolidated balance-sheet of this company, together with those of its associated companies. The important changes in the balance-sheet are that we have brought forward the reserves of capital depreciation which previously existed on the left-hand side of the balance-sheet. They are now brought over to the other side. We have appropriated certain reserves to profit and loss, and we have also made provision in the company's balance-sheet for subsidiary losses. If you will look at your balance-sheet on the right-hand side you will see "Property—Lands, buildings, works, plant, &c.," stands at £7,347,310, to which is added expenditure for the year £44,366. We deduct sales, £8,904, and also capital and depreciation reserves of £1,521,948, which brings the total value of your land, buildings, works, plant, &c., to a sum of £5,860,823. Now obviously that figure is one which is merely a balance-sheet value and which in no way represents the true value of this asset. The value of an asset is what it will earn from year to year, and inasmuch as those assets have not been earning any profit for some years past their value is what you yourselves may put upon them. You, ladies and gentlemen, as representing the intelligent British public, have already written down those assets as evidenced by the value of your shares as quoted in the financial market.

SUBSIDIARIES' PAST PROFITS

With regard to interests in subsidiary companies, and losses, you will see that we have brought forward net aggregate losses since acquisition to date of £482,338. I would like to add that those losses which appear in the balance-sheet were made by your subsidiaries when every other colliery company in South Wales was making losses. In previous times when the South Wales coal trade was not so depressed as it is at present your subsidiaries made handsome profits, and out of those profits it paid to the parent company in dividends the sum of no less than £1,568,500, in addition to which when the parent company issued its £3,000,000 Notes out of their cash reserves your subsidiaries subscribed and took up half of that £3,000,000. I think you should know these facts in fairness to your subsidiaries and in justice to the policy which dictated their acquisition. Sundry debtors are hardly comparable with that item in the previous balance-sheet to really bring about a true comparison; there is a decrease in sundry debtors of £169,333. This reduction is brought about mainly owing to the stoppage of your iron and steel works. Your Notes remain at the old figure of £3,000,000, plus accumulated interest and provision for the premium on redemption, which amounts to £402,000. Bankers' overdraft as at March 31 last amounts to £812,495, or an addition of £28,000 over last year. In the profit and loss account which we present to you you will see on the right hand side that both the company and your subsidiaries made small profits, but when you bring in the cost of social services and general expenses there is a loss on the year's working. Local rates, national insurance, &c., you will notice amount to no less than £288,375. In the lower section of the profit and loss account you will see that provision is made for interest and mortgage debentures, interest on the Redeemable Notes, and provision for premium on Note redemption.

THE TOTAL LOSS

That brings the total loss to an aggregate of £344,717 for the year, and makes a total to carry forward to the debit of profit and loss account of £1,511,351. Obviously the balance-sheet is a very unsatisfactory one, but at least your directors have made no attempt to minimize the seriousness of the position. They have presented to you, so far as a balance-sheet can present it, as clear a picture as it is possible to give you. I should like to point out that of that formidable total of £1,500,000 that we carry forward to the debit of profit and loss a very large proportion—some £900,000—represents Note interest accumulated over several years, together with provision for premium on the redemption of those Notes. Now if there be a Noteholder sufficiently stouthearted to believe that he is going to get not only his original £100 which he invested years ago but accumulated interest, plus a handsome premium on the redemption of those Notes, all I can say is that I admire his courage and hope that his optimism may be justified.

A GENERAL SURVEY

Now turning to a general survey of last year you no doubt know that your blast furnaces and steel works closed down last October. True it is that two of your small furnaces continued in blast until the spring of this year, but that was due to the fact that there were accumulated stocks of ore lying on the ground and it was the most economical way to get rid of those stocks by utilizing them in your blast furnaces rather than trying to dispose of them elsewhere. In the first nine months of last year the steel trade on the Continent was active, and although Continental competition was always in evidence it was not sufficiently strong to prevent an active steel trade in this country, and it was only in the autumn that a change came over the picture. The Continental iron and steel trade developed weakness, and immediately our home markets were invaded by an avalanche of offers of Continental steel at prices against which it was hopeless to endeavour to compete. The position at Ebbw Vale became extremely critical. Faced with a loss of nearly 30s. per ton on every ton of steel you were producing your then board had no option but immediately to close your steel works, throwing idle some 4,000 men, and with the closing of your steel works came the inevitable reduction in the demand for coke. Your works at Ebbw Vale when they are in full blast consume some 1,250,000 tons of your output of coal, much of which goes into your coke ovens, and with your steel works closed down with other steel works and blast furnaces throughout the country following suit it was obvious that the demand for coke became negligible, and it became necessary to close down a large number of the coke ovens owned by your company, and with the closing of those coke ovens went your by-product trade, which is, in itself, a very profitable item in your company's operations but which obviously could no longer be continued when it became necessary to close down the coke ovens.

THE THEORY OF THE PROTECTION OF DISTANCE

Now may I detain you a few moments while we examine the true inwardness of that foreign competition? Those of you who may have been interested in industry will know that the whole secret of success in industry lies in the one word "production." If a works can operate from year to year to its fullest capacity there should be no difficulty in the directors of those works presenting to the shareholders year by year a satisfactory balance-sheet. The Continental iron and steel maker has behind him a highly protected home market which will absorb 75 per cent. of his production. He realizes that in order to get the best possible he must operate to capacity, and to get rid of that 25 per cent. of surplus production he looks where he can place it to the best advantage. It is practically immaterial to him at what figure he sells that output, and, as the only outlet is Great Britain, we unfortunately receive the surplus Continental production in our home markets. Now, free traders seem to forget and ignore that Richard Cobden built up the whole of his theory of free trade on the theory of the protection of distance. And, indeed, in his days the protection of distance was a real and living fact.

CHEAP FREIGHT RATES FROM THE CONTINENT

In those days the trade of the world was carried in small sailing ships, and had the iron and steel trade of the Continent of those days been of sufficient magnitude to have justified an attempt to enter British markets the very high rate of freight necessarily demanded by those small sailing ships would have effectually shut the British market to Continental makers. To-day the protection of distance has disappeared. May I give you an example? You will have noticed in the report of the directors that your sheet works are to-day operating on purchased steel. Recently, when we purchased a parcel of foreign steel, our Continental supplier informed us that he had arranged for his sea freights at 2s. 6d. a ton. Let us follow that steel from the source of its production in Lorraine or elsewhere. It comes down to the French seaport under a special low export railway rate subsidized by the Government. From the French port it is carried across to the Bristol Channel for 2s. 6d. per ton. Let me compare that with the railway rates charged by the British railways to your own company. From Ebbw Vale to Newport you pay 3s. 11d. per ton—very considerably more than what the Continental steel is carried across from Dunkirk to the Bristol Channel for. To the Cardiff district we pay 5s. 6d.—over double what it cost to transport that iron and steel from France. To West Wales you pay 7s. 1d.—nearly three times as much. Well may we ask: where is the protection of distance to-day?

CONTINENTAL LOW LABOUR COSTS

And remember always that that Continental steel was manufactured at from 40 to 50 per cent. of the labour cost in this country. It was produced with a cost for social services one tithe of the social services freely given in this country. It was produced under very much less onerous conditions of trade unionism than what we work under at Ebbw Vale, and above all it contributed not one penny to Imperial taxation. (Hear, hear.) Now if we can imagine a steel works being started in this country and the Government of the day absolving that steel works from all Imperial taxation, if we can imagine the trade unionism of this country allowing it to ignore all rules and regulations of trade unionism, would there not be a howl of indignation at the unfairness in allowing such works to exist? And yet if instead of putting that works down at Dover it was placed 25 miles away in the town of Calais, still operating under precisely the same conditions, the product of those works would be welcomed in this country.

Free traders are very fond of the expression "Unseen Exports." It is like the blessed word Mesopotamia to them. It is balm of Gilead. Its elasticity covers the gap between imports and exports. May I suggest to my free trade friends that they adopted another expression of "Unseen Imports" and explain that "Unseen Imports" means importation of cheap foreign labour, unfair competition to the home consumer, and material ruin and moral degradation to the British working man.

EFFICIENT BRITISH WORKS

Very recently a deputation from the Economic Advisory Council travelled throughout France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia, and Germany. They have returned and reported that many of the British iron and steel works are fully equal and in many respects superior to anything that can be seen on the Continent, but the most efficient and up-to-date steel works in Great Britain cannot possibly hope to compete with the Continental steel produced at 40 to 50 per cent. less labour costs under less onerous trade union conditions. We have come to the parting of the ways if this country desires to retain an iron and steel trade. If trade unionism desires to see its rules and regulations observed, if we are to maintain the standard of living in this country, if we wish to see the pound sterling retain its position in the currency of the world and so avoid a huge and catastrophic increase in the standard of living in this country, then this Government has to realize that not only has the working man to be protected but the job from which he derives his weekly wages must also be safeguarded.

THE EMPLOYMENT QUESTION

I have dwelt for some little time on this aspect of the question, and if apology be needed, and if a reason be asked, my reason is that I realize to the full how vitally this aspect of the question affects the future of your company, because I realize to the full how much this aspect of the problem affects some thousands of men who for many years past have found regular work at adequate wages within the scope of your company's operations, and because it is to these men and to their wives and families you, ladies and gentlemen, as owners of a great industrial organization, have your responsibilities. If I thought I was alone in asking for a saner and a sounder fiscal policy I should realize that I was but "a voice crying in the wilderness." I should have to tell you that your steel works are closed, cold, and idle, that under the present fiscal policy it would be economic madness run riot to attempt to re-open them; that they stood as nought in your balance-sheet, fit only for the scrap-heap, but the power behind the throne is speaking. During the past few months I have received several deputations representing the several grades of workmen employed in your company. With one consent those deputations have assured me that they will no longer tolerate a fiscal system which enables the foreigner to filch their job at his pleasure. (Hear, hear.) They have assured me that they will no longer tolerate a fiscal policy which condemns hundreds of thousands of their fellow-workers, together with their wives and families, to a hideous, heart-breaking and soul-destroying existence on the dole, and when the British workman makes that aspect of the question one of personal politics, a matter which so vitally affects the future happiness and welfare of himself and his family, when he makes that matter one of personal politics, then the glare of the blast-furnaces by night and the busy hum of the steel works by day will again become part and parcel of the industrial life of Ebbw Vale.

TENDENCIES TO IMPROVEMENT

Now, I would like to say just a few words as regards your collieries. Your collieries have a production of some 5,000,000 tons per annum. When the present board took office, in January last, they found several of those collieries standing idle. They took their courage in both hands, and, with the exception of one small colliery in the eastern valleys—which has stood idle now for some considerable number of years—they have re-opened the whole of the collieries belonging to the Ebbw Vale Company and those of its subsidiary companies.

I am happy to tell you that for the last quarter of the financial year, i.e., from January to March last, despite the fact that we debited the very considerable cost of re-opening those collieries to the weekly costs, the Ebbw Vale Company, after paying its Debenture interest and after making provision for the interest on its bank overdraft, showed a small profit, whilst your subsidiaries in the same quarter—again after making provision for interest on mortgages, loans, and Debentures and bank overdraft—made a somewhat larger profit. True, not a very great result, but at least a welcome change after the experience of recent years.

A NEW SEAM

Mention has been made in the directors' report of a new seam at John Lancaster's Six Bells Collieries. The pits have been sunk to what is known as the old coal, and we are now busy opening out that colliery. We have a virgin seam untouched throughout the taking, and we have every reason to believe and hope that it will be a profitable undertaking. It may be of interest to the shareholders to know that we propose and hope to make it a horseless colliery; we intend to make it entirely mechanical haulage, and, if possible, we do not intend to introduce a single horse underground.

I would like to emphasize the fact that we are year by year increasing machine mining throughout our collieries. I believe that your group of collieries can boast of the greatest number of steel props in use—those steel props were introduced some 25 years ago. They are capable of being withdrawn and used again, and they have proved highly satisfactory. We have recently introduced an air-driven pick, somewhat similar to that ear-splitting instrument which you meet with when the authorities are pulling up Piccadilly and the London roads. This also has proved highly satisfactory. We have a considerable number in use and a considerable number more on order. They are reducing the more arduous tasks of the underground workman; they enable him to produce more coal and, therefore, to earn greater wages.

TRIBUTE TO THE GENERAL MANAGER

I would like to say one word of praise as regards the efforts of Mr. Trevor Mort, our General Manager. Sitting, as I am, at Ebbw Vale and watching the progress of the re-opening of those collieries from week to week, it has been a marvel to me that he has been able not only to bring those collieries working to capacity, but also to show from month to month a working profit. (Cheers.) Now, I am sure Mr. Mort would be the first to tell you that such results as he has achieved could only have been obtained by the loyal support and enthusiastic help of his subordinates, and my thanks—and, I am sure, your thanks—are due to Mr. Mort and his officials at Ebbw Vale for the very excellent work they have performed during the past few months.

Now, if it were not for this world-wide depression, which has attacked not only the iron and steel and coal trade of this country, but has indeed struck heavily at every trade throughout the world, one might almost strike a note of optimism, that your collieries, which are indeed a very valuable asset, would be able to carry at least the overhead charges of this company until trade took a turn for the better.

But we are faced, unhappily, with political interference. It seems strange, after all that the coal trade has gone through, that a Labour Government should seek to impose legislation which must necessarily greatly increase the cost of mining. Your officials have calculated that the proposed legislation, if it carries with it a rigid seven and a half hours a day, will cost this company about 1s. 6d. per ton of coal produced. Now that 1s. 6d. increase in costs must necessarily mean that many of our world markets, which have been secured by many years of hard work and financial sacrifice, will be lost.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION—A SUGGESTION

If the miners' leaders consult the best interests of the men whom they represent they will agree to a spread-over which will very greatly minimize the cost of this proposed legislation. It will mean the maximum amount of employment for those engaged in the industry. I do not believe that the miners of South Wales desire a shorter week if those shorter hours mean decreased wages. I do not believe that the miners of South Wales realize that a rigid 7½ hours will greatly interfere with their Saturday afternoon amusements. If this legislation is passed, with its rigid 7½ hours, frankly I can only see three alternatives. First, a drastic reduction in wages, which no coalowner would desire, and which would be strongly and bitterly resented and resisted by the men. Failing that, a prolonged strike; and again I cannot visualize either owners or men facing such a strike, which, whatever its result, would mean the bankruptcy of the miners' organization and leave very few collieries which were not in the hands of the Official Liquidator. Failing those two alternatives, then it becomes the survival of the fittest, and you would find that only those most efficient and cheaply worked collieries would continue; and they would strive to make up the loss which they were making on their export trade by increased price to the home consumer, which would reflect on trade and put a very considerable number of men out of employment.

MINING LEGISLATION

But even if we put aside for the moment the present mining legislation, we are still faced with the fact that this time next year we automatically return to the seven-hour day. Now, it is unthinkable that, under present conditions of trade, it is possible for the coal trade of this country to revert to seven hours a day. But none the less the uncertainty remains, and negotiations will eventually have to be started between the owners, the men, and, possibly, the Government, to see what arrangements can be made as regards the hours of work in July next.

The coal trade, unhappily, has been the sport and plaything of the irresponsible politician for years past. Since April, 1919, and the autumn of 1925, we have had no fewer than five Commissions sitting on the coal trade. On five separate occasions the coal trade was pulled up by the roots to see if it was growing, and although as each successive Commission handed in its report that report was unceremoniously dropped into the waste-paper basket, the damage to the coal trade by those five Commissions is incalculable.

I regret that I have not been able to strike a more cheerful note as regards the future, but, as I have said, this depression is world-wide. I have been associated with industry and commerce for more years than I care to remember. In the past, if one industry was depressed, at least you could point to some other industry which was making profits. Probably to-day the best barometer of the terrible depth of depression which has struck the trade of the world is shipping. To-day you have over 5,000,000 tons of shipping lying idle and tied up in the various ports of the world. In the old days we thought if we could secure low outward freights that our coal trade would be good, because we could place our coal in the world's market at a reasonable price. To-day, although 5,000,000 tons of shipping are laid up, rates from the various ports of Great Britain, if you take into consideration difference in costs, are lower than they have ever been in the memory of man; yet, despite those low freights, we are unable to find adequate markets to absorb our production week by week. I can only hope that those old proverbs: "It's a long lane that has no turning" and "It is always darkest before dawn" may prove to be true, and that when we meet again at our next annual meeting the clouds will at any rate have lightened and will give some promise of a brighter future.

A PERSONAL NOTE

In conclusion, may I strike just one personal note? When I was pressed, on Christmas Eve, to accept the position of chairman of this company, I did so fully recognizing that I was undertaking a very onerous task. One does not lightly and light-heartedly accept such responsibilities as these in the evening of one's life. My first duty was to go down to Ebbw Vale and give notice to a large number of men whose services had become redundant owing to the closing of the iron and steel works. Many of those men could point to 20, 30, 40, and in some cases 50 years of faithful service to this company. But stern economic facts and a stringent financial position brooked no denial, and it was my unhappy duty to get rid of those men. To them I extend my sincerest sympathy that, through no fault of their own, at a moment when employment is very difficult to obtain, they should have been deprived of employment with this company. Those men whose services I, happily, could retain, I was obliged to ask to accept a material reduction in their remuneration. The irony of the situation was that while I was asking for, and indeed obtaining, greater service and greater loyalty, I had to reward those greater services with a more niggardly hand. To those men I extend my thanks for the very manly way in which they faced up to an inevitable situation; and I thank them for the very valuable support and help which they have accorded to me during the past few months.

I hope it has been my good fortune to have rendered some slight assistance to this company in an hour of great economic stress and financial stringency, but if you, ladies and gentlemen, think that you can find someone more capable than myself to occupy this chair, if you know of some other gentleman more likely to lead this company into paths of prosperity, then you will have an opportunity of transiting that opinion into practical effect in the course of the next few minutes, when I shall have the honour of offering myself for re-election. With those words I beg formally to move the adoption of the directors' report and balance-sheet, and I will call on my colleague, Sir Arthur Lowes Dickinson, to second the same. (Cheers.)

SIR ARTHUR LOWES DICKINSON, M.A., F.C.A., seconded the resolution.

THE DISCUSSION

Mr. REID said that as the chairman had referred to the position of the Noteholders he would like to ask if the present board had any idea of what they were going to do. He thought the meeting should give the new directors a hearty send-off, but at the same time shareholders were entitled to have the credentials of each one of those members of the new board given to them.

Mr. HAMLIN expressed disappointment that the chairman had not given the meeting the reasons for the resignation of Sir Frederick Mills and the other directors. Sir Frederick Mills during the past five years had been extremely optimistic, and he thought it was due to his own colleagues on the board, and to the shareholders, that they should know why he had left the ship. It seemed to him that the company was on the verge of insolvency, and he wanted to know how they proposed to carry on for the next 12 months under the extremely difficult trading conditions detailed in the chairman's speech. In view of the state into which the affairs of the company had fallen, and in order to safeguard the interest of shareholders in any reconstruction or liquidation that might take place, he proposed that three shareholders should be nominated for election to the board. He had no desire to displace any of the present board, but thought it might be helpful to have the assistance of three shareholders.

Mr. TEMPLE asked if the board were going to attempt to carry on under the almost impossible conditions prevailing to-day or were they going to take more aggressive steps to alter those conditions. They were not as a company in any way connected with any political organization, but he thought that active steps should be taken to acquaint their workmen, and the trade union leaders, of the seriousness of the position under their present fiscal policy, and that one of the most important industries in the country was nearing the end of its tether.

Mr. MORRIS seconded the proposal that three shareholders should be appointed at the meeting to join the board.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPLY

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to these and other questions, said that the last board resigned before he joined. He understood that the steel works having been closed, and Sir Frederick Mills feeling that he was essentially a steel man, decided that there was no further scope for his activities in the Ebbw Vale Company. He tendered his resignation to his colleagues and it was regretfully accepted. When he left two of his colleagues left with him, and the gentlemen who were appointed in their places were appointed to hold office until this meeting. Shareholders had that day the opportunity of confirming those appointments or otherwise. With regard to the subsidiaries, he wanted to make it quite clear that, although that loss was shown in the balance-sheet, it was shown after a considerable sum had been allowed for depreciation. And as regarded the subsidiaries, if the coal trade of South Wales would enable the collieries of this group to work six days a week these collieries would make a profit and to that extent they are much more valuable assets than the iron and steel works which were unhappily closed. As regarded the directors' fees, the directors had accepted far more than 25 per cent. reduction on what they were getting before. So long as the bankers were prepared to assist the company so long would they be able to work until the tide had turned. He wished he could see a silver lining to the cloud and that he could tell the meeting when the tide would turn, but neither he nor anyone else that he knew was prepared to venture to prophesy that. He would give the new directors' qualifications as their names were put to the meeting for re-election. So far as he was concerned he had had a very long association with the coal trade and above all he held the largest interest of anyone in the room in the company. In trying to bring the company to a state of prosperity he was doing very much more for himself and his family than he could possibly do for any individual shareholder. (Hear, hear).

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Sir John Wyndham Beynon, Bt., C.B.E., Mr. David Howat Allan, Mr. Charles Evelyn Forestier-Walker, J.P., and Sir Arthur Lowes Dickinson, M.A., F.C.A., were re-elected directors.

After the CHAIRMAN had stated his views regarding the proposal to appoint three shareholders to the board the resolution was withdrawn.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was carried with acclamation.

The proceedings then terminated.

CABLE COMPANIES' MEETINGS

FINANCE OF THE MERGER

The annual meetings of the Eastern Telegraph Company, Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, and Western Telegraph Company were held yesterday at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, W.C.

Mr. J. C. DENISON-PENDER, who presided at each of the meetings, said that in accordance with the terms of transfer offered to the holders of Ordinary stock by Cables and Wireless, Limited, that company now held 99.58 per cent. of the Ordinary stock of the Eastern Telegraph Company, 99.7 per cent. of that of the Eastern Extension Company, and 99.69 per cent. of that of the Western Company. The plan provided for the transfer of the communications assets of the companies to Imperial and International Communications, Limited, as from April 1, 1928, and the Eastern Company had received in exchange 10,626,601 fully paid £1 shares in the Communications Company; the Eastern Extension Company had received 6,533,050, and the Western Company 4,724,845 such shares.

In order to provide their quota of funds for the purchase of the Imperial Cables and the Pacific Cable Board's undertakings, the Eastern Company had purchased for cash a further 552,954 shares in the Communications Company, the Eastern Extension Company a further 287,957 shares, and the Western Company a further 239,333 shares.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday, a fair business was concluded in grain tonnage from the Black Sea and the Danube, including a number of Italian steamers fixed direct. The former paid from 10s. 9d. for large to 11s. 1½d. for small August tonnage to the Continent, while the Danube fixed several July-Aug. steamers for Antwerp-Rotterdam at 14s. and one for July shipment to Rotterdam at 13s. 9d. The River Plate was quietly steady, but news that there is likely to be a considerable reduction in the water depth in early August improved the position of small steamers. South African maize, meanwhile, paid 15s. 3d. for Aug. loading at Cape Town. Montreal, the Pacific, and Australia were inactive, and Cunn took only a small steamer at 13s. U.K./Cont., but Karachi fixed on scale terms at a rate not disclosed.

Fixtures included the following:—Karachi.—Steamer, 5,800 tons, U.K./Cont., rate not disclosed, July-Aug. Cape Town.—Temple Bar, 6,860 tons, U.K./Cont., 15s. 3d., Aug. Black Sea.—Steamer, 7,500 tons, basis Continent 10s. 9d., with options, Aug. Danube.—Srebreno, 5,100 tons, 10 per cent., Rotterdam, 13s. 9d., July; Ronchi, 5,600 tons, 10 per cent., Antwerp or Rotterdam, 14s., July-Aug. (fixed abroad); Ederi, 5,900 tons, 10 per cent., Antwerp or Rotterdam, 14s., July-Aug. (fixed abroad); Katerina Madre, 6,300 tons, 10 per cent., Antwerp or Rotterdam, 14s., July-Aug. (fixed abroad). Huelva.—Carina Filomena, 7,500 tons, Rotterdam, 4s. 7½d., Tinto terms, July-Aug. Melilla.—Steamer, 4,800 tons, Rotterdam, 4s. 3d., Aug. Bilbao.—Steamer, 3,000 tons, Rotterdam or Vlaardingen, 4s. 3d., prompt. Rotterdam.—Steamer, 6,000 tons, Genoa, 6s. 1½d., prompt. Cuba.—Randwijk, 3,500 tons, 5 per cent., U.K./Cont., 13s., option Santo Domingo loading, 12s. 6d., Aug. Rosario.—Treharris, berthed London with 4,000 tons to start at 12s. 6d., prompt.

OILFIELDS NEWS

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN OILFIELDS.—The production for the week ended July 11 was 5,271 tons (previous week 5,316 tons).

BRITISH CONTROLLED OILFIELDS.—The production for the week ended July 9 at Venezuela was 38,870 barrels, and at Trinidad, 18,183 barrels.

VENEZUELAN CONSOLIDATED OILFIELDS.—Fyzabad production for week ended July 12 amounted to 2,276 barrels (325 tons).

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, July 14.—The market opened with prices unchanged to ¼ higher, ruled steady throughout the day, and closed with all positions ¼ higher. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—Sept., 37 (36¾); Dec., 34 (33¾); March, 33 (32¾); May, 32¾ (32¼). Saturday's sales totalled 1,000 bags.

THE MONKS INVESTMENT TRUST

INCOME AND DIVIDEND

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES' REVIEW OF THE POSITION

The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Monks Investment Trust, Limited, was held yesterday, at the offices of the company, 13/14, Austin-friars, London, E.C.

The RIGHT HON. SIR AUCKLAND C. GEDDES, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., P.C., occupied the chair.

The SECRETARY (Mr. F. W. Robertson) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—As you will have seen from the report, the full authorized capital of the company—namely, 600,000 shares—was allotted, and the whole of these have been fully paid up by instalments, in the manner set out in the prospectus. These instalments were spread over a period from the date of the issue down to July 31, 1929, on which date the final call fell due.

GRADUAL INVESTMENT OF THE FUNDS

The company's funds were invested gradually through the past year. In the majority of cases no income is received from each investment until a considerable time after its purchase. Your directors have therefore decided to recommend payment of a dividend for a period of approximately nine months, from the date upon which the company's capital became fully paid up, the date of the closing of our books being May 15, 1930. This has the advantage of allowing a substantial appropriation to be made from revenue account towards writing off preliminary expenses, while still leaving a satisfactory balance—namely, £6,499 2s. 9d.—to be carried forward—an amount which, as you will see, is more than 1 per cent. on the capital.

A further and larger appropriation to the credit of preliminary expenses account has been made possible by a transfer from capital reserve fund of £4,037 8s. 2d. This is the reserve fund provided for in Article No. 118 of the company's articles of association, to which has been transferred all capital appreciation [illegible] sale of investments during the period under review. You will see that [illegible] ations together have the effect of writing down the total at which the preliminary expenses stand in the balance-sheet to £7,500—a figure of about half the original total.

I should like to mention that, in accordance with the practice of most investment trust companies, no credit has been taken in our accounts for dividends or interest accrued but not received. On the other hand, all interest charges and expenses accruing, down to the date of closing the books, have been debited to the revenue account, which therefore presents a conservative picture of the company's position as regards income. The total income actually shown in the revenue account amounts, as you see, to £37,737 12s. 2d. After deducting from this the expenses of management, auditors' fees, interest, and income-tax, and after the transfer of £2,500 to preliminary expenses account, to which I have referred above, there remains a balance of £24,124 2s. 9d. From this balance your directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the period of nine months. This requires £17,625, and leaves to be carried forward, as I have already said, a balance of £6,499 2s. 9d.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

Turning now to the balance-sheet, you will see that our investments and advances stand at £716,360 1s. 10d. A valuation taken out as at May 15, 1930, showed that there existed at that date a depreciation amounting to 7.7 per cent. on the cost. The board are naturally disappointed at the existence of this depreciation. Some depreciation was inevitable, having regard to the great deterioration suffered by markets and business conditions generally since the company was formed, and again since the greater part of its money was invested; and we hope you will consider the result now disclosed to be, on the whole, not unsatisfactory.

The other items on the assets side of the balance-sheet are sundry debtors, to the small extent of £338 11s. 3d., and the balance of preliminary expenses, now standing at the reduced figure of £7,500.

On the liabilities side loans from bankers account for £83,300. Interest rates having now declined to a comparatively low level, your directors have lately felt justified in borrowing on behalf of the company, in anticipation of our intended issue at a later date of Debenture stock, in order to take advantage of such favourable opportunities for investment as have been offered by the currently depressed state of the markets.

The next item is in respect of sundry creditors—£18,869 18s. 9d.—the bulk of which total is accounted for by purchases of securities for a settlement date subsequent to the closing of the accounts.

There appears also, on both sides of the balance-sheet, an item of £9,903, in respect of calls made but not yet due. These calls will be paid as they fall due during the next few months and the amount of this item will thereupon become merged in the total cost of the investments at the date of the next balance-sheet.

SECURITIES WELL SPREAD

We attach to the report a complete list of the company's investments. Although there is a divergence of practice in this regard, your directors feel that, particularly in difficult times like the present, you are entitled to know how your money is invested. They therefore propose to publish this list regularly each year. At the same time, the report contains an analysis of the investments and advances, showing how the money has been distributed, both geographically and as between fixed interest and other securities. It may interest you to know that at the date of the balance-sheet the company's investments and advances numbered 169, which represents an average holding of £4,239 in any one security. The company's resources are, therefore, thoroughly well spread and well adapted to minimize as far as possible the effect of adverse experience in any particular direction. I will now move that the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr. R. G. SIMPSON seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Sir Auckland C. Geddes was re-elected as a director of the company, and the auditors, Messrs. R. D. Munro and Co., were re-appointed.

HALF-YEAR'S COMPANY REGISTRATIONS

Public companies incorporated during the first six months of 1930, according to the statistics compiled by Messrs. Jordan and Sons, numbered 185, against 388 in the corresponding half of 1929, and private companies numbered 4,254, against 4,287—an aggregate of 4,439 companies, a total decrease of 236. The capital of the public companies totalled £22,514,450, a decrease of £82,895,703, while that of the private concerns amounted to £37,770,173, a decrease of £9,156,954, making a total decrease of £92,052,660.

Only six companies were registered during the half-year with capitals of £1,000,000 and upwards, their capitals totalling £22,608,000, against 33, with an aggregate capital of £81,781,251, in the first six months of 1929. The six new "millionaires" are:—Welsh Associated Collieries, £8,500,000; Bankers Industrial Development Company, £6,000,000 (private); Morgan Crucible Company, £3,258,000; Chiswick Products, £1,700,000 (private); Associated Canners, £1,650,000 (private); Balfour, Williamson and Co., £1,500,000 (private).

JUNE RUBBER CROPS

Company	1930 Lb.	1929 Lb.	Company	1930 Lb.	1929 Lb.
Aluta ..	23,700	19,200	Lavant ..	28,783	28,073
Bandar Sum.	70,000	75,000	Malay Un.	47,000	40,500
Bantardawa	46,000	47,000	Medini	47,000	42,500
Batu Kawan	19,016	21,320	Pahang P.	55,000	35,300
Bukit Tupah	65,034	57,497	Pyrs ..	53,570	29,365
Buloh River	22,750	20,745	Remfield ..	47,150	43,710
Buntar ..	63,198	44,424	Sempah ..	40,487	33,384
E. Sumatra	125,024	64,000	Serdang C.	85,000	54,000
Glen Bervie	72,000	69,700	Sompler Aj.	60,000	56,000
Indian Pea.	16,300	23,500	South Perak	37,950	30,600
Junun ..	46,967	37,514	Sum. P. Syn.	51,000	53,000
Java Amal.	161,000	117,000	Sungei Bah.	72,000	64,500
Java R. Pla.	67,500	60,100	Tambira ..	55,500	48,000
Jeram ..	84,795	62,750	Tamlang ..	209,000	193,000
Lenghat S.	51,000	50,000			

RICKETT, COCKERELL AND CO.

THE YEAR'S TRADING RESULTS

TONNAGE MAINTAINED

The THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of Rickett, Cockerell and Co., Limited, was held yesterday at Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. H. CECIL RICKETT, O.B.E. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. A. Adcock) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The directors present herewith the report and balance-sheet of the company as on March 31, 1930. The amount to the credit of the profit and loss account, after charging all expenses, cost of maintenance, and with ample provision for depreciation, amounts to £68,672 10s. 7d., to which has to be added the balance brought forward from last year, £30,459 2s. 5d., making a total of £99,131 12s., from which has to be deducted the dividend on the Preference shares for the year ended March 31, 1930, £20,250, and the interim dividend of 2½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, paid less tax, £17,925 14s. 6d., together £38,175 14s. 6d., leaving an available balance of £60,955 18s. 6d., which the directors recommend should be applied as follows:—In payment of a final dividend of 2½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares for the year, payable less tax, £17,925 14s. 6d.; to reserve account, £10,000; and in carrying forward to next year's account £33,030 4s.; making a total of £60,955 18s. 6d.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

The balance-sheet is now set out as required by the Companies Act of 1929, and the amount at which the goodwill stands in the books of the company is shown. Against this goodwill there are reserves to the amount of £103,000, and this amount will be increased by a further £10,000, bringing the total up to £173,000, by the resolution to-day. In this connexion it should also be noted that the assets of the company have been so written down from time to time that the price at which they now stand in the books of the company is below their market value. Since the end of the year we have sold our holding in Five per Cent. War Stock at a profit, and with the proceeds have reduced our overdraft at the bank and invested in Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan.

The tonnage of the company has been maintained during the period under review in spite of the fact that we have had so mild a winter. While economies have been effected in working, owing to the amalgamations that this company has made with other concerns, the full effect of these economies was not obtained in the period under review. Since March 31 Mr. J. L. Burleigh, the managing director of Messrs. Thomas Moy, Limited, has retired from business and resigned his directorship of this company. It is the intention of the board to invite Mr. Eric Moy, the present chairman of Messrs. Thomas Moy, Limited, to a seat on this board. Also, since the close of our financial year, the Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Company, Limited, one of the largest colliery groups in the Midlands, has acquired an interest in the company, and Mr. G. C. M. Jackson has been elected to the board of this company, and presently you will be asked to confirm his election.

SEASONAL TRADE AND INTERIM DIVIDEND DECISION

There is one other matter to which I wish to refer, and that is that our trade being a very seasonal trade, most of our work being done in the winter, it is often very difficult to ascertain in the earlier months of our year what the results of the trading are likely to be, and, until otherwise determined, the board do not in future propose to pay an interim dividend. I make this remark to-day so that, when the interim dividend later on in the year is not paid, it should not necessarily be inferred that the company is not doing so well as it has done. There seems to be a growing disinclination on the part of the public to place their orders for coal in the summer months. A few days ago the trade society to which we belong, in conjunction with the representatives of the Transport Workers' Union, issued a request to the Press that the public would place their orders for their requirements of coal now, in order that there might be more work for our men at the present time; but, in spite of this, it is our experience, in common with others engaged in the distribution of coal, that the public are in no hurry to place their orders.

I beg to move the adoption of the report, which I will ask Mr. Corrie to second, and then, before I put the motion to the meeting, if there is any question which any shareholder would like to ask me I will do my best to answer it.

Mr. J. B. CORRIE seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously without question or comment.

THE DIVIDEND RESOLUTION

The CHAIRMAN.—The next resolution I have to propose is:—"That a final dividend of 2½ per cent., less income-tax, be paid to the holders of the

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	July 22	Aug. 12	Aug. 26
Pay-day ..	July 24	Aug. 14	Aug. 28

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56½ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55⅛ 56	+⅛
88⅛ 81⅜	Do., 4% ..	88⅛ 88½	..
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	103⅛ 103⅜	..
101⅞ 98½	Do., 4% ..	101⅛ 102	+⅛
91¼ 82½	Funding Loan, 4% ..	91⅛ 91⅞	..
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	95⅛ 95⅜	+⅛
95⅜ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	95⅛ 95⅜	+⅛
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	79¼ 79½	..
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	99⅜ 99⅝	..
.. ..	Do., 5% ..	104¼ 104⅝	..
101⅜ 97⅛	Treas. 5% .. 33-35	102¼ 102⅜	..
100 96⅛	Do., 4½% .. 30-32	100⅛ 100⅜	+⅛
98⅛ 94⅞	Do., 4½% .. 32-44	101⅛ 101⅜	..
97½ 95⅞	Do., 4% .. 31-38	100 100¼	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½% ..	58¼ 59¼	..
66 60¼	Do. ..	63¾ 64¼	..
65⅛ 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	64⅜ 65¼	..
84¾ 80	T'vaal 3% .. 29-53	82 84	..
266 239	Bank of England ..	256 258	..
82⅛ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	82 84	..
71⅛ 66	India, 3½% ..	61¾ 62¾	..
61¾ 50½	Do., 4% ..	52¾ 53¾	..
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	45 45	..
101⅜ 98	Do., 5½% ..	100 100⅛	..
93¾ 80¼	Do., 4½-5% ..	85 86	..
109 103⅛	Sudan, 5½% ..	107 108	..
66⅜ 60	Tanganyika, 5% ..	63½ 64½	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	75 76	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% .. 40-60	102⅛ 103½	..
104⅜ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	102⅛ 103½	..
65¾ 59	Met. Water, 3% ..	66¼ 67¼	..
67 58¾	Do., 4% ..	65 66	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	86 87	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	73 74	..
64 58	Pr. of Lond., 3% ..	.. ..	..
.. ..	Do., "A" ..	60⅛ 61⅛	..
83½ 76¼	Do., 4% .. "B" ..	80¼ 81¾	+¼
100¾ 93	Do., 4½% ..	96 97	+1

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% .. 31-41	99¾ 100¼	..
99¼ 86½	Do., 5% .. 45-75	89¼ 89¾	..
91⅛ 86½	Can., 5% .. 26-46	91 91½	..
83¾ 76⅜	Do., 3½% .. 30-50	83½ 84	..
83⅛ 78¼	Do., 3% .. 33-53	82¼ 83⅛	..
.. ..	Do., 3½% ..	82¼ 82⅝	..
97⅛ 91½	S. Africa, 4% ..	96½ 96¾	..
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	99⅜ 99⅝	..
.. ..	C. Mining, Sr. ..	100¼ 100¾	..
.. ..	City Deep ..	6/0 ..	..
.. ..	New Modder. ..	57/9 ..	−1/6
.. ..	New State A. ..	17/3 ..	+1/32
76 77	Nourse ..	9/9 ..	..
68 69	Rand Cn. R. ..	17/0 ..	−3d
12/3 ..	Rand Mines ..	5 ..	..
8/6 ..	Rand Select ..	8/6 ..	−3d
8/3 ..	Roh. Deep B. ..	8/3 ..	−3d
7/14 ..	S.A. Town ..	8/0 ..	−3d
16/6 ..	S.W. Africa ..	16/6 ..	..
3¹¹⁄₃₂ ..	Springs ..	3¹¹⁄₃₂ ..	−1/32
2¹³⁄₁₆ ..	Sub Nigel ..	2¹³⁄₁₆ ..	−1/32
1/9 ..	T. Cons. Ldg. ..	1/9 ..	..
3⅛ ..	Union Corp. ..	3⅛ ..	..
1⅝ ..	V. Ryn Deep ..	1⅝ ..	..
5/32 ..	Vereen'g Est. ..	5/32 ..	..
5/32 ..	Village Deep ..	5/32 ..	..
6/11½ ..	W. Rd. Cons. ..	6/11½ ..	..
14/0 ..	West Springs ..	14/0 ..	−3d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal A'thite ..	4/3 ..	Howard & B. ..	13/9 ..
Armstrong ..	0/8 ..	Lambert ..	12/6 ..
Babcock & W.	55/6 ..	Prase & Pitts ..	2/4½ ..
Baldwin ..	2/6 ..	Platt Bros. ..	5/6 ..
Bengal ..	8 11/32	Powell, Duff.	9/0 ..
B.S.A. ..	1/3 ..	Richds. West.	2/3½ ..
Bolsover ..	14/9 ..	Rusten & H.	5/6 ..
Brown(John)	3/6 ..	S. Speakman	11/3 ..
Cammell Ld.	1/9 ..	Staveley ..	19/10½	+1/4d
Consett ..	8/0 ..	Stew & L.Def.	24/0 ..	−1/4d
Cory (Wm.)	56/6 ..	S. Durham ..	1/3 ..	..
Dorman Long	4/6 ..	Swan, Hunter	19/9 ..	..
Ebbw Vale ..	1/0 ..	Tata, Deb. ..	97½ ..	..
Guest, Keen	35/9 ..	Thomas, R. ..	2 4½ ..	..
Hadfields ..	7/9 ..	Vickers ..	7/6 ..	−1/4d
Hard.&W.P.	6/11½	+1/4d	Weardle,Dl.	18/0 ..	..
Hopkinson ..	31/3 ..	Yk.Am.A&D	7/0 ..	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5-) ..	24/3	+9d	National Bus	24/3	+3d
Dennis Bros.	40/0 ..	−1/0	Rolls-Royce	45/3 ..	..
Ford ..	64/0 ..	..	Rover ..	8/0 ..	..
Guy Motors ..	15/3 ..	−3d	Singer ..	26/3 ..	−9d
Humber ..	17/3 ..	..	S.T.D., Prel.	8/0 ..	..
Imp.Airways	24/6 ..	+3d	Smith, S.,Dl.	3/9 ..	..
Leyland ..	71/0 ..	..	Thornycroft	18/0 ..	..
Lucas, J. ..	71/0 ..	..	Tilling, B. Brit.	42/6 ..	..
Morris, Ltd.	21/9 ..	..	Till. Stevens	10/3 ..	..
Napier, D. ..	11 4½	+1¼d	Tilling, T. ..	4¹⁵⁄₁₆	−1/16

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	27/0 ..	Ind. Coope ..	64/3 ..
Bass, Ratcl.	59/6	+1/0	Meux's ..	39/3 ..
Benskin's ..	36/6 ..	Mitch's & B.	55/3 ..
Cl'ton.,Dep.	13/0 ..	S. African ..	62/6 ..
Courage ..	68/6 ..	Taylor Walk.	36/9 ..
Distillers ..	67/3 ..	Theakston ..	55/6 ..
Guinness ..	106/6 ..	Walker P.&C.	18/0 ..
Hoare ..	67/9	+6d	Watney, Def.	65/0	+3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	18/0 ..	Lewis, Ptd. ..	46/3 ..
Army & N. ..	38/9 ..	Lipton ..	6 7½	+7½d
Barker ..	60.0 ..	Lyons, "A" ..	4⅞ ..	−1/8
Boots Pure D	57/6* ..	Maple ..	28/9 ..	+3d
Carlton ..	52.0 ..	Map.& Webb	11/0 ..	+3d
Debenhams ..	8/0 ..	Maypole,Def.	1 7½	..
Fredk. Hotels	11 4½	..	Savoy Hotel	31/3 ..	−3d
Gordon Hts.	12/9 ..	+3d	Selfridge, Pf.	25/3 ..	..
Harrods ..	60/3 ..	−1½d	Smart Bros. ..	1¼ ..	..
Harr'ds(B.A.)	15 11½	..	Spiers&P'10.0	16/6 ..	+3d
Home&C'l.4.0	15 11½	..	Waring & G.	22/6 ..	−1/3
Internat. Tea	23/9 ..	+3d	Whiteley ..	49/6 ..	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg.Ld. Inv	35/0 ..	Dalgety ..	9½ ..
Arg.Stbn.,Ld	20/0 ..	Forestal ..	14/0 ..
Aust. Est. M.	50 ..	Goldsbr., Mt.	28/3 ..
Aust.Mercf.p	6½ ..	Hudson's B.	31¹⁶	+1⅛
Brit. N. Born	6/6 ..	Kassala Cot.	6/6 ..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/6 ..	N.Z.L. & M.	95 ..
Cordova ..	1/6 ..	Sudan Plants	2⅜ ..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	12/0 ..	L. Asiatic ..	3⅜ ..
An.-Dut.-h. ..	26/0 ..	Lumut ..	1⅞ ..
An.-Java ..	2/11½ ..	Malacca ..	1 ..
An.-Malay ..	9⅛ ..	−1/32	Malaysian ..	20/0 ..	..
Bah Lias ..	1⅝ ..	..	Mendaris ..	2³²⁄₃₂ ..	..
Bajoe Kidjeri	1⅞ ..	..	Merlimau ..	2/0* ..	..
Batu Tiga ..	18/9 ..	..	Patalling ..	1⁵⁄₁₆ ..	..
Bertam Cons.	3/3 ..	..	Perak ..	2/3 ..	..
Bukit Mer'm	2/3 ..	−11d	Rembau Jelei	20/0 ..	..
Castlefield ..	4/7½ ..	..	Rubber Tst.	30/9 ..	−3d
Cons. Malay	4/0 ..	..	Sarawak ..	1/4½ ..	..
Duff Devt. ..	1/4 ..	..	Selangor Un.	1/6 ..	..
E. Asiatic ..	1/9 ..	..	Semnah ..	1/4 ..	..
Grand Cent.	11⅜ ..	..	Sialang ..	1/6 ..	..
Gula Kalumpa	13⅛ ..	..	Straits Rbr.	2³²⁄₃₂ ..	..
Highlands ..	1⁹⁄₁₆ ..	..	Sum. Para ..	2/3 ..	..
Java Invest.	11³²⁄₃₂ ..	..	Tandjong ..	1 ..	..
Java United	1⅛ ..	..	Tanjong Mal.	1¹⁄₁₆ ..	..
Jerneh'dijo	13/0 ..	−1⅛	Telogorredjo	1¹⁄₁₆ ..	..
Kapar Para ..	1⁷⁄₁₆ ..	..	U. Serdang ..	3/1⅜ ..	..
Kuala Lump.	1⁷⁄₁₆ ..	..	U. Sus Bt'u	2³²⁄₃₂ ..	−1/32
Labu ..	31/3 ..	..	U. Sumatra ..	1 7½	..
Lanadron ..	1/2 ..	..	U. Teniang ..	1/6 ..	..
Linggi ..	3¹³⁄₃₂ ..	..	Vallambrosa	10/0 ..	..

TEA

Assal. Est. ..	19½ ..	..	East'n Prod.	3⅝ ..	..
An.-Ceylon ..	1½ ..	..	Empire ..	1 15⁄16 ..	..
Assam Co. ..	15/0 ..	..	Galahia ..	44/0 ..	..
Assam Front.	21/3 ..	..	Imperial Tea	1⅜ ..	..
Bogaw't'awa	3½ ..	..	Jhanzie ..	2 11⁄32 ..	..
Brahmap'tra	28⅛ ..	..	Jokai ..	3¼* ..	+1³²⁄₃₂
Brit. Indian	2⅝ ..	..	Jorehaut ..	3⅝ ..	..
Budla Beta ..	2⅝ ..	..	Lanka Plant.	38/0 ..	−6d
Carolina ..	2 19⁄32* ..	..	Lebong ..	4 ..	..
Ceylon Plant.	4¼ ..	−1⁄16	Lungta ..	11/9 ..	..
Chargola ..	8 4½ ..	..	Makum ..	1⅜ ..	..
Chittwa ..	3½ ..	..	Nedeem ..	1 11⁄16 ..	..
Cons. T. & I.	21⅜ ..	..	New Dimbula	5¹⁵⁄₃₂ ..	..
Darjeeling ..	2 13⁄16 ..	..	NuwaraEliya	5¼ ..	+1⁄16
Darj. Cons. ..	3⅜ ..	..	Pabbojan ..	4⅞ ..	..
Deundi ..	14/9 ..	..	Scot. T. & I.	57/3 ..	..
Doom Doom	2 7⁄16* ..	+1⁄16	Singlo ..	4 3⁵⁄₃₂* ..	..
Doom Dooma	3¹⁵⁄₃₂ ..	..	Travancore ..	2½ ..	..
East'n Assam	3⅝* ..	+1⁄16	Upper Assam	1¾ ..	..

OIL

Lobitos ..	1 13⁄32 ..	..
Mex. Eagle ..	13⅞* ..	..
Do. 7% Pf.	8½ ..	..
Phoenix Utah	11/3 ..	..
R. Dutch ..	32¾* ..	..
Shell ..	4¼* ..	+3⁄32
Spies (2/-) ..	0 4½ ..	..
Steaua Rom.	6/0 ..	..
Trinidad C.	3/6 ..	..
Trinidad L.	2⅜ ..	..
U.-Brit. Trin.	5/9 ..	..
Ural Caspian	0/6 ..	..
V.O.C., Ord.	2 7⁄16	+1³²⁄₃₂

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.S Europ'n	15/0 ..	..	Modder. Deep	13³²⁄₃₂ ..	..
Anglo-Amer.	6 11⁄16 ..	..	Modder. East	1¼ ..	−1⁄32
An.-French ..	2 3⁄32 ..	..	Mozambique	8/6 ..	..
Brakpan ..	2¾ ..	..	Natal N. Col.	¾ ..	..
C. Mining, Br.	16¼ ..	..	New Jagers.	1 ..	..
City Deep ..	6/0 ..	..	New Modder.	57/9 ..	−1⁄16
Cons. Dmds.	8 11⁄32 ..	..	New State A.	17 3⁄32	+1⁄32
Cons. G.Fields	11³²⁄₃₂ ..	..	Nourse ..	9/9 ..	..
Cons. M.R. ..	17/0 ..	−3d	Randf'n E.	8/3 ..	..
Cons. M. Sel.	12/3 ..	..	Rand Mines	5 ..	..
Crown ..	5 17⁄32 ..	−1⁄32	Rand Select	8/6 ..	−3d
Daggafontein	1⁷⁄₃₂ ..	..	Roh. Deep B.	8/3 ..	−3d
De Beers D.	2 ..	..	S.A. Town ..	8/0 ..	−3d
Durban Deep	11/3 ..	..	S.W. Africa	16/6 ..	..
East Geduld	1 31⁄32 ..	..	Springs ..	3 11⁄32 ..	−1⁄32
East Rand ..	9/9 ..	..	Sub Nigel ..	2 31⁄32 ..	−1⁄32
Geduld ..	2³²⁄₃₂ ..	..	T. Cons. Ldg.	1/9 ..	..
Gen. Mining ..	1¹⁵⁄₁₆ ..	..	Union Corp.	3⅛ ..	..
Govt. Areas ..	1⅝ ..	..	V. Ryn Deep	1⁹⁄₁₆ ..	..
J'b'gC'ns Inv	37/6 ..	−9d	Vereen'g Est.	1³²⁄₃₂ ..	..
Knights ..	10/0 ..	..	Village Deep	5⅛ ..	..
Langlaagte ..	24/6 ..	−3d	W. Rd. Cons.	6/11½ ..	..
Meyer & Ch. ..	3³²⁄₃₂ ..	..	West Springs	14/0 ..	−3d
Modder. B. ..	14/0 ..	..			

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'Kb.	13/0	+1½d	Rhod.Cons. B	13 ..	..
Cam & Motor	1⅝	+1⁄16	Rhod. R'ts'ns	1⁷⁄₁₆ ..	..
Chartered ..	32/10½	−2d	Rhod. Sel. B.	17⅛ ..	−1⁄16
Gd. of Rhod.	7/10½	..	Roan Antel.	1 ..	−1⁄32
Loangwa ..	3 7⁄32	−1½d	Selukwe ..	3/0 ..	..
Lonely Reef	1 ..	..	Shamva ..	1/9 ..	..
N'Changa ..	2⅛ ..	−1⁄16	Tang'ka Con.	1 11⁄32 ..	..
Rhod.Ang.-A	1 11⁄16	−1⁄16	Wanki'e Col.	1 1⁄32 ..	..
Rhod. B. H.	2/7½	+1½d	Zambesia Ex.	1 ..	..

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	6/9 ..	..	Fanti Cons.	12/0 ..	−3d
Ashanti ..	28/9 ..	..	Kadunaskynd.	12/0 ..	−6d
Assoc. Nigeria	5/7½	+1½d	Naraguta ..	7⁄16 ..	..
Bisichi ..	6/6 ..	..			

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	11/4½ ..	..	Pahang ..	7/0 ..	..
Bangrin ..	1 11⁄16	−1⁄32	Petaling ..	10/0 ..	..
Gopeng ..	2* ..	..	Renong ..	20/0 ..	..
Hong-kong	15/3* ..	..	Siamese ..	9/9 ..	..
Idris ..	6/6 ..	..	Sthn. Mala'n	11/6 ..	..
Ipoh ..	16/9 ..	−3d	Sthn. Perak	1 11⁄16 ..	..
Kampar Mal.	14/0 ..	..	Sungei Besi	8/3 ..	..
Karanaking	5/9 ..	..	Tavoy ..	5/3 ..	+11d
London Tin	15/3 ..	−3d	Tekka Taip.	16/3 ..	..
Malayan ..	18/6 ..	..	Tronoh ..	15/6* ..	−3d

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Aramayo ..	1¼ ..	..	Mysore ..	10/0 ..	..
Bahaghat ..	2/0 ..	−3d	Nat. Mining	0/6 ..	−11d
BaseMet. Min	9/0 ..	..	Nundydroog	15/3 ..	..
Bkn. H. Prop.	15/6 ..	−11d	Ooregum ..	5/3 ..	..
Do., North ..	2³²⁄₃₂* ..	..	Patino ..	4 ..	..
Do., South ..	1¾ ..	..	Rio Tinto ..	34½ ..	−1¼
Burma Corp.	10/9 ..	−1½d	Rus. A'Cons.	0/4½ ..	..
Cent.P.Mang.	2¾ ..	..	S'ta G'tendis	7/9* ..	..
Champion R.	6/9 ..	..	St.J. Del Rey	16/9 ..	..
East Pool.Pf.	1/9 ..	..	San Francisco	14/0 ..	−3d
Edle Devt. ..	3⅜ ..	..	S.Amer. Cpr.	1⅜ ..	..
Elec.Zinc ..	1 15⁄16 ..	..	Sulphide ..	10/6 ..	..
Esperanza ..	1 9⁄16 ..	..	Tharsis ..	3 15⁄16	−1⁄16
Geevor ..	5/3 ..	..	Vipond ..	5/3 ..	..
Ind. Copper	1 5⁄16 ..	..	Wiluna ..	17/6 ..	..
Mason & Barry	2¾ ..	..	Zinc Corp. ..	1 1⁄16 ..	..
Mount Isa ..	1 15⁄16 ..	..	Do., Pref. ..	2 9⁄16 ..	..
Mt. Lyell ..	1 1⁄16 ..	..			

* Ex dividend

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, July 7	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87	Arg., 4% Rescision.	85½ 86½	..
81¾	Do., 4% 1900 ..	80 81	..
92¾	Do., 6% Ln. 5% ..	92½ 93½	..
101	Austrian, 6% ..	100⅝ 101⅜	+⅛
110⅝	Belgian, 7% ..	110⅛ 111½	..
92¾	Berlin (City of), 6%	92 93	..
49½	Brazil, 4%, 1889 ..	46 47	..
57	Do., 4% Rescision.	54 55	..
61½	Do., 5% 1913 ..	57½ 58½	..
74¾	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	72 73	..
83	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	80 81	..
57¼	Buenos Aires, 5½%	55¾ 57¾	+¼
79	Bulgaria, 7% ..	78 81	..
96¾	Chile, 6% .. 1926	96½ 97½	..
88½	Do., 5% 1911 ..	88 90	..
105	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	104 106	..
97¼	Chinese, 5%, 1896	97 98	..
81½	Do., 5% 1898 ..	81 82	..
58	Do., 5% 1912 ..	57 59	..
59	Do., 5% 1913 ..	57½ 58½	..
50	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	47 50	−1
21	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	17 22	−2½
27	Do., Hukuang 5% ..	25 28	..
110¾	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	111 112	..
75¾	Egyptian Unified ..	75 77	..
20⅝	French, 5% ..	20⅝ 21⅛	..
20¾	Do., 4% ..	20⅜ 20⅝	..
105¾	Midi, 6% ..	105⅛ 105⅞	..
94¼	Nord, 5% ..	105¼ 106¼	..
106⅛	Orleans, 6% ..	106 107	..
103¾	P.L.M., 6% ..	103½ 104⅛	..
107⅜	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	107⅛ 108⅜	..
108	German, 7% ..	105¼ 106¼	..
59	Greek Monopoly, 4%	57 58	..
79	Do., 5% 1914 ..	78 80	..
101⅜	Do., 7% Refugee ..	101⅛ 102⅛	..
91¾	Do., 6% Stabilisation	91⅛ 92⅛	..
103⅜	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102 103	..
18	Italian, 5% ..	17 18*	..
101⅛	Do., Cit. Consort."B"	101 102	..
74	Japan, 4%, 1899 ..	73⅝ 74⅝	..
91	Do., 5%, 1907 ..	91¼ 92¼	..
101⅞	Do., 6%, 1924. ..	99 100⅝	..
99⅛	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	96¾ 97¼	..
16¼	Mexican, 5% ..	17 19	..
77	Peru, 6%, 1928 ..	75 77	..
90	Polish, 7% ..	89 91	..
45⅞	Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	43 44	..
45¼	Rentenbank, 4% Cons.	43½ 44⅛	..
3¾	Russian, 4%, 1889 ..	3½ 3¾	..
3	Do., 5%, 1906 ..	2 4	..
102⅛	Siamese, 6%, 1924 ..	102½ 103½	..
11¼	Turkish, 4% Unified.	10 11	+⅛
65½	Uruguay, 5½% ..	65½ 66½	..
6⅛	Peruvian Corp. ..	6 7	..
42⅛	Do., Pref. ..	41½ 42½	..
105¼	German Potash, 7%	105½ 106½	..
81	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	77 79	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

Great Western ..	81½	82¼	−¼
— Do., 4% Deb.	82	81*	..
— Do., 5% Gtd.	99	100	..
— Do., 5% Pref.	96	97	+¼
45¼ L. Mid. and Scottish	45	45¼	..
— Do., 4% Deb.	79¼	80¼	+¼
— Do., 4% Gtd.	76	77	..
— Do., 4% Pref.	68	69	..
8⅛ L. and S. East., Def.	8⅛	8⅜	..
— Do., Pref.	24	24¾	..
23¼ Do., 5% Deb.	35	37	..
— Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	71¼	72¾	+¼
— Do., 4% 1st Pref.	62¼	63¼	..
— Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	49¼	50¼	..
65 Metropolitan ..	64	65½	..
77 Met. Dist. ..	77½	78½	..
28 Southern, Def.	27½	28	⅜
70 Do., Pref. ..	69¾	70¾	+¼
— Do., 4% Deb.	79	80	..
— Do., 5% Pref.	92½	93½	..
— Do., 5% Pref.	91	92	..
24/3 Underground, £1	24 1⅛	24 7½	..
— Do., Income ..	104⅛	106	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

76 Antofagasta. Cons.	74	76	..
— Argentine Gt. West.	74¾	76½	..
— Argentine N. Easts.	28½	30¾	..
89 B.A. Gt. Southern	85¼	86¼	+¼
79½ B.A. and Pacific	77	79	..
69 B.A. Western ..	64½	66½	−2
195 Canadian Pacific ..	192½	193½	..
70 Central Argentine	67	69	..
76½ Central Uruguay	75½	77½	+½
18 Cordoba Central ..	17½	18½	..
23 Do., 2nd Pref. ..	22	24	..
82 Costa Rica ..	31½	32½	..
78 Entre Rios ..	76½	78½	..
— Int. Cent. America	18	22	..
41½ Leopoldina ..	40	41	..
7½ Mexican, 1st Pref.	7	8	..
4 Nitrate (Bearer)	3⅝	3⅞	..
168 San Paulo ..	159	165	+1
12 United of Havana ..	9	11	−1½

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7½	..	Lloyds, A. ..	62/6*	..
Alexanders ..	3⅛*	..	Martins ..	7½*	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6¼	..	Mere. Ind. C.	12⅝	..
Bk. of Aust.	11¼	..	Midland, £1	74/6*	..
B. Ld.E.S.A.	8⅞	..	Do. £12	..	..
Bk. of Mil. ..	60	..	(£2 10s. Pd.)	9¼*	+⅛
Bk.of N.S.W.	35	..	National ..	2⅜	..
Bk. of N.Z.	36/6	..	Nat. Dist. B	9⅞*	..
Barclays, A	7⅝*	..	Nat. Egypt ..	2¾	..
Do., B. ..	55/6*	..	Nat. India ..	42	..
Do., D.C.O.	27/6*	..	Nat.Prov.,£4	15⅝*	..
B. Overseas	5⅛	..	Ryl. of Can.	60	..
Can. Com. ..	50	..	Stand. S.A.	15⅛	..
Chr. India ..	17½	..	Un. of Aust.	10⅜	..
District ..	5*	..	Un. Discount	9*	..
Eng. S. & A.	5 11⁄16	−1⁄16	Westminster	78/6*	..
Hambros ..	8¼	..	Do., £1 ..	30/0*	..
Hongkong ..	107½	+½	Wms.Dens.A	38⅜*	..

INSURANCE

Alliance,New	18¾	..	Nthn. Assur.	15¼	..
Atlas Assur.	12⅜	..	Phenix, Lp.	13⅝	..
Britannic ..	14⅜	..	Prudential ..	22	..
Com. Un. ..	22⅜	..	Do., "B" ..	38/6	+9d
Eagle Star ..	11	..	Royal ..	7⅜	..
Empl'rs Liab	71 0	..	R. Exchange	5⅞	+1⁄16
Gen. Accdt.	14¼	..	Scottish, "A"	15⅝	..
Guardian ..	10	..	Sea	70/6	..
Ldn. and L.	27½	..	Sun Insur. ..	38	..
Ldn. Assur.	9⅝	..	Sun Life ..	52¼	..
N. Brit.& M.	32½	+½	Y'ksh'e(50/-)	6¼	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	0/7½	..	Engl. Cotton	1⅜	..
Bleachers ..	17/0*	..	FineSpinners	22/6	..
Borax, Def.	10.0	..	Hoyle, J. ..	3/6	..
Brad. Dyers	22/6	..	Impl. Chem.	21/9	−5d
Brit.Celanese	12/9	..	Do., Defd.	6/6	..
Do.,Def.Pf.	10.0	..	Jute Ind., Pf	2/0	−5d
B.Cot. Dyers	4/0	..	Linen Thread	11 13⁄32	..
Brit. Enka ..	4/5	..	Lister ..	13/6	..
Calico Print.	9/0	..	Patons & B.	20/6	−5d
Cn. Celanese	2	..	Ryland's ..	18/0	..
Do. Amer.	1⅞	..	Salt (Wm.) ..	2/6	..
Cook, S. ..	60/6	−3d	Suis Viscosa	10/6	..
Cook, Son ..	9/6	..	Wardle&Dav	1⅝	−1⁄32
Courtaulds ..	2⅜	..			

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	25/0	..	Hydro Elec.	40⅜	+⅛
Atlas ..	25/0	−3d	Johnson&Ph.	58/0	+1/6
BarcelonaTr.	37/9*	+⅛	Metro. Elec.	40/5	..
B'mouth&Pl.	56/9	..	Mex.Lt.Com.	72	−1
Brit. Tract.	41	+⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	75	−1½
Brit. Insuld.	73/0	−6d	Mid.Counties	27/6	..
Brush Elec.	117/	−2	N'cle'e Elec.	25/3	..
Callender's ..	70/0	..	Perak River	10/0	..
City of Lond.	54/3	+3d	Siemens ..	22/0	..
County Lond.	45/6	..	Trleg. Const.	18	..
English Elec.	15/0	+3d	Vic. Falls ..	3⅝	..
Gen. Elec. ..	50/6	−3d	Whitehall 31.	24/6	−11d
Henley's Tel.	6¼	..	Yorkshire ..	31/9	−6d

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	9/6	..	Imperial Tob.	4 31⁄32	..
Am.Dent. Df.	4/3	..	Imp. Tob. Can	38/0	..
Apollinaris ..	8/0	..	Int. Nickel ..	25⅝	+⅜
Assd. Cement	24 11½	..	Kreuger & T.	28½	..
Bovril, Def.	39/0	..	Lautaro, Pf.	27⅝	..
Brit. Alum.	2	..	Do.,Def.w'rs	6¾	−¼
Brit. Am. Tb.	5⅞	..	Lever, 7% Pf.	25/0	..
Brit.&S. Pac.	15/0	..	Liverpo

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 23

Madras, 26/3
Melbourne, 8% Pref., 5⅛
Metropolitan Supply, 40/ 6††
Do. 7½% Exten., Deb., 104‡
Mexican Light and Power, 5% Bds., 1940 (Endorsed), 81½††
Midl. Counties, 27/7½ -/6
Midl. Elec. Corp., 31/3
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 23/- -/6
Do., 5% Pref. (Irg.), 19/11½ -/11½
Do., 5% Pref., 20/6½
Do., 4½% Deb., 94½ ⅛
Nth. Metropolitan Supply, 47/- 6/6
Perak River, 7% Pt. Deb., 104½ ⅜ ¼
Scottish, 28/9 -/6†† -/6 -/6
Shawinigan, 69 8/
Shrop., Worces., and Staffs. 6% Pref., 22/7½ -/7½
Tokyo, 6% Bds. (S.), 91½ ½ ½ 1
Ujigawa, 10/11½
Vancouver, 4½% Deb., 79 9 8
Victoria Falls and Transvaal, Pref., 34/- -/4½
Yorariberger Ilwerke, 6%, 1929, Bds., 89 9 8⅞
W. Gloucestershire, 5½% Deb., 98⅝
Westminster, 27/6 -/6 -/7½ -/6
Do., 4½% Pref., 17/4½ -/9††
Whitehall, 7½% Pref., 24/6 -/5¼ -/9
Do., 6% Deb., 102¼
Yorkshire, 32/-
Do., 6% Pref., 23/4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Co. of London, New (iss. at 36/-, 26/- pd.), 34/-
E. Anglian, 20/4½
Metropolitan's Corp., 5% Deb., 93⅜ ⅜ ⅜

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

3 *lines* 7*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*)

A LUXURIOUS FREE FREEHOLD FULLY LICENSED ROADSIDE HOTEL, 31 miles London main motor road, to be sold by Auction by Peter Gordon and Co. on Thursday, July 17th, at 12 noon.—See "Sales by Auction," page 27.

AN Established MOTOR AGENCY BUSINESS for SALE; well-equipped showrooms, good agencies, repair depôt, three petrol pumps; turnover £20,000 per annum increasing; 12 miles from London in growing neighbourhood.—Full particulars from Mills, Swinfen, Weybridge Park, Weybridge.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE BUSINESS for SALE owing to termination of partnership, with or without stock; splendid premises in a good position in West End of London with long leases at low rents; sales 1929, £13,000; audited books and balance-sheet can be inspected.—Write Box J.852, The Times, E.C.4.

A 1.L the REST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea & Rooms, Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, in the centre of the town.—The modern FREEHOLD GARAGE, with accommodation for about 10 cars, workshops, stores, offices, and service equipment, known as "BEXHILL MOTORS." To be SOLD (unless disposed of privately) by Auction on 21st August, 1930.—For illustrated particulars apply JOHN BRAY and SONS, Estate Agents, Bexhill-on-Sea. Tels., Bexhill 14.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED PRIVATE HOTEL, SOUTH KENSINGTON, in perfect order, accommodating 21 visitors. Net profits over £300 a year. Only wants seeing by anyone requiring excellent home and income. Present hands seven years. Price £3,250.—HOLMES, 495, Oxford-street, Marble Arch.

CHARMING RESIDENTIAL HOTEL for SALE in MIDLANDS; furniture at valuation; audited balance-sheets can be produced showing good profits.—Apply SPARROW, RAWLINGS and KELLEY, Accountants, Corridor Chambers, Leicester.

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MOTOR HIRE BUSINESS for SALE in large provincial town, including valuable central Garage Premises now in course of erection, long lease, large fleet of new cars, repair shops, and plant. An established and reputed business of several years' standing, showing good profits. Price, including premises, stock, and goodwill, £10,000. No agents.—Particulars from J. L. MUDD, Incorporated Accountant, Norwich Union Chambers, Congreve-street, Birmingham.

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£1,600 NET PROFIT PER ANNUM.—Old-established DAIRY business; suit gentleman as investment under manager; books open to investigation. £3,500.—HOLLAND, 307, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1.

PRIVATE HOTEL in good position, KENSINGTON; 11 bed rooms, dining room, lounge, &c.; small garden; nicely decorated and furnished; old-established profitable business for sale at £1,600, including good lease, furniture, and equipment.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 33, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

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(Continued from Page 25)

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QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—An attractive and light MAISONNETTE, close Kensington Gardens; two reception rooms, and usual offices. Rent £312 per annum.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Head Office) Sloane square, S.W.1. Kensington 3724.

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SERVICE FLATS.

Newly opened last month.

CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, MAYFAIR, W.1, CURZON-STREET.

LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED. Rates, including service and light, single, £8 8s.; double, from £10 10s. weekly. Except à la carte catering. Booklet illustrated by Hanslip Fletcher sent free. Telephone: Mayfair 3717 (three lines).

SERVICE FLATS DE LUXE

At a house of distinction, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end). An aristocratic residence with every modern convenience; butler; garage. 10-15gns.—Ken. 2873.

SERVICE SUITES, No. 73, ST. JAMES'S-STREET. Two bed, reception, bath room; constant hot water. Rent, including service, £385 per annum.
Victoria-street (Victoria 3061); or to inspect, Hall Porter, entrance Little St. James's-street.

SMALL SERVICE FLATS

in 20, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8.

These Flats have recently been completed and are ready for letting.

Under the direction of
KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, Ltd.,
Kensington, London, W.8,
from whom all particulars can be obtained.
Telephone, Kensington 3675 (10 lines).

SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE.—Finely decorated and centrally situated MANSION FLAT; two reception, two bed rooms, large kitchen and bath; constant hot water. Second floor. Lift. £250 per annum inclusive.—Write S. Joseph, 48A, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Exceptionally well-arranged MANSION FLAT to be LET; three bed, bath, two reception, &c.; reasonable sum for lease, carpets, fixtures, and fittings.—Apply PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Slo. 3434.

MAISONNETTE.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Four bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, and bath room; constant hot water; rent £250 inclusive.—Apply JOHN MEACOCK and Co., 9, Pelham-street, adjoining South Kensington Station. Ken. 5682 and 8275.

NO PREMIUM.

ST. JAMES'S PARK (close to).—Well-arranged unfurnished FLAT with good rooms; two reception, three bed rooms, &c. Rent £300.—ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

STREATHAM.—Vacant September. — Unfurnished and billiard room, four bed, dressing and bath rooms, two reception rooms, and usual offices. Rent £312 per annum.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Head Office) Sloane square, S.W.1. Kensington 3724.

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NEAR WESTBOURNE-GROVE. — DOUBLE GARAGES, with four dwelling rooms each, to be LET at 30s. a week. Pleasant dwelling rates, on Agreement for three years.—Apply HERBERT CLARK, 47, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.1. Telephone, Terminus 3798.

NO. 5, QUEEN'S GATE-TERRACE-MEWS, S.W.7. —To be LET, TWO LARGE LOCK-UP GARAGES (185), —Apply 19, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kensington 1075.)

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

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For all the best Flats,
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An exceptionally fine family Flat

IN ONE OF THE MOST EXCLUSIVE BUILDINGS; six bed rooms, extra servants' rooms available, two principal bath rooms, two magnificent entertaining rooms, lounge hall and domestic offices; central heating, constant hot water, passenger and service lifts, day and night porters and all labour-saving improvements.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).
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Luxuriously appointed modern Mansion Flat.

SIX BED ROOMS, two reception rooms, lounge hall, two well-fitted bath rooms, two-three maids' rooms, central heating, constant hot water, refrigeration and all improvements.
RENTAL ONLY £550 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE
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EXCLUSIVE SERVICE APARTMENT, overlooking lovely Gardens of favourite Square on the edge of Mayfair; constant hot water, passenger lift and excellent service; bed room, reception room and luxurious bath room. Rent includes service.—Phone Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).
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ALBERT HALL-MANSIONS.—Furnished or Unfurnished ONE UNIQUE MODERN FLAT; two reception (panelled oak drawing room), four bed, two bath rooms, parquet flooring, heating, constant hot water; two service lifts. Long non-repairing lease. Rent £450. No agents.—Write Kensington, 'Box 05143, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ATTRACTIVE newly FURNISHED redecorated SERVICE SUITES; cuisine optional. From 2½gns.—14, Linden-gardens, Bayswater, W. (Park 2877.)

ADELPHI.—Charming FLAT, Unfurnished, overlooking Embankment Gardens; large rooms, every convenience, gas, electric light and power, phone. Rent £220. Premium £100.—Apply Mallinson, 14, Buckingham-st., Strand.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE FLAT; reception, two bed rooms, bath room; constant hot water; telephone; 2gns.—30, Hogarth-road, Kensington. Frobisher 2142.

A Beautifully FURNISHED FLAT in heart of West End; three bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, and bath; grand piano; plate, linen, &c., for sumptuous home; 7gns. per week to right tenant.—Call WARD and DAVIS, 93, Mortimer-street, W.1. Langham 3087-8.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT to be LET, one minute Victoria Station, 24th eight weeks or longer; two bed rooms, one sitting room, small hall, kitchen, bath room, bath room; plate, linen, grand piano; view by appointment. Mrs. Lever, 11, Palace-gate, W.8. Telephone, Kensington 1469.

BAKER-STREET (adjoining).—Light and Sunny Second-Floor MANSION FLAT, with South aspect; three bed, bath, two reception; six years' lease at £225 per annum.—MASON, HERRIOTT and GRANT, 126, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 7560.

BLOOMSBURY. — SECOND-FLOOR MANSION FLAT, occupying sunny corner position, to be LET, Unfurnished; four bed room, bath room, two reception rooms; constant hot water; lift. Lease about 3¼ years to run. £85 required for lease, tenant's fixtures and fittings, carpets, linoleums.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

CENTRAL LONDON.—Up-to-date MANSIONS FLATS; one-two reception, two-four beds, bath rooms and kitchen; constant hot water; £155 to £360.—Apply Estate Office, Gordon-mansions, Francis-street, W.C.1. Museum 2377.

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BAKER-STREET, REGENT'S PARK.

CHARMING FOURTH-FLOOR FLAT; passenger lift. Very light. Constant hot water. Two bed, sitting room, bath, kitchen. Lease two years (renewal at £150 per annum). Premium for Lease and fittings.

£135 P.A.

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WITH BEAUTIFUL RIVER VIEWS.

CHELSEA (in a favourite mansion block).—Delightful MANSION FLAT, with accommodation comprising five-six bed rooms, bath room, two-three reception rooms, &c., to be LET; modern decorative rent; no premium; will be redecorated; constant hot water; passenger and service lifts; liveried porters.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington. Western 3424.

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DELIGHTFUL UNFURNISHED ROOMS in quiet, well run house, to be redecorated to taste; every convenience; gas fires, rings, and phone in bath; meals and service if required; 14s. 6d. to 16s. per week.—Apply Housekeeper, 45, Stanley-gardens, Belsize-grove (one minute Belsize Park Station).

EARL'S COURT (two minutes station).—An exceptionally well-arranged LOWER MAISONNETTE to be LET, containing five bed, bath, two reception; electric light; crazy-paved garden.—Keys at STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

FLAT, ideal position, well FURNISHED, to be LET, July 24th eight weeks or longer; two bed rooms, one sitting room, small hall, kitchen, bath room, bath room; plate, linen, grand piano; view by appointment. Mrs. Lever, 11, Palace-gate, W.8. Telephone, Kensington 1469.

FLAT (small), rent £120, inclusive rates, few minutes Bond-street, Cavendish-square; modern building, lift, central heating, constant hot water; food service available.—Write Box 7162, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

FLAT Unfurnished, at ALEXANDRA COURT, 171-5, Queen's-gate (close Albert Memorial), First Floor; two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; light and every convenience; £400 per annum. Apply Offices at building.

GENTLEMAN'S high-class FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; very moderate. Mayfair Chambers, 1, Balderton-street, W.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, Park-lane, W.1.—SERVICE FLATS, Furnished or Unfurnished, from £450 per annum.—Estate Office, Park-lane, W1. Ons. 6363.

HAMPSTEAD (Fitzjohn's-avenue).—Very fine corner FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, good outlook and newly decorated; three bed, bath, reception, kitchen. £250 per annum inclusive. SECOND-FLOOR FLAT, slightly smaller; £190 per annum inclusive.—Keys with R. and Co., 311, Kentish Town-road. N.W.5. (Hamp. 4042.)

HAYSWATER, W.2.—FURNISHED FLAT of three rooms, kitchen, and bath room to be LET at 3gns. per week.—Apply Caretaker, 46a, Clanricarde-gardens, W.2.

CLANRICARDE and LINDEN-GARDENS, W.—FLATS to be LET from £130 to £200 a year; convenient for Kensington Gardens.—Apply to Caretaker, at 46c, Clanricarde-gardens, or to Mr. HERBERT CLARK, 47, Mecklenburgh-square, below.

TWO GARDEN LOVERS.—"WYCH ELM," COLLEGE-ROAD, DULWICH.—On hall floor, self-contained five-roomed FLAT; bath room, &c.; overlooking open country in front; garden 1/2 ACRE with good lawn. Rent £156 per annum, inclusive of rates.—Particulars and key at Toll Gate Keeper's Cottage, or of Mr. HERBERT CLARK, below.

HOLLAND-ROAD, KENSINGTON.—Small FLATS to be LET at 30s. a week on three years' agreements.—Apply to Caretaker, 100, Holland-road, W., or to Mr. HERBERT CLARK, below.

TWICKENHAM MANOR-ROAD.—Two conveniently arranged self-contained Half HOUSES (one of seven rooms) in healthy part and with good gardens to be LET at 30s. and 32s. 6d. a week each respectively on agreement for three years.—Key of Mrs. Osborn, 1, Elmsleigh-Houses, Staines-road, or of Mr. HERBERT CLARK, below.
HERBERT CLARK, 47, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.1. Telephone: Terminus 3798.

LARGE LIGHT ROOMS.

A Bright sunny FLAT in favourite building close Baker-street Station and Regent's Park; five bed, bath, two reception, kitchen; CONSTANT HOT WATER. Rent £425 inclusive. No premium.
Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

TWO BATH ROOMS.

BAKER-STREET (just off).—Bright and well-appointed FLAT. Four bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, &c. Lease about eight years. Rent only £300 per annum. Nominal premium for improvements, fixtures, and fittings.
Agents:—FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

HOLLAND PARK.—Several Unfurnished FLATS to be LET, with two to five bed rooms. Rents from £150 to £400.—Agent, FRANK SWAIN, 170, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

HYDE PARK, W.2.—Newly converted Unfurnished Maisonette; four bed, two reception. £175 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 132, New Bond-street, W.

KENSINGTON.—Well FURNISHED bright MANSION FLAT; constant hot water supply; two reception, four bed, bath, kitchen; lift. To be LET until March, 6 to 8 gns., according to term.—Apply ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, Wright's-lane, Kensington High-street, W.8.

FIVE BED, BATH, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS.

KENSINGTON (Campden Hill, close to Gardens).—MANSION FLAT, facing South, beautifully decorated; ideal boiler; electric heating. Premium only £200 for lease, fixtures and carpets.—Agents, MARSH and PARSONS.
40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West. 1203.

NO PREMIUM.

KENSINGTON COURT.—A particularly fine second-floor MANSION FLAT in this sought-after situation to be LET, comprising five bed room, bath room, two reception rooms, &c. Rent £550 P.A.

KENSINGTON.—£190 per annum. New lease; two reception; four bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.; telephone, lift. Apply ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, Wright's-lane, Kensington High-street, W.8.

OVERLOOKING GARDENS WITH SOUTH ASPECT.

KENSINGTON.—To be LET UNFURNISHED, an attractive little MAISONNETTE, comprising two bed, bath, one reception room, kitchenette. Private garden; £20 for carpets, &c. Non-repairing lease.—Owner's Agents, STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

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A Charmingly FURNISHED MEWS FLAT, delightfully fitted, and having all modern conveniences.

Two bed rooms (both with wash basins), two reception rooms, bath room and kitchen; constant hot water; central heating. Rent only 5gns. per week.—BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1. Gerr. 0616.

MANSION FLAT, excellent condition, Unfurnished, W.C. district; long lease; constant hot water, central heating, refrigerator; four bed rooms, two reception, tiled bath, two offices, glass-panelled bath room. £296 inclusive. Appointment only.—Museum 4408, or, after 7 p.m., Museum 6953.

MAYFAIR COURT,

STRATTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

(Devonshire House Site.)

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED,

SERVICE FLATS.

Unrivalled situation.
Complete service.

INCLUSIVE RENTALS

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per annum without extras.

Accommodation for personal maids.

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Telephone: Mayfair 8081.

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NEAR GLOUCESTER-ROAD.—First and Second Floor, overlooking gardens; available Furnished for long period at low rent; five bed rooms, two reception, bath rooms.—Apply JOHN MEACOCK and Co., 9, Pelham-street, adjoining South Kensington Station. Ken. 5682 and 8275.

GLOUCESTER-TERRACE, W.2.

ONLY £210 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE and nominal premium of £50 for exceptional MAISONNETTE, beautifully decorated with mahogany doors, parquet floors, and decorated at enormous expense; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.—Agents, GARLAND-SMITH and Co., 100, Mount-street, W.1. (Gros. 2360-1.)

PORTMAN-SQUARE (by).—Sumptuous FURNISHED FLAT; two fine reception, four bed rooms, maid's room, usual offices. 10gns. per week.—STREET and LEWIS, 21, North Audley-street, W. Mayfair 3201.

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CONSTANT HOT WATER. NO PREMIUM.

QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—An attractive and light MAISONNETTE, close Kensington Gardens; two reception rooms, and usual offices. Rent £312 per annum.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Head Office) Sloane square, S.W.1. Kensington 3724.

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STREATHAM.—Vacant September. — Unfurnished and billiard room, four bed, dressing and bath rooms, two reception rooms, and usual offices. Rent £312 per annum.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Head Office) Sloane square, S.W.1. Kensington 3724.

LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM. New FLATS.

THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE for LETTING; three-four rooms; constant hot water; Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large well-planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, together with rates, from £2 2s. to £2 16s. per week. Apply for illustrated Booklet, Secretary, Larkhall Estate, Ltd. Dept. D/T., 101, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone, Franklin 6272.

HUGO HOUSE, No. 177-180, SLOANE-STREET. THIS delightfully situated and perfectly planned Building of Residential FLATS is now on view, and LETTINGS are being effected.—Apply Porter on premises, or Managing Agents, Messrs. KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos. Sloane 2294 (three lines).

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UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, six rooms and bath room, shortly becoming available.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

UPPER BAKER-STREET.—Exceedingly attractive MANSION FLAT, comprising one bed room, one reception, kitchen and bath room; passenger lift; constant hot water; central heating; redecorated. Rent five guineas per week only.—GEO. HEAD and Co., 40, Baker-street, W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—Excellent MANSION FLAT to be LET, Unfurnished; three bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, bath room; lift; rent only £185 per annum; moderate sum for Lease and fittings.—Apply CHAS. V. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

COURTFIELD-ROAD, S. KENSINGTON.

WITH GARAGE for full-sized car under; beautifully decorated and FURNISHED LITTLE FLAT; one bed room, lounge hall, bath room, &c. Ages, etc., per week accepted for long let.—Keys with Sole Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181A, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7845.

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HAMPSTEAD, ON HIGH GROUND. Near STATIONS.

A Well FURNISHED Self-Contained Ground-Floor FLAT, with every convenience; two bed, one reception room; use of garden; possession now. 4gns. per week.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

In a secluded and favourite position.

A Charming and nicely FURNISHED NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, arranged all on two floors; every convenience; constant hot water, &c.; six bed rooms, two bath, two reception rooms; garage. 6gns. per week.—For particulars of the above, apply MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14/15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

By direction of Mrs. Nickols.

18, DAVIES-STREET, MAYFAIR.

UNIQUE MAISONNETTE.

FLOODED WITH SUNSHINE AND AIR.

OCCUPYING A PICKED POSITION.

It is most luxuriously fitted at great cost and could not fail to please even the most fastidious. It is impossible to realize the charm of this wonderful home without personal inspection.

Passenger and service lifts to every floor.
Beautifully fitted bath rooms.
Handsome grates and mantels.
SIX or SEVEN BED ROOMS, THREE BATH ROOMS, TWO or THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, COMPLETE OFFICES.
Easily run with small domestic staff.
Long lease. Rent only £600 plus rates.
A substantial premium is required, but it bears no relation to the cost.
Highly recommended by Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

£1,000 PER ANNUM.—Modern SUPER FLAT situated a few minutes from MARBLE ARCH to be LET Unfurnished, containing drawing room, dining room, smoking room, lounge, five good bed rooms, and two bath rooms; well-equipped domestic offices. Moderate sum for good lease, costly fittings, &c., or would be Let Furnished.—HALL and DIXON, Ltd., 39, Wigmore-street, W.1.

NO PREMIUM.

SEVEN BED ROOMS. TWO BATHS. THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.

£650 PER ANNUM.—A very fine unfurnished FLAT in the heart of Mayfair.—Recommended by ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 100, Mount-street, W.1.

No Premium.

£200 PER ANNUM.—QUEEN'S-GATE.—Exceptionally bright and airy UPPER MAISONNETTE; two-three bed rooms, bath room, two-one reception rooms, kitchen.—Sole Agents, STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39/41, Brompton-road, S.W.3 (Ken. 9320).

BUCKINGHAM-GATE.

£200 PER ANNUM.—MANSION FLAT close Park; three bed, bath, two reception rooms, and kitchen; extra room if required.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

Three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.

£200. BALCONY FLAT, near station; premium £175.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

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Four roomed flat and garage.

£165 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE, no premium, secures an attractive FLAT and Garage for one large car. Bath room, &c.—Sole Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

£150 PER ANNUM.—MAYFAIR, best part. Charming BACHELOR FLAT in Tudor style; lounge, bed room, and bath room; every convenience; service if required.—PALSER and SON, 60, South Audley-street, W.1.

£140. FLAT; two reception, four bed rooms, kitchen, bath.—14, Hyde Park Mansions, N.W.1. View after 15. Padd. 9894. Fittings £30.

5GNS. (Near Ritz).—Newly decorated, well FURNISHED FLAT; two bed, bath, reception, kitchen; constant hot water; two bed, bath, one reception, kitchenette; quiet; ornamental and kitchen gardens; garage, stabling, chauffeur's quarters; perfect condition. Bargain £2,600.—OSBORN, 19, Norwood-road, S.E.24. Brixton 4628.

FULHAM-ROAD.—HOUSE of 10 rooms, bath and scullery; redecorated; rent £90 per annum exclusive; term 5½ years.—Agents, WHEELER and ATKINS, 4, Harwood-road, Walham Green. Tele. Fulham 2020.

GOLDERS GREEN.—An important main road RESIDENCE, with conveniently situated, well-fitted bath room, ground-floor cloak room, two reception rooms; garage; pretty well-laid-out garden. To be LET unless previously disposed of by LESLIE RAYMOND, F.A.I., at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Thursday, July 17th, at 2.30 p.m. Key at the Auctioneer's offices, facing Tube Station, Golders Green.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB PROPERTIES.—Especially appointed Agents, COPARTS, Ltd., Golders Green, N.W.11 (opposite Tube).

OGDENS of WIMBLEDON have many HOUSES to LET.—Call at their offices facing the Station.

OVERLOOKING CRYSTAL PALACE.—Five minutes from either High or Low Level Station; exceptionally healthy district. The detached double-fronted FREEHOLD PREMISES, 18, ANERLEY-HILL, S.E.19, with garden for SALE; 27 rooms, including basement; billiard room or studio in garden; suitable as Residence, Private Hotel, School, Nursing Home, Hostel, &c., or for conversion into Flats in great demand in locality. POSSESSION IMMEDIATE. PRICE £2,000; reasonable offer considered; mortgage facilities; may let on long lease. Usual commission to Agents. Caretaker on premises.—All communications to Owner, "Rosslana," Pine-avenue, Hastings.

SUTTON.—A choice Detached RESIDENCE in the best part, close Downs, two golf courses, and tennis; hall with cloak room, large lounge, dining room, and well fitted kitchen, WOOD BLOCK FLOORS, three bed rooms each with fireplace; detached garage; charming garden, tennis court, fruit trees, &c. £1,200 freehold.—SOAR and SOAR, Estate Offices, Cheam. Telephone, Sutton 1845.

OVERLOOKING THE ROYAL PADDOCKS, BUSHEY PARK AND HAMPTON COURT GARDENS.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED, a delightful QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE RESIDENCE, occupying a unique and convenient position; four bed rooms, bath room and two reception rooms, kitchen fitted with "Sentry" boiler, larder, cellarage, &c.; pretty walled-in garden with garage facilities; electric light, gas, &c. Rent £120 per annum exclusive. Low price for a long lease.—SIGHTINGALE, PAGE and BENNETT, Engle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.

WIMBLEDON WEST.—Charming modern pre-War labour-saving HOUSE, in favourite situation; 5 minutes station; lounge hall, four bed, bath, two-three reception rooms, nice garden, brick garage. FREEHOLD £1,325.—PEARSON, "

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1

I always try to make my advertisements interesting and educational. Last Tuesday's announcement concerning Mrs. Thrale's letters and how she fostered the elopement of her niece at the age of 15 and became the mother of 13 ere her demise at age 34 created a mild sensation. I, however, omitted to state that Mrs. Thrale provided the parson to go with the fugitives, and that the wedding took place in Holland. I collected the letters from the "Seat of Learning" (Oxford) on July 5th. On July 12th my motoring took me to Eton and another "Seat of Learning," which shall be nameless. More anon. While motoring I read "The Times" and Bradman's records and centuries. How curious that I should also be breaking records simultaneously, and making century after century, the most notable being the sale of 230ozs. of silver (value of metal 32s.) consisting of three sugar dredgers or castors.

A lady had seen an illustration in "The Times" of three almost identical which I had sold for over £400, so she will be delighted to learn that her set broke a world's record in these days at £590. Another curious coincidence was that the same buyer purchased a George III. Punch Bowl at £7 7s. 0z., or £632 2s., and directly afterwards I was told that one almost identical but older and lighter is to come under the hammer elsewhere on Thursday, July 17th. The impending sale of a silver rosewater dish made in the forty-first year of the reign of Elizabeth is the property of a nobleman, and prompts me to say that on May 9 I had in my sale at Piccadilly a rosewater dish also the property of a nobleman, which I sold, with a salt cellar added, for over £4,000. In deference to buyer's wish, I abstain from giving exact prices. It is a remarkable coincidence that two such rare pieces should come from two noblemen of the same rank and appear within two months in different auction rooms. Here is the one that I sold—20 inches in diameter; weight, 98ozs; date, 1618.

What strikes so many people is the rapidity at which I sell in the Rostrum and how soon these record-breaking prices are realised after collection, e.g., at 9 a.m., Saturday, July 12th. I called on a well-known nobleman and collected some beautiful silver, all of which will be sold next Friday.

The little teapot (weight 16 ounces) was made by a celebrated Irish silversmith, in the time of Queen Anne. The date is 1706, hallmarked on the bottom and lid.

The public is invited to view the beautiful silver next Thursday or see me sell it on Friday.

I now return to my starting point. At one of the "Seats of Learning" I was invited to see a nonagenarian who is fond of reading my queer mixtures, a retired professor, and who, in a well-written letter, told me that he had a set of 12 Chippendale and 12 armchairs all to match, and a mantelpiece (millions of years older than anything I had ever sold) covered with a map of North and South America and Panama. On arrival I was amazed to be shown the marble mantelpiece with a *natural* and perfect map of the double continent. The Rev. Professor and his wife, also a nonagenarian, and one son, a South of England Vicar, and another—all three Oxonians—were present. "Had I ever seen anything so natural before?" queried the eldest. "Yes," I replied, "one of the sidesmen at a Church I used to attend, who sat in front, had a raised part on his bald head—a natural birthmark just as perfect as the map in the marble!"

On leaving, I was asked why I had the five blinds drawn in the car. I explained that I had a five passenger and nine Chippendale chairs collected from an earlier visit. If any readers are looking for an ideal old-world country cottage, I can tell them of one in a beautiful village in Hertfordshire, less than 30 miles from London. Five good rooms and large scullery, company's water, electric light, indoor sanitation, and good garage. Redecorated throughout, good garden. Immediate possession. 52 guineas per annum, inclusive of rates and taxes. During the next few weeks I (or representatives) hope to visit every part of England and Wales, and, possibly, some parts of Scotland and Ireland. 21s. is charged for my representatives to call; no charge for a personal visit. No waiting, these wonderful prices are maintained all the year round, August and September included.

WHY KEEP SILVER IN THE BANK WHEN SUCH RECORD-BREAKING PRICES CAN BE OBTAINED AT MY ROOMS?

Auction Sale every Friday of pearls, diamonds, old silver, Sheffield Plate. Fortnightly sales of antique furniture, pictures, china, and books. No buying-in charges. Stamps purchased for cash to any amount. Parcels safe registered post.

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1.
(*Entrance, 1, Dover-street.*)
'Phone, Gerrard 5971-4.

CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS

respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION

AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS, 8, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1,

COMMENCING EACH DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), JULY 16.

OLD ENGLISH SILVER, the property of the RIGHT HON. The EARL OF BALFOUR, K.G., O.M., and removed from Whittinghame, Haddingtonshire, including a large dinner service by Paul Storr, weighing over 7,000oz., and other Georgian Silver; a fine Elizabethan silver gilt rosewater dish, the property of the RIGHT HON. LORD DELAMERE, with enamelled shield in the centre bearing the arms of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, an ancestor of the present Owner, for whom it was made in 1599; Old English Silver chiefly of the 17th and 18th Centuries, from various sources; and English and Foreign Silver, being part of the SCARSDALE HEIRLOOMS under the Wills of the late Right Hon. Lord Scarsdale of Kedleston and the late Most Hon. the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., and sold by order of the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT SCARSDALE OF KEDLESTON, with the Consent of the Court, including a Charles II. silver gilt porringer and cover, a pair of William III. wine cisterns, by Ralph Leake, 1698, and a wine urn en suite by the same maker, and the companion urn bearing the Paris hallmark for 1710, a William III. tankard and George gadrooned candelabra, ice pails, &c.

Illustrated Catalogues may be had GRATIS. ON VIEW.

On THURSDAY, JULY 17, FINE OLD FRENCH FURNITURE and PORCELAIN, the property of the RIGHT HON. the EARL of BALFOUR, K.G., O.M., and removed from Whittinghame, Haddingtonshire, including four small Tables of the periods of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., including one by A. Weisweiler, with Sevres Porcelain top, a set of three Sevres Vases, and Sevres, Dresden, and Oriental Porcelain, with old French ormolu mounts; a fine Sevres Desert Service with turquoise ground, the property of LIEUT.-COL. GERARD THARP, of the Manor House, Chippenham, Cambridgeshire; fine Chinese and Indian Carvings in Hardstones, the property of MAJOR J. A. MORRISON, D.S.O., formerly of Basildon Park, Reading; Old French and English Furniture and Tapestry, the property of a Lady, including a set of four Panels of Gobelins Tapestry, three Panels of Aubusson Tapestry, a Panel of Sheldon Tapestry, and sets of eight Gobelins Tapestry Fauteuils, a set of Chairs covered with old English and French Needlework; a set of eight Charles II. Walnut Armchairs, the property of a Gentleman; and a Gobelins Tapestry Fire Screen, signed Yelbon, and other old French and English furniture, being part of the SCARSDALE HEIRLOOMS, under the Wills of the late Right Hon. Lord Scarsdale of Kedleston and the late Most Hon. the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., and sold by order of the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT SCARSDALE OF KEDLESTON, with consent of the Court.

Illustrated Catalogues may be had GRATIS. ON VIEW.

On FRIDAY, JULY 18, PICTURES by OLD MASTERS, forming part of the SCARSDALE HEIRLOOMS, under the Wills of the late Right Hon. Lord Scarsdale of Kedleston, and the late Most Hon. the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., and now sold by the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT SCARSDALE of KEDLESTON, with the consent of the Court. The pictures include the well-known "Portrait of an Old Man" by Rembrandt Van Ryn, painted about 1637-38, mentioned and described by Smith in his Catalogue Raisonné, Vol. II., No. 352; illustrated and described in Dr. Wilhelm Bode and Dr. Hofstede de Groot's "Complete Work of Rembrandt," Vol. IV., p. 276; also illustrated in Klassiker der Kunst: Rembrandt," p. 251, and engraved in mezzotint by R. Houston, 1758; the "Portrait of Lady Dashwood and Child" and "Portrait of George Dunk, 2nd Earl of Halifax, K.G." by Sir Joshua Reynolds, F.R.A.; "Portrait of Lady Waldegrave" by John Hoppner, R.A., and "Portrait of Lady Impey" by Thomas Gainsborough, R.A.; Pictures by Old Masters, sold by order of the Executors of the late RIGHT HON. the EARL of BALFOUR, K.G., O.M., removed from Whittinghame, Haddingtonshire, among them being a fine picture by Jan van Goyen of a View of Dordrecht, signed and dated 1655; "Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Chafyn-Grove" by George Romney, mentioned in Ward and Roberts's "Romney," p. 88, sold by order of LIEUT.-COL. E. G. TROYTE-BULLOCK, C.M.G., and the Trustees of the Zeals Estate; the well-known Landscape by Meindert Hobbema, No. 26 in Smith's Catalogue Raisonné, No. 110 in de Groot's "Catalogue of Dutch Painters," and exhibited at the Exhibition of Dutch Art, Burlington House, 1929, the property of the RIGHT HON. the EARL of FEVERSHAM; "A View Over a River" by Salomon Van Ruisdael, the property of GILFRID HARTLEY, Esq., of Scotley, Cumberland; Pictures, the property of the Trustees of Lt.-Col. W. H. BRADSHAW, Esq., deceased, late of Lifton Park, Devonshire, including "Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bradshaw" and "Master Bradshaw as Boy Shepherd" by Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.; Pictures by Old Masters, the property of GEORGE WILBRAHAM, Esq., removed from Delamere House, Northwich, Cheshire; and from other sources, including works by or attributed to:—Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A., Thomas Gainsborough, R.A., John Opie, R.A., Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A., Henry Thomson, R.A., Richard Wilson, R.A., J. Wright, J. Wyck, A. Cuyp, Jacopo Bassano, T. Hudson, Rembrandt, Claude le Lorrain, N. de Largillière, Quentin Metsys, George Romney, J. Van Ruisdael, Sir Antonio Mor, A. L. and M. Le Nain, Bernard Van Orley, Pietro Perugino, J. H. Prins, Salomon Van Ruisdael, Andrea del Sarto, Jan Steen, Tintoretto, P. Wouvermans.

ON VIEW.

Illustrated Catalogues may be had GRATIS.

ON MONDAY, JULY 21, JEWELS and OBJECTS of VERTU, from various sources, including pearl necklaces, brilliant necklaces, pendants, brooches and rings, sapphire and brilliant rings, old French and English snuffboxes, miniatures and other objects of vertu.

May be viewed on the THURSDAY and FRIDAY preceding.

On TUESDAY, JULY 22, CHINESE PORCELAIN, the property of a lady, including Enamelled Whole-coloured and Nankin Porcelain of the Kang-He and Kien Lung Periods; Old English, Continental and Oriental Porcelain, and Objects of Art, Furniture, the property of JOHN CARBONELL, Esq., of Urnftans, Bow, Devon; Old English and French Furniture, the property of Mrs. PERCEVAL, and removed from Hazelwood, Sligo; Old English Furniture, Tapestry, and Eastern Carpets, from various sources; Fine Chinese Enamelled Porcelain, including a famille noire Bowl, the property of SIR W. J. TREVELYAN, BART., of Nettlecombe Court, Williton, Somerset; and a pair of Old Worcester Vases, with birds on blue scale pattern ground, and a pair of Dresden Vases, the property of DOUGLAS VICKERS, Esq., of Chapel House, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, W.

May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

Illustrated Catalogues may be had GRATIS.

On FRIDAY, JULY 25, OLD PICTURES, the property of the late A. J. PILKINGTON, Esq., removed from Parkmore, Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland (sold by Order of the Trustees); Pictures, the property of THE RIGHT HONOURABLE the EARL of CAVAN, K.P., removed from 32, Princes-gardens, S.W.7; RT. HON. SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN, Bart., M.P.; and Ancient and Modern Pictures and Drawings, from various sources, including works by or attributed to:—Lord Leighton, P.R.A., Sir L. Alma-Tadema, R.A., Philip Connard, R.A., Sir John Lavery, R.A., A. J. Munnings, R.A., Sir William Orpen, R.A., Sir W. Q. Orchardson, R.A., Sir H. Raeburn, R.A., R. E. Reinagle, R.A., W. R. Sickert, A.R.A., Fra Angelico, J. H. Beerstraten, A. Canaletto, Carrena di Miranda, H. Fantin-Latour, Copley Fielding, Birket Foster, Rosert Fry, T. Hudson, M. d'Hondecoeter, N. de Largillière, Willem Maris, J. L. Mosnier, T. Ribot, Jan Steen, Alfred Stevens, Titian, Sir A. Wood.

May be viewed THREE DAYS preceding.

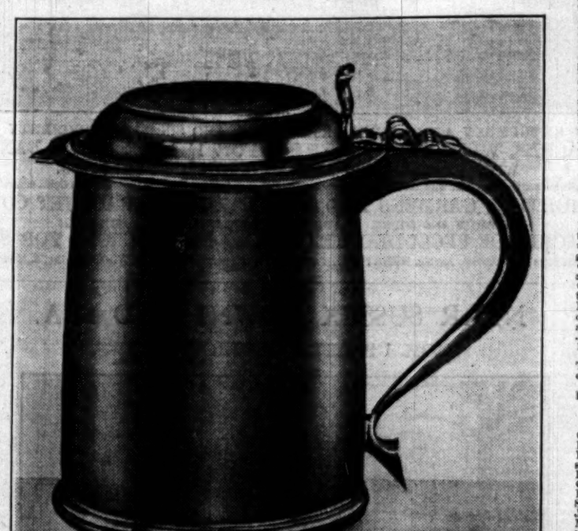
On MONDAY, JULY 28, OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE, the property of a Gentleman, deceased, and from various sources, including George Salvers, Cups, Tea and Coffee Pots, and other decorative and useful silver; a silver-gilt Cup and Cover, by Paul Lamerie, the property of MAJOR J. A. MORRISON, D.S.O., formerly of Basildon Park, Reading; and a rare American Tankard by John Edwards of Boston, circa 1720, the property of a Lady.

May be viewed on the THURSDAY and FRIDAY preceding.

Illustrated Catalogues may be had GRATIS.

On TUESDAY, JULY 29, EARLY ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS, SPORTING PRINTS, and ORIGINAL ETCHINGS from various sources, including examples by H. Alken, F. Bartolozzi, R.A., W. Bentley, Sir D. Cameron, R.A., C. M. Descourtis, Sir F. Seymour Haden, C. Hunt, F. Jukes, F. C. Lewis, James McBey, W. Nutter, Schiavonetti, T. Sutherland, W. Ward, A.R.A., J. N. Whistler, and Miscellaneous Books, Illuminated Manuscripts and Autograph Letters from various sources, including an Important Nelson Letter, other Autographs, and Prints and Books on Pugilism, the property of GEOFFREY HOWARD, Esq., of Delamere House, Northwich, Cheshire.

May be viewed on the FRIDAY and MONDAY preceding.



A RARE AMERICAN TANKARD BY JOHN EDWARDS OF BOSTON.
Circa 1720 (Weight 25oz. 6dwt.).

SALE JULY 28, 1930.

On WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE, the property of E. S. WARMINGTON, Esq., including a James II. Tankard, and Georgian Mugs, Salvers, Casters, Salt-cellars, &c.; Silver Plate, the property of L. BREITMEYER, Esq., deceased, late of 11, Connaught-place and Rushton Hall, Kettering; and a Georgian Dinner Service, the property of HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MONTROSE.

May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On THURSDAY, JULY 31, and FOLLOWING DAY, OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, DECORATIVE OBJECTS, and PORCELAIN, the property of CHARLES CARSTAIRS, Esq., deceased, removed from Hurst Farm, Wittersham, Kent; J. PILKINGTON, Esq., removed from Parkmore, Co. Antrim; C. H. C. P. BURNEY, Esq., and from various sources, including Chippendale and Hepplewhite Chairs, Chippendale Tables and Mirrors, Sheraton Chairs and Cabinets, French Clocks and Commodes, Aubusson and Savonniers Carpets, Nankin and Chinese Enamelled Porcelain.

May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On THURSDAY, JULY 31, and FOLLOWING DAY, ANCIENT and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, from various sources, including works by or attributed to Sir Frank Dicksee, P.R.A., Sir J. Reynolds, P.R.A., Sir M. A. Shee, P.R.A., J. Arnesby Brown, R.A., N. Dance, R.A., J. Gainsborough, R.A., Augustus E. John, R.A., J. J. de Loutherbourg, R.A., Sir David Murray, R.A., F. Wheatley, R.A., R. B. Wilson, R.A.

L. Bakhuisen	T. Hudson	J. N. Sartorius
F. Boucher	G. Inwller	F. Swaine
Birket Foster	N. de Largilliere	D. Teniers
G. Hanneman	J. Linnell	G. B. Tiepolo
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C. Cooper Henderson	R. Ruysch	J. Wootton

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WILL HOLD THE FOLLOWING SALES BY AUCTION EACH SALE COMMENCING AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

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Catalogues may be had.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, JULY 15th.

A Selected Portion of a LIBRARY, THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN.

Illustrated Catalogues (one plate). 6d.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, JULY 15th.

OLD MASTER ENGRAVINGS, MEZZOTINTS, SPORTING PRINTS, &c., comprising the Property of HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF LEEDS, Hornby Castle, Bedale, Yorks.; of MISS EDITH BOVILL, of the late E. JONES-BATEMAN, Esq., of R. H. ST. B. LAURIE, Esq.; of MRS. MANLEY; and of the late LADY BARRYMORE.

Illustrated Catalogues (three plates). 1s. 6d.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16th.

Valuable PICTURES and DRAWINGS by OLD MASTERS of the Italian, Dutch, and Flemish Schools, comprising the Property of the late A. DOUGLAS ALNSLIE, Esq., Delgaty Castle, Aberdeenshire; of H. COOPER, Esq., Portraits of the English and Continental Schools, comprising the Property of the HON. MRS. HENNIKER-MAJOR, and of ADMIRAL SIR H. W. RICHMOND, K.C.B. Also SPORTING PICTURES, &c.

Illustrated Catalogues (six plates). 2s. 6d.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16th.

The well-known collection of OLD ENGLISH GLASS, the Property of the late HAMILTON CLEMENTS, Esq. (sold by order of the Executors). The SECOND PORTION, comprising fine OLD ENGLISH DRINKING GLASSES.

Illustrated Catalogues (five plates). 2s.

THURSDAY, JULY 17th.

TWO VERY IMPORTANT MEDIEVAL ENAMELLED SHRINES, the Property of MAJOR H. CHASE MEREDITH, formerly in the collections of Thomas Astle, the well-known antiquary, and of Sir John Dutton.

Illustrated Catalogues (six plates, two in colour). 2s. 6d.

THURSDAY, JULY 17th (at 1.15 p.m.).

Valuable OLD ENGLISH and EARLY CONTINENTAL SILVER, &c., comprising the Property of the late JAMES H. ISMAY, Esq. (sold by order of the Trustees); of the late CAPT. H. M. ELLIS; of the late JOHN GALLATLY, Esq.; of MAJOR R. A. JOHNSTON, and of the late LADY BARRYMORE.

FRIDAY, JULY 18th.

Valuable WORKS OF ART, comprising fine JADE CARVINGS, EARLY CHINESE POTTERY, a ship model of the Bucentaur, the French Bazship at Trafalgar; Statuary; Carvings, including important Early Italian polychrome figures in wood and terra-cotta; early NEEDLEWORK and TEXTILES, a fine Charles II. Beadwork Layette Basket and Cushion, old white Damask Table Linen; CARPETS and RUGS, including a very fine 17th Century Polish Carpet in silk and metal thread. Valuable EARLY ENGLISH FURNITURE, &c., including an important chiming Bracket Clock by Tompion and Banger, a superb set of Queen Anne walnut chairs, a rare George I. gaming table with beadwork top; fine FLEMISH TAPESTRIES, &c., comprising the Property of JAMES H. ISMAY, Esq., deceased, of the late CAPT. H. M. ELLIS, of AUBREY LE BLOND, Esq., of S. COLTSON, Esq., of C. W. B. RICHARDSON, Esq., J.P., of MRS. DRUMMOND, and of MRS. THEODORA M. BURNSIDE.

Illustrated Catalogues (12 plates). 5s.

Sales on View at least Two Days Prior. Catalogues may be had.

MONDAY, JULY 21st, and Two Following Days.

PRINTED BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, including First Editions of Victorian Novelists, the Property of K. MEIKLEREID, Esq., 92, Avondale-road, Bromley, Kent; First Editions of Modern Authors, the Property of CAPTAIN H. MAYES, Old Orchard, Finaghy, Belfast; also English Literature of the 17th and 18th Centuries: Stuart Tracts; fine Bindings; Books on Art, Botany and Ornithology, Maps and Travel; Sport and the Drama; French Literature; Collections of Italian Incunabula and Dante, &c.

TUESDAY, JULY 22nd.

OLD MASTER ENGRAVINGS and MODERN ETCHINGS, comprising the Property of J. DE LA POER POWER, Esq., 42, Scott Ellis-gardens, St. John's Wood, N.W., and of MRS. A. J. WHEATLEY CORB, Caldicot Castle, Monmouthshire, including works by H. Aldegrever, H. S. Beham, A. Canaletto, A. Dürer, A. Mantegna, G. Penz, and Rembrandt Van Rhyn, and by all the well-known modern etchers, including the Five Sisters, York Minster, and After Glow on the Findhorn by Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22nd.

ANTIQUITIES, &c., comprising Early Bronze Implements, including the Property of EDWARD DENT (deed.), sold by order of his Executors, and of MONSIEUR DE LA GRANCIERE. Babylonian inscribed bricks, the Property of COLONEL W. J. P. RODD, D.S.O. Egyptian and Classical Antiquities and fine Roman Glass, including the Property of the late G. E. SMYTH and C. MILMAN MAINWARING, Esq.; an IMPORTANT ROMAN COUCH, the Property of SIGNOR MASSIMO COLOZZI; Greco-Roman and Buddhist and Early Siamese Carvings in Stone, including the Property of MISS M. E. BARNES. Peruvian Antiquities, including the Property of J. MALING, Esq., and of COLONEL SZLUMPER. Maori Wooden Carvings. The Property of DR. A. S. HERBERT; and a magnificent gold-mounted sword and sheath, 800 B.C., the Property of SIGNOR C. BERNABO, &c.

Illustrated Catalogues (five plates). 2s. 6d.

THURSDAY, JULY 24th.

SIX VERY FINE EARLY PRINTED BOOKS, THE PROPERTY OF A NOBLEMAN resident in South Germany.

Illustrated Catalogues (three plates). 1s.

THURSDAY, JULY 24th (at 1.15 p.m.).

The MANUSCRIPTS and REMAINING LIBRARY of JOHN RUSKIN, removed from his residence, Brantwood, Coniston, and sold with the consent of ARTHUR SEVERN, Esq., and of his Trustees, comprising the Autograph Manuscripts of Fors Clavigera, a great part of Præterita, and Works on Art and Literature, Lectures, &c.; the Notes and Material for The Stones of Venice; Copious Diaries and Note-books, covering the whole of his working life; Correspondence with his Father; Early Poems of Juvenilia, &c.; also the extremely fine Collection of Letters (to John Ruskin and to Mrs. Severn), Drawings and Presentation Books by Kate Greenaway. The Books include Works with presentation inscriptions by Thomas Carlyle and C. L. Dodgson; a Coloured Copy of Young's Night Thoughts; Early Books and Illuminated Manuscripts, &c.

Illustrated Catalogues (five plates). 2s.

THURSDAY, JULY 24th.

WORKS OF ART, comprising a collection of OLD ENGLISH DRINKING GLASSES, a collection of fine Staffordshire POTTERY, English and CHINESE PORCELAIN, dinner and dessert services, fine Chinese hardstones, Oriental works of art, rugs and carpets from Central Asia, including the property of the late COL. G. WENTWORTH FORBES, of Glebe House, Brackley. Sold by Order of the Trustees. And from various sources and private collections.

FRIDAY, JULY 25th.

Extremely rare and valuable AMERICANA, EARLY ENGLISH LITERATURE, Tracts, Pamphlets, Broadsides, &c., the Property of a NOBLEMAN, in remarkably fine uncut state, as issued, with original wrappers, stitching, &c., including a Plaine Description of the Barmudas, 1613; Hamor's True Discourse of the Present Estate of Virginia, 1615; Smith's A Map of Virginia, 1612; and Ralfe's New Virginia, 1610; also Ben Jonson's Time Vindicated, an unrecorded separate issue (? 1623); Chapman, A Memorable Maske of the Inns of Court, 1613; Pope, An Essay on Criticism, 1711; Sanford's Grammar to the Italian Tongue, 1685; Rare Early Proclamations and Tracts on Trade, Finance, Banking, Currency, Taxation, Foreign Affairs, &c.

Illustrated Catalogues (three plates). 1s. 6d.

FRIDAY, JULY 25th.

Valuable OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, &c., comprising Queen Anne and William and Mary Bracket Clocks, by Dunlop and Tompion; Queen Anne Walnut Tallboys and Cabinets, the property of the late A. DOUGLAS AINSLIE, Esq.; a magnificently carved Chippendale Cistern, the property of C. M. GREENLY, Esq.; Stuart, Queen Anne, Chippendale, and Georgian Chairs, Early Terrestial Globes, &c., a fine George II. Mahogany Side Table, signed and dated, including the Property of MISS F. FRUDE, of the late MISS ELIZABETH GRAY, and of C. BRIDGEWAY and R. WILLIAMS, Esq. Also the Collection of Japanese Ivory and Wood Carvings, Metal Work, &c., the Property of H. H. JOSEPH, Esq., &c. Set of Three Panels of Stained Glass Windows from Yezd, the Property of R. NORMAN SHARP, Esq.; Flemish, Aubusson, and Soho Tapestries from various private sources.

Illustrated Catalogues (three plates). 1s. 6d.

MONDAY, JULY 28th, and Two Following Days.

VALUABLE PRINTED BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, AUTOGRAPH LETTERS and HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, &c., comprising Milton's Lycidas, 1638; the Atlantic Neptune; and a very fine copy of the First Edition of Arcadia, 1605, with other choice Addisons, from the Library at Castle Howard, Yorkshire, the Property of the HONBLE. GEOFFREY HOWARD; A First Edition of Evelina, 1778, and the well-known "Queen Elizabeth's Bible," in a contemporary needlework binding, from the Collections of the Duchess of Portland and of the Duke of Sussex, the Property of A. E. Y. WESTRAIL, Esq., D.S.O., M.A.; Presentation Copies of Works by Sir J. Barrie and G. Bernard Shaw, including the Property of MRS. VIOLET VANBRUGH BOURCHIER; and of the Edinburgh Burns, 1787, the Property of the late A. DOUGLAS AINSLIE, Esq., Delgaty Castle, Aberdeenshire; Eliot's Algonquin Bible, 1685-90; Goldsmith, The Vicar, 1766, and The Good Natur'd Man, 1768; Illuminated Manuscripts; Maps and Atlases; Fine Bindings, &c.

Illustrated Catalogues (five plates). 2s.

THURSDAY, JULY 24th.

WORKS OF ART, comprising a collection of OLD ENGLISH DRINKING GLASSES, a collection of fine Staffordshire POTTERY, English and CHINESE PORCELAIN, dinner and dessert services, fine Chinese hardstones, Oriental works of art, rugs and carpets from Central Asia, including the property of the late COL. G. WENTWORTH FORBES, of Glebe House, Brackley. Sold by Order of the Trustees. And from various sources and private collections.

FRIDAY, JULY 25th.

Extremely rare and valuable AMERICANA, EARLY ENGLISH LITERATURE, Tracts, Pamphlets, Broadsides, &c., the Property of a NOBLEMAN, in remarkably fine uncut state, as issued, with original wrappers, stitching, &c., including a Plaine Description of the Barmudas, 1613; Hamor's True Discourse of the Present Estate of Virginia, 1615; Smith's A Map of Virginia, 1612; and Ralfe's New Virginia, 1610; also Ben Jonson's Time Vindicated, an unrecorded separate issue (? 1623); Chapman, A Memorable Maske of the Inns of Court, 1613; Pope, An Essay on Criticism, 1711; Sanford's Grammar to the Italian Tongue, 1685; Rare Early Proclamations and Tracts on Trade, Finance, Banking, Currency, Taxation, Foreign Affairs, &c.

Illustrated Catalogues (three plates). 1s. 6d.

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Valuable OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, &c., comprising Queen Anne and William and Mary Bracket Clocks, by Dunlop and Tompion; Queen Anne Walnut Tallboys and Cabinets, the property of the late A. DOUGLAS AINSLIE, Esq.; a magnificently carved Chippendale Cistern, the property of C. M. GREENLY, Esq.; Stuart, Queen Anne, Chippendale, and Georgian Chairs, Early Terrestial Globes, &c., a fine George II. Mahogany Side Table, signed and dated, including the Property of MISS F. FRUDE, of the late MISS ELIZABETH GRAY, and of C. BRIDGEWAY and R. WILLIAMS, Esq. Also the Collection of Japanese Ivory and Wood Carvings, Metal Work, &c., the Property of H. H. JOSEPH, Esq., &c. Set of Three Panels of Stained Glass Windows from Yezd, the Property of R. NORMAN SHARP, Esq.; Flemish, Aubusson, and Soho Tapestries from various private sources.

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Illustrated Catalogues (five plates). 2s.

MONDAY, JULY 28th.

OLD ENGRAVINGS and DRAWINGS.

MONDAY, JULY 28th.

Greek, English, and Foreign COINS and MEDALS, comprising the property of LADY GRANT LAWSON, of ROBERT ARCHER, Esq., of the Executors of the late MISS ISABELLA A. BODLEY, of the late GEORGE FOLLIOTT, Esq., and of the late MRS. H. G. MAINWARING. A Rare Gold Medal for Bagwi and Palermo, 1810; NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS; COIN CABINETS, &c.

TUESDAY, JULY 29th.

A Valuable Collection of ARMOUR and WEAPONS, comprising complete Suits of Armour, Gothic and Maximilian Demi-Suits, richly decorated Swords and Rapiers, engraved shafted Weapons, magnificent Brescian Pistols by the Cominazzo Family, Early Italian and Spanish Brigandines, Crossbows, Helmets, Helmet-Heimets, &c., including examples from the Dresden and Sigmaringen Museums, the Castle of Flachtingen (Brunswick), and from the Collections of the Duke of Meiningen and Count Erbach-Erbach. THE PROPERTY OF A COLLECTOR.

Illustrated Catalogues (12 plates). 5s.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30th, and Following Day.

WORKS OF ART, including SILVER, ARMOUR, OLD ENGLISH and other FURNITURE, OBJECTS OF VERTU.

THURSDAY, JULY 31st, and Following Day.

Valuable PRINTED BOOKS.

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BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING SALES BY AUCTION AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS, 73, NEW BOND-STREET, W.1, EACH SALE COMMENCING AT ONE O'CLOCK.

TUESDAY, JULY 15.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN SILVER.

Also SHEFFIELD and OTHER PLATED WARE and JEWELS, including a property to be Sold by direction of the Executors of Mrs. A. L. KINGSTON, and various other properties.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.

THE CONTENTS OF A FLAT,

being the property of a GENTLEMAN and removed from Oxford-gardens, N. Kensington. Also other properties, including MODERN FURNITURE and an 88-note INTERIOR PIANOFORTE by Weber.

THURSDAY, JULY 17.

DECORATIVE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

being the property of a GENTLEMAN and removed from Kenley, Surrey; also other properties from Messrs. Druce and Co.'s Depository, &c.

FRIDAY, JULY 18.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE,

being sold by direction of the Executors of the EARL OF LONSBOROUGH and removed from 60, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.; also other properties from Messrs. Druce and Co.'s and Messrs. Maple's Depositories. Including a SHERATON SIDEBOARD, a set of GEORGIAN CHAIRS. Also a SATINWOOD BED-ROOM SUITE.

The above may be viewed two days preceding and Catalogues may be had.

TUESDAY, JULY 22.

DECORATIVE FURNITURE,

being a property to be sold by order of Executors, and properties removed from various Town and Country Residences. Including PICTURES, PORCELAIN, BRIC-A-BRAC, &c.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, AT TWO O'CLOCK.

FINE WINES,

including CHAMPAGNES, SHERRIES, PORTS, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, SAUTERNES, HOCKS, MOSELLES. Also FINE LIQUOR BRANDY and HAVANNAH CIGARS. Being the property of a Gentleman, by order of Executors, and from various Town and Country Cellars.

SUSSEX HOUSES.

ROSS and DENNIS, UCKFIELD and EASTBOURNE.

SHORT DRIVE OF ALDEBURGH GOLF LINKS AND COAST.

THE choice RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL, and SPORTING ESTATE, known as "Dunham Hall," with delightfully planned medium-sized gentleman's residence with modern conveniences and well-equipped farm with house, buildings and cottages suitable for occupation or letting; excellent shooting, 343 acres; to be FREEHOLD, great tithe free, Sacrificial price, or by AUCTION July 29th.—Illustrated particulars of WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

TO be LET, old-fashioned FARMHOUSE, SURREY; 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; oak panelling; fine barn, outbuildings; excellent position, good neighbourhood, facing common; suitable converting private residence.—Burwood, 23, Queen's-road, Hersham, Surrey.

TO be LET, long or short lease, HOUSE, Hereford-shire; nine bed, three reception, bath; usual offices; two tennis courts; lovely garden; close bus routes; gas; cottage; shooting if required.—Write Box Z.338, The Times, E.C.4.

WONERSH, near Guildford, Surrey.—Delightful old-world HOUSE for SALE; three reception rooms, four bed two bathrooms, garage, &c.—Agents, DAVIS and DAVIS, 240, High Holborn, W.C.1.

WHY NOT BUILD

a House to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.—Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.

NEW FOREST, BROCKENHURST.

£2,350.—Very nice RESIDENCE, pleasing elevation; labour-saving hall and solid; three reception, five bed, bath; electric light, water, and drainage; garage.—Particulars and photos HEWITT, New Forest and District Estate Office, Lymington.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

(Continued from Page 26)

EASTBOURNE HOUSES.

KILLICK and DAVIES, the Local Agents.

TO SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS.

EASTBOURNE, "SOUTH LYNN."—This particularly fine FREEHOLD PROPERTY occupying a splendid position on high ground with about THREE ACRES, containing ample accommodation for 50 pupils and staff. For SALE with VACANT POSSESSION.—Messrs. CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8; or the Local Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE, in a delightful position, adjoining the Devonshire Park, attractive RESIDENCE, 3 reception, 8 bed, 3 bath, in large grounds, with tennis lawn, stabling, garage, and cottage; three large reception rooms, billiard room, 10 bed rooms, and complete offices; basement; charming gardens extending to the Downs. £5,500 FREEHOLD.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

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CANTERBURY DISTRICT, in a pretty village.—Attractive old-fashioned 18th CENTURY RECTORY, with hall, three reception, eight bed rooms, bath room, day nursery, &c.; charming old walled-in garden 1¼ ACRE; garage and outbuildings; electric light, radiators, main gas and water; good repair. PRICE £2,500.

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IN LOTS. *Fourteen miles from Richmond, four miles from Reeth.* PART OF THE

ARKENGARTHDALE ESTATE NEAR REETH.

OF ABOUT 2,912 ACRES, comprising

20 CAPITAL STOCK AND DAIRYING FARMS.

	Acres		Acres
SEAL HOUSE FARM	65	HEGGS FARM	138
SHEPHERD'S LODGE FARM	85	CHAPEL FARM	37
RAVENS PARK FARM	120	PARK HEAD FARM	90
BOULDERSHAW FARM	150	DALE HEAD FARM	140
PEPPER HALL FARM	48	TOWN FARM, BOOZE	148
HILL SIDE SOUTH FARM	60	LOW FAGGERGILL FARM	100
HILL TOP FARM	82	HILL SIDE WEST FARM	49
WEST HOPE AND PEAK HOLE FARMS	208	EAST HOPE FARM	205
FAR EAST HOPE FARM	183	STORTHWAITE HALL FARM	215
KEXWITH FARM	134 ACRES		

WITH SHEEP OR CATTLE GAITS ON THE MOORLANDS.

23 Small Holdings. Accommodation Lands of from 3 to 18 Acres. Moor Allotments. "The Charles Bathurst Inn," Arkengarthdale. "The Stang Foot Inn" and Land, Hope. Arkengarthdale Corn Mill and Land. 15 Capital Cottages and four Modern Houses. The whole, excluding the Lands in hand, producing

PER £3,182 ANNUM.

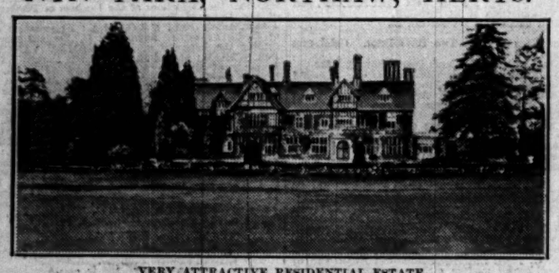
Which will be offered for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold privately) by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., at The King's Head Hotel, Darlington, on Monday, 22nd September, at 1.30 p.m.

Solicitors, Messrs. R. A. Rotherham and Co., 38, Bailey-lane, Coventry. Land Agent, Captain G. Wand-Piercy, M.C., Estate Office, Arkendale, Richmond, Yorks.

Auctioneers' Offices, 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF LT.-COMDR. G. P. GLEN KIDSTON, R.N. (Retd.).

NYN PARK, NORTHAW, HERTS.



VERY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.

In a beautifully rural part of Hertfordshire, away from main roads and motor traffic.

SPORTING 9-HOLE GOLF COURSE,

WHICH COULD EASILY BE EXTENDED TO 18 HOLES.

The House would make an Ideal Country Club and Golf House.

IN ALL ABOUT 621 ACRES.

For SALE as a whole, or in lots, at the London Auction Mart, Tuesday, July 22nd, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold privately meanwhile).

Joint Auctioneers:—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1 (Mayfair 6341), Messrs. HARLAND and SONS, 69, High-street, Barnet, Herts.

BY DIRECTION OF A. D'A. WILLIS, Esq.

HAMPSHIRE

One mile Bentworth, nine miles Basingstoke, 4½ miles Alton Town and Station.

THE VERY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE known as the

BENTWORTH HALL ESTATE

in all about

460 ACRES

comprising "BENTWORTH HALL," beautifully situated over 600ft. above sea, approached by fine avenue drive through SPLENDIDLY TIMBERED PARK.

Hall and lounge hall, 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, comfortable offices, five reception rooms, billiard room; good stabling; lodge; cottages; electric light; central heating; good water supply.

THE HOME FARM

Mostly in pasture, with quaint Gabled Manor House (seven bed, bath, three sitting rooms); ample buildings, premises and cottages, the whole boldly undulated, exceptionally timbered and served by an excellent water supply.

GOOD SHOOTING AND HUNTING.

Which Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co. will offer by AUCTION (unless previously sold privately) at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Tuesday, 22nd July, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Downie and Gadban, Alton, Hants.

Auctioneers:—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1.

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20 MILES FROM TOWN

OVERLOOKING THE RIVER.

2½ miles from main line station.

CLOSE TO GOLF LINKS.

THIS DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

with decorations of its period, lately the subject of a large outlay, standing

IN RICHLY TIMBERED AND SHRUBBED GROUNDS,

Nineteen bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, central hall with lantern light, five reception rooms, capital offices; stabling; garage; two lodges, gardener's house, and capital parkland,

IN ALL 83 ACRES.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

MODERATE PRICE.

Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (1509)

By direction of the Executors of the late Mrs. F. J. Fry.

OAKLAND PARK, DAWLISH, DEVON.

Occupying a beautiful position on the South Coast, between Dawlish and Teignmouth.

COMFORTABLE AND ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE,

with magnificent views over the sea; 250ft. above sea level, commanding a wide prospect over the Estuary of the Exe.

Outer and inner halls, billiard, music, and three reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, good offices, &c.

Telephone, company's electric light, water, and main drainage. Gravel and red sandstone soil.

THE BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS,

with sub-tropical gardens, are an important feature of the property.

Sunk croquet or tennis lawn, flanked by clumps of rhododendrons, rare flower shrubs and trees; heavily timbered parklands; iris and bog garden, fruit and kitchen gardens, glasshouses, ornamental woodlands, orchard, farm buildings, &c. Two lodges, gardener's cottage; garage, stabling.

FISHING AND BOATING. GOLF AND HUNTING.

ABOUT 74 ACRES IN ALL.

Further particulars of the Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD, 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (V.71,903)

WEALD OF KENT.

EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

THE PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE

occupies a very pleasant position, adjoining a private road, and is approached by a carriage sweep; lounge hall, three reception rooms, complete offices, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.

Electric light. Company's water. Telephone. Garage for three cars.

GROUNDS, including rose garden, rockery and lawns; aviary, three cottages; paddock and woodland; in all about

22 ACRES.

The House was formerly a Weaver's Home and, whilst retaining its old-world charm, has been modernized. The rooms have ancient oak beams, leaded light windows and panelled doors and ceilings.

FOR SALE AT THE VERY LOW PRICE OF £4,500.

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BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE COL. F. L. C. LIVINGSTONE LEARMONTH, C.M.G., D.L.

THE SOUTHOVER ESTATE, TOLPUDDLE, DORSET.

(SEVEN MILES EAST OF DORCHESTER.)

AN EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY OF

753 ACRES, WITH TROUT FISHING FOR 1½ MILE (BOTH BANKS).

WILD FOWL, SNIPE, PHEASANT, AND ROUGH SHOOTING.

Stone-built house, facing South, with three reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms. Electric light, central heating.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND VIEWS. SQUASH RACQUET COURT.

COTTAGES AND LODGE. MIXED HOME FARM AND MODERN BUILDINGS.

200 ACRES OF SECLUDED HEATH AND PLANTATIONS FOR SALE.

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NEAR SUSSEX DOWNS AND SEA.

HIGH UP WITH GLORIOUS VIEWS.

A VERY BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED PROPERTY

in perfect order in every respect.

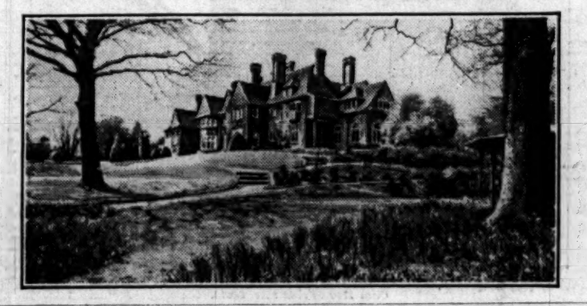
PLEASING MODERN HOUSE

of long low type on two floors. Long drive.

Square hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, 15 bed rooms, and three bath rooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. RADIATORS.

Stabling. Garage. Numerous cottages and a secondary Residence.



CHARMING UNDULATING GARDENS

WITH LAKE AND HARD TENNIS COURT.

FOUR FARMS (WELL LET),

the whole extending to nearly

530 ACRES.

But house and 80 acres would be dealt with separately

AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE.

Highly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., who have inspected. Offices: 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (30222)

Preliminary Announcement. By direction of the Most Hon. the Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., P.C., M.V.O.

THE PLAS ESTATE,

MACHYNLLETH, MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

comprising some

50 RIVERSIDE AND UPLAND FARMS,

A GREAT NUMBER OF SMALL HOLDINGS, VALUABLE ACCOMMODATION LANDS, WOODLANDS, SLATE QUARRIES, NUMEROUS HOUSES, SHOPS AND COTTAGES, INCLUDING A LARGE PORTION OF

THE TOWN OF MACHYNLLETH,

in all about

9,000 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN LOTS DURING THE SEASON (UNLESS SOLD PRIVATELY MEANWHILE). IN THE FIRST INSTANCE, THE TENANTS WILL, AS FAR AS IS PRACTICABLE, BE AFFORDED AN OPPORTUNITY OF PURCHASING THEIR OCCUPATIONS PRIVATELY.

Particulars may be obtained in due course from Malcolm Dillon, Esq., Londonderry Offices, Seaham Harbour; Captain R. H. Jones Evans, Estates Office, Plas Machynlleth; or the Auctioneers:—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. Solicitors:—Messrs. Atkey, Turner and Co., 12, Park-place, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

DEAN HOUSE, KILMESTON, HAMPSHIRE.

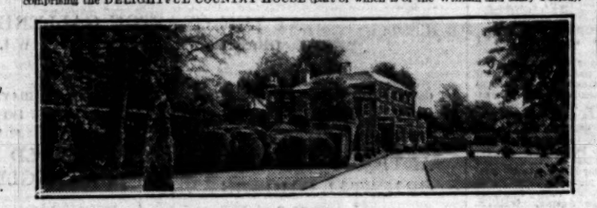
Winchester, from whence London is reached in one hour seventeen minutes by rail, is eight-and-a-half miles; Southampton is within 17 miles.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY OF

213 ACRES.

comprising the DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE (part of which is of the William and Mary Period).

Hall, Four Reception rooms, Billiard Room, Dining Room, 16 Bed and Dressing Rooms, Boudoir, Three Bath Rooms. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. MODERN DRAINAGE.



Modern Stabling for nine and garage. BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND RICHLY TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS, with tennis and croquet lawns, Dutch and rose gardens. HOME FARM OF 200 ACRES, WITH AMPLE BUILDINGS. 14 COTTAGES.

WHICH WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION, AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD PRIVATELY MEANWHILE), BY JOHN D. WOOD and CO., AT THE LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, LONDON, E.C.4, ON TUESDAY, JULY 22nd, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.—Solicitors, Messrs. NICHOLL, MANISTY and Co., 1, Howard-street, Strand, W.C.2.

Auctioneers' Offices:—23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1.

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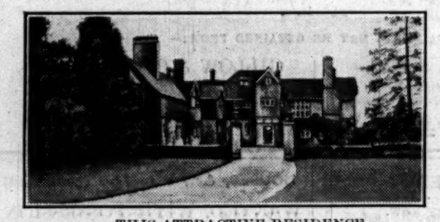
FOUR MILES FROM HORSHAM.

About an hour from London.



THIS ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE,

enjoying a secluded position well away from main roads, in charming grounds, Ten bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, lounge hall, four reception rooms. Electric light. Garage, stabling for six; two excellent cottages, pasture and woodland, in all

ABOUT 66½ ACRES.

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Strongly recommended by Messrs. Wood, Son, and Gardner, Crawley, and JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1. (30855)

MID SUSSEX.

HOUR FROM LONDON.

In very beautiful country, near Commons.

DELIGHTFUL LITTLE PROPERTY

with unsurpassed views, in splendid order. Hall and three sitting rooms. Five bed rooms. Bath room. Servants' hall, &c. Gas and water are laid on. Garage and good Cottage.

Secluded and well-timbered gardens, 10 acres of woodlands and 4 paddocks, in all

ABOUT 24 ACRES.

PRICE ONLY £3,500 FREEHOLD.

Particulars from:—Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (3362)

WITHIN 45 MINUTES OF LONDON.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHY DISTRICT OF REIGATE.

400FT. ABOVE SEA AND SET IN THE MIDST OF LOVELY GARDENS.

THIS WELL-PLANNED RESIDENCE

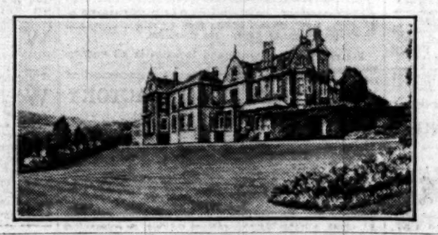
CONSTRUCTED OF STONE

and commanding most delightful views, contains:—Fourteen bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, lounge, and three good reception rooms.

Company's electric light, gas, and water. Drainage on modern principle. Central heating. Telephone.

EXCELLENT GARAGE ACCOMMODATION.

Entrance lodge, and two cottages. Small range of farm buildings.



THE PLEASURE GROUNDS

are a great feature of the property, possessing finely grown timber with shady walks, lily pond, rock and rose gardens, in all about

26 ACRES.

TO BE SOLD.

Price, plan and photographs from the Agents:—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1, who have inspected and can most strongly recommend the property. (20498)

CENTRE OF

WHADDON CHASE.

Compact Hunting Box in absolutely perfect order.

MODEL STABLING FOR 10 HORSES.

Two Sitting Rooms, Seven Bed Rooms, Bath Room.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIN DRAINAGE.

Garage. Good Cottage. Groom's Room. Pretty Garden. Two Paddocks

SEVEN ACRES.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Personally inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents:—Messrs. George Wigley and Sons, Winslow, Bucks, and JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (L.41064)

BURNHAM BEECHES

DISTRICT

Only 23 miles from London.

VERY PICTURESQUE AND ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY,

occupying a quiet and secluded position on sandy soil, 300ft. above sea level. *Lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room. Electric Light. Telephone.*

Extremely attractive grounds include grass lawns flanked by rose beds and intersected by flagged walks. Hard tennis court. Delightful beech and oak woodlands, in all

ABOUT 10½ ACRES.

FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE FIGURE.

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Strongly recommended by the Agents JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (L.41062)

BY DIRECTION OF DOUGLAS J. COLEMAN, ESQ., J.P.

The UNIQUE RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING and AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, well known as

EAST BARSHAM MANOR,

WALSINGHAM, NORFOLK.

OF ABOUT 1,000 ACRES.

Including

THE REMARKABLY BEAUTIFUL MANOR HOUSE

OF THE EARLY TUDOR PERIOD.

One of the finest remaining examples of this ornate and favoured style of architecture in brick, with the

ORIGINAL GATEHOUSE.

Lounge hall, dining room, drawing room, morning room, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, ample offices. Electric light. Good water supply. Modern drainage. OLD-WORLD GROUNDS sloping to the River Stiffkey. THREE CAPITAL FARMS in good state of cultivation. Private railway siding. Woodlands.

FIRST-RATE LIGHT LAND SHOOTING.

THE WHOLE PRODUCING ABOUT £1,800 PER ANN.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold) at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Tuesday, 22nd July, at 2.30 p.m., by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., from whom illustrated particulars may be obtained.

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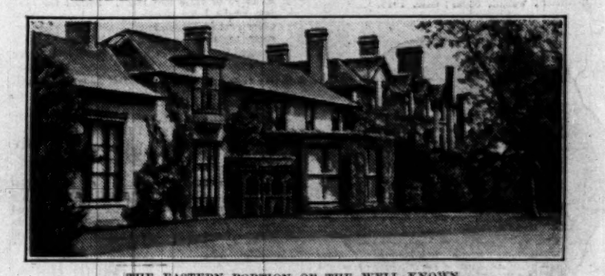
ADJOINING THE GALLOPS, 3½ MILES FROM THE GRAND STAND.



THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE WELL KNOWN

CHIPPENHAM ESTATE,

extending to an area of over

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affording exceptional shooting, last season's bag being over 500 brace of partridges, 1,400 pheasants, and 172 hares, together with well-appointed RESIDENCE, in Park, containing about 20 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, &c. Electric light, central heating, telephone.

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THE ESTATE IS LET IN SIX FARMS,

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TO BE SOLD AT REASONABLE PRICE

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"CULMHEAD," TAUNTON, SOMERSET.

Between Taunton (six miles) and Honiton (11 miles). In a fine Sporting District.

AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS. FREEHOLD.

THE ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

on the southern slope of Blagdon Hill, affording extensive panoramic views, comprising the comfortable RESIDENCE, containing three reception, billiard, 13 principal bed and dressing and six servants' bed rooms, three bath rooms, &c.

Central Heating. Acetylene Gas. Excellent Supply of Water.

THREE COTTAGES. SMALL FARMERY.

Charming situation facing South with Good Views overlooking the well-timbered Estate which includes Widcombe Moor with chain of Trout Lakes and Splendid Rough Shooting.

To be offered as a Lot with about 348 ACRES, also in Separate Lots. Three Detached Cottages and Valuable Building Land, also Westcombe Farm of about 46 ACRES, in all about

433 ACRES,

which will be offered by Auction (unless sold previously) by JOHN D. WOOD and Co. and W. R. J. GREENSLADE and Co. (acting in conjunction) at the "Castle Hotel," Taunton, on Saturday, 19th July, at 3.30 p.m. precisely.

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TEN MILES FROM MAYFAIR

ON STANMORE HILL.

450FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL ON GRAVEL SOIL.

On a Southern slope and enjoying wonderful views for over 20 miles.

THIS MAGNIFICENT MANSION,

containing six reception rooms, 35 bed and dressing rooms, complete offices and cellarage. Central heating, company's water, electric light, main drainage. Stabling, garage and gardener's cottage.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PARKLANDS AND GARDENS.

IN ALL ABOUT 11 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, LOW PRICE. ADMIRABLY SUITABLE FOR

HOTEL, SCHOOL OR CLINIC.

Further particulars of the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (10254)

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330ft. above sea, 1½ to 2 miles from a town and station, 17 miles from London.

40 MINUTES BY MAIN MOTORING ROADS.

TO BE SOLD.

THIS ORIGINAL

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

commanding delightful views and surrounded by

CHARMING GARDENS AND PARKLANDS.

Contains 20 bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms, hall, four reception rooms, capital offices.

STABLING. GARAGE. THREE LODGES. TWO COTTAGES.

COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER. GAS AVAILABLE.

IN ALL ABOUT 143 ACRES.

HAVING ABOUT 10,000FT. EXCEPTIONAL ROAD FRONTAGE. LARGELY WITH SERVICES.

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SURREY HILLS (400 FEET UP).

Right in the heart of beautiful rural country yet only 40 minutes by rail from Town.

ON A SOUTHERN SLOPE.

Lovely views over Ashdown Forest.

Charming gabled RESIDENCE, full of beautiful oak panelling, approached by two nice carriage drives with lodge entrances.

Lounge hall, billiard and four reception rooms, two bath, 15 bed rooms.

Garages, stabling.

Two lodges, seven cottages.

Bailiff's house, Home Farm.

Cricket ground. Racquet court.

inexpensive grounds and parkland, in all about

121 ACRES.

FOR SALE AT THE BARGAIN PRICE OF £14,000.

Illustrated particulars of Messrs. ELSWORTH & KNIGHTON, 19, Exhibition-road, S.W.7, and JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (2587)

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